ROYAL EDITION

The Times

No. 45,473 LONDON, FRIDAY, MARCH 28, 1930 PRICE (Including Postage) 4d.

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Telephone: Central 2001

THE TIMES, Friday, March 28, 1930

The CHARGE for ANNOUNCEMENTS of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, and DEATHS (authenticated by name and permanent address of the sender) is ONE GUINEA for three lines or less and FIVE SHILLINGS for each additional line of about six words. The charge for IN MEMORIAM NOTICES is TWELVE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for three lines or less and THREE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for every additional line. A special rate for five and six words' automatic insertion may be obtained on application. In order to avoid incorrect quotations in "Death" and "In Memoriam" announcements senders are asked to indicate their wishes. In the case of modern verse the author's permission should first be obtained. Announcements may be sent to "The Times" Office, Printing House-square, London, E.C.4, to "The Times" Bureau, 72, Regent-street, London, W.1, to "The Times" Book Club, 42, Wigmore-street, London, W.1, to "The Times" District Office, 95, Bath-street, Glasgow, or to the Bureau de Times, 7, Chaussée d'Antin, Paris. Terms for Small Advertisement Index are last column of this page.

Forthcoming Marriages in Court Page. Three Guineas for five lines or less and Twelve Shillings and Sixpence for each additional line.

Subscription rates for "The Times" for one year—£4 13s. Inland, £5 4s. Foreign.

BIRTHS

ALLAN.—On March 26, 1930, at Syriam, Burma, to MARJORIE, wife of HUGH L. ALLAN (The Burmah Oil Co., Ltd.)—a son. Both well.

BLEASDELL.—On March 25, 1930, at 1, The Hollies, Burnham-on-Crouch, Essex, to LILIAN, the wife of E. H. BLEASDELL, Gold Coast Political Service—a daughter.

COLE.—On March 25, 1930, at Nairobi, to LEONIE, wife of JOHN TANYON COLE—a daughter.

ELPHINSTONE.—On March 25, 1930, at Nairobi, the wife of SIR HOWARD ELPHINSTONE, Bart., of a daughter.

FAIRFAX-ROSS.—On March 26, 1930, at West Green, Hartley Wintney, Hants, to FELICITE, wife of CAPTAIN E. FAIRFAX-ROSS—a daughter.

FRASER.—On March 25, 1930, at 16, Rothesay-terrace, Edinburgh, to MARY CHARITY, wife of CHARLES IAN FRASER—a son.

FRENCH.—On March 25, 1930, at Quetta, India, to AUDREY (née Baul), wife of CAPTAIN FRENCH, Suffolk Regiment—a son.

GLENN.—On March 25, 1930, at Potter's Cross Farm, Kinver, Staffs, to the wife of Lieut. Leigh-Bennett, R.N., of W. GLENN, M.A., (late R.A.)—a daughter (JILL ELIZABETH).

KERRIDGE.—On March 25, 1930, at "Oakfield," Southend-road, Eltham, to MARY, wife of R. S. KERRIDGE—a son.

PINSENT.—On March 22, 1930, at Little Wick, Selly Hill, near Birmingham, to MOLLY, wife of ROY PINSENT—a daughter.

SMART.—On March 23, 1930, at Wratting Croft, Haverhill, to JOYCE, wife of OSWALD G. SMART—a daughter.

WELLS.—On March 26, 1930, at a nursing home, to Mr. and Mrs. SIDNEY L. WELLS—a daughter (ANN MILLIGAN).

WILSON.—On March 28, 1930, at 15, Brookfield-crescent, Reading, HAZEL (née Jarvis, late Cook), wife of RICHARD CHARLES WILSON—a daughter.

MARRIAGES

ASLETT : EDWARDS.—On March 25, 1930, at St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, ALFRED EIMBAULT, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. H. ASLETT, of Stanpan Lodge, Ulverston, to EVELYN EMILY, daughter of the late LLEWELLAN EDWARDS, and of Mrs. Edwards, of 49, Drayton-gardens, London.

CARROLL : RDEGE.—On Tuesday, March 25, 1930, at Cambridge, JOAN ANTHONY CARROLL to MARGARET ROSES.

COLLISON-MORLEY : MORLEY.—On March 26, 1930, LACY COLLISON-MORLEY to EVELYN ALESIA, younger daughter of the late W. MORLEY.

GRIMMOND : BUTLER.—On March 27, 1930, at St. Martin-in-the-Fields, ERNEST DOUGLAS GRIMMOND, of Guildford, to KATHLEEN ELISABETH BUTLER, of Leigh-on-Sea.

JAMESON : JACOBS.—On March 26, 1930, in London, HERBERT MELLOR JAMESON, of Roughton House, Bridgnorth, to DOROTHY ISABEL, youngest daughter of the late Rabbi J. JACOBS and Mrs. Jacobs, of 10a, Hyde Park-mansions, N.W.1.

KENT : FACEY.—On March 26, 1930, at St. Peter's Church, Kensington Park, W., by the Rev. Kenneth Thornycroft, C.F., ADRIAN, second son of Dr. STUDLEY KENT and Mrs. Kent, The Corner House, Redhill-on-Sea, to ELSIE, elder daughter of SURG.-COMDR. S. H. FACEY, R.N. (Retd.), and Mrs. Facey, Claremont, Hayling Island.

MAXWELL : HALFORD.—On March 27, 1930, at St. Martin-in-the-Fields, LESLIE F. MAXWELL, M.C., son of the late W. A. MAXWELL, of Lee, to FLORENCE L. HALFORD, daughter of the late J. G. Halford, of Dover.

PEARL : PEARL.—On March 24, 1930, at Marlborough House Chapel, St. James's Palace, by Prebendary Eardley-Wilmot, F. PEARL, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. F. Pearl, of Ealing, to BERTHA HENRY, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. V. HENRY, late of Fables Court, W.

RAMAGE : SOLLER.—On Tuesday, March 25, 1930, at Hadley's Church, Much Hadham, Herts, by the Rev. S. F. Bernard, JOHN STAVERT RAMAGE, M.B., Ch.B., F.F.C.S.E., only son of Mr. and Mrs. William Ramage, of Greenock, to MARY MURIEL MOLLER, M.B., B.S., younger daughter of the late C. H. C. Moller and Mrs. Moller, Cuckoo Mead, Much Hadham.

REID : BIDLAKE.—On March 26, 1930, at St. Cuthbert's Church, Edinburgh, LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER W. R. GRAHAME REID, Royal Navy, son of the late W. J. Reid, and of Mrs. Grahame Reid, North Berwick, to MARJORY, daughter of C. H. and Mrs. BIDLAKE, Edinburgh.

DEATHS

BINEHAM.—On March 27, 1930, of pneumonia, ROBERT G. BINEHAM, elder son of G. Bineham, of 169, New Park-road, S.W.2, aged 39 years.

BLAKE.—On March 26, 1930, at Old Farm Place, Battle, after a long illness wonderfully borne, KATHARINE WILFRED, the beloved wife of EDMUND CHARLES BLAKE and second daughter of the Rev. C. E. and Mrs. Graham-Jones, of Malden, Surrey.

BOWDEN.—On March 27, 1930, at Westfield, New Mills, JOSEPH ROSS BOWDEN, Solicitor, of 1, Princes-street, Manchester, beloved husband of Gertrude Orange Bowden, in his 61st year. Interment at St. George's Church, New Mills, to-morrow (Saturday), at 12 noon. Flowers accepted, this only intimation.

BROOKS.—On March 26, 1930, at his home, 102, Ditton-road, Surbiton-hill, suddenly, from bronchonia, PHILIP FULLER BROOKS, F.S.I., F.C.I.I., dearly loved husband of Ethel Brooks, eldest son of the late Davey James Brooks (Messrs. Howell and Brooks, Surveyors to the Insurance Companies), Funeral at Surbiton Cemetery, Villiers-avenue, Surbiton, to-morrow (Saturday), at 3.30. All friends please accept this the only intimation?

BROUGHAM.—On March 26, 1930, at St. John's House, Ryde, Isle of Wight, HAROLD DE VAUX BROUGHAM, aged 71. Funeral to-morrow (Saturday) at 2 p.m., at St. John's Church, and afterwards at Ryde Cemetery.

BURRELL.—On March 25, 1930, at 36, Roland-gardens, BLANCHE, widow of WALTER BURRELL, of Bromley Park, Northumberland. Funeral at Hovingham to-morrow (Saturday), at 2.45 p.m.

BURROW.—On March 25, 1930, at Springcote, Ingleton, AGNES LETITIA BURROW, of Armoore, Arnside, Westmorland, aged 87. Interment in Silverdale Church-yard to-day (Friday). Service at Silverdale Church, at 1 p.m.

CARTER.—On March 26, 1930, JAMES DRUMMOND CARTER, Vicar of Witley, Surrey, elder son of the late W. H. Carter, of Adelaide House, St. Heliers, Jersey. Funeral to-morrow (Saturday), 3 p.m., Frensham. R.I.P.

CONRADI.—On Thursday, March 27, 1930, suddenly, after an operation, DOREEN MAY, the darling beloved only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. D. INGLIS CONRADI, of Highfields, Wanstead, aged 12. Service and funeral at St. Mary's Church, Wanstead, Monday, March 31, at 12.30.

ELLIS.—On March 23, 1930, at Downes, Hayle, Cornwall, FRANCES ELIZABETH, daughter of the late CHARLES and CATHERINE ELLIS, formerly of Waltham Place, White Waltham, Maidenhead, aged 84. R.I.P.

ESSON.—On March 27, 1930, at The Hollies, Chatteris, Cambridgeshire, JOHN ESSON, M.I.M.E., in his 70th year. Funeral at 2 o'clock from the house to-morrow (Saturday). Interment Parochial Cemetery, Chatteris.

EVANS.—On March 25, 1930, at Tremvan, Llanbedrog, Portmadoc, JOHN GWENGOUDRYN EVANS, M.A., D.Litt., aged 78.

FRENCH.—On March 26, 1930, at The Holt, 79, Claudia-avenue, Oakleigh Park, N.20, ALICIA JANE MARION, beloved wife of CHARLES WILLIAM FRENCH and sister of Captain ALEXANDER F. WILSON, 92nd Regiment.

FRYER.—On March 26, 1930, HERBERT FORTESCUE FRYER, J.P., of The Priory, Chatteris, Cambs. Funeral at Harpenden to-morrow (Saturday).

GRANT.—On March 26, 1930, suddenly, in London, MARY MACKENZIE, dear wife of LIEUTENANT C. E. A. GRANT, R.N., and daughter of the late Captain T. Mackenzie Young, 16th Queen's Lancers, and Mrs. Wood, of 15, Tregunter-road, The Boltons, S.W.10. Cremation at 4.30 to-day (Friday), at Golders Green Crematorium.

GUTTERIDGE.—On March 28, 1930, at "Westlea," Dunstable, RICHARD WILLIAM GUTTERIDGE, aged 75 years. Funeral to-morrow (Saturday), at 3 p.m., at Dunstable Cemetery.

HENRY.—On March 27, 1930, at Cissbury, Ascot, EDWARD JOHN GEST (Dod), only and beloved son of Sir EDWARD HENRY, Bt., and Lady Henry, aged 22. Funeral at Downside Abbey, Chilcompton, near Bath, at 1 p.m. on Monday, March 31.

HEREFORD.—On March 27, 1930, at a nursing home in London, ROBERT, 16TH VISCOUNT HEREFORD, Premier Viscount of England, in his 88th year. Funeral, St. Peter's, Glasbury-on-Wye, Monday, 2 p.m.

HOSTE.—On March 21, 1930, at Eastbourne, after an operation, KATHERINE MARIA HOSTE, of St. Augustine's, Eastbourne, second surviving daughter of the late Rev. Henry Charles Hoste, Rector of Boyton, Suffolk, aged 74.

HUMPHERSON.—On March 23, 1930, at 25A, Leicester-street, W.C.1, GILLIAN MARY, baby daughter of Mr. and Mrs. V. W. HUMPHERSON.

JECKS.—On March 27, 1930, after a short illness, ARTHUR STATHAM JECKS, of 24, Austin Friars, E.C., and 5, Downshire-square, W., dearly beloved husband of Natalie Jecks, aged 65.

JOHNSON.—On March 27, 1930, at Arncliffe Hall, Northallerton, FLORENCE, widow of WALTER JOHNSON, aged 82. Funeral at Arncliffe at 11.30 to-morrow (Saturday).

JUKES.—On March 27, 1930, very peacefully, at a nursing home, Acre-st., Lucy HELEN JUKES, in her 80th year. Funeral to-morrow (Saturday), 11 o'clock, Elmers End Cemetery.

DEATHS (continued)

KLINKER.—On March 26, 1930, at Greenhill, Weston, Bath, our dearly beloved father and grandfather, HERMANN KLINKER, in his 81st year. No flowers, by request.

KNOX.—On March 27, 1930, at 24, Hill-road, Birkenhead, CATHERINE, widow of CANON KNOX, in her 81st year. Interment to-morrow (Saturday).

LAY.—On March 23, 1930, at Surbiton, MATILDA LAY, in her 96th year. Funeral Surbiton Cemetery to-day (Friday), at 2.30 p.m.

LEDEBOER.—On March 26, 1930, at a nursing home in London, ELLEN J. (GRANNIE), widow of GEORGE AREND LEDEBOER, aged 78. Funeral, West Norwood Cemetery to-morrow (Saturday), March 29, at 10.30.

LE QUESNE.—On March 26, 1930, suddenly, after a short illness, ANNE ELIZABETH (LIBBY), dearly loved daughter of Mr. C. T. LE QUESNE, K.C., and Mrs. Le Quesne, Rickford Lodge, N.W.3, aged eight years. No flowers.

LONGBOTTOM.—On March 26, 1930, at Forest Hill, Workson, BESSIE, the beloved wife of C. A. LONGBOTTOM. Funeral service at Worksop Priory Church to-morrow (Saturday), at 2 p.m.

LYDE.—On March 26, 1930, at Pendennis, Camberley, MARGARET ANN LYDE, in her 90th year.

LYNHAM.—On March 26, 1930, after an operation, MABEL LYNHAM, for 34 years devoted friend to MRS. Rowland Hill, 19, Glendhuing-avenue, Weymouth.

McCOMBIE.—On Sunday, March 23, 1930, at Thames Ditton, WILLIAM GEORGE MCCOMBIE, formerly of Highgate, aged 70. Funeral to-day (Friday), at 11 a.m., at Stoke Newington Cemetery.

McCORMICK.—On March 23, 1930, suddenly, at sea, SIR WILLIAM SYMINGTON MCCORMICK, G.B.E., LL.D., F.R.S., of 43, Frognal, Hampstead. Cremation having taken place in France, a Memorial service will be held at St. Margaret's, Westminster, on Monday, March 31, at 12.30 o'clock.

METCALFE.—On March 27, 1930, at Nyewood, West Byfleet, JOHN GREETHAM METCALFE, of Nyewood, West Byfleet, and 10, New-square, Lincoln's Inn, aged 75. (New Zealand papers, please copy).

MYLN.—On March 24, 1930, at the Bungalow, Stainford, near Hythe, CHARLES HERCULES MYLN WALKER MYLN, aged 69 years. Funeral Folkestone Cemetery to-day (Friday), at 3 p.m.

NASH.—On March 26, 1930, at a nursing home, SARAH MARIA (MINNIE) NASH, daughter of the late Thomas Frederick Nash, of Great Chesterford. Funeral in United Reformed Church, Saffron Walden, to-morrow (Saturday), at 12.15. No flowers, but mourning by her request.

NEVILL.—On March 26, 1930, at 30, York-avenue, Hove, FLORENCE, daughter of the late T. H. NEVILL, of 3, Victoria-mansions, Hove. Funeral at Hove Cemetery to-morrow (Saturday), at 10.45 a.m.

NICHOLSON.—On March 25, 1930, at a nursing home, Wimbledon, FANNY NICHOLSON, of 2, St. John's-road, Wimbledon. Funeral at Golders Green Crematorium to-morrow (Saturday), at 11.45 a.m. No flowers, by request.

NORTON.—On March 26, 1930, at Grafton, Parklane, Bath, after a long illness nobly borne, ALICIA MARGARET, widow of CAPT. G. C. S. NORTON, Middlesex Regt., eldest daughter of the late LT.-COL. H. S. A. Powell.

PARKER.—On March 27, 1930, at 27, Burton-road, Brondesbury, THOMAS WILLIAM PARKER (Duchos and Sons), in his 86th year. Funeral at St. Augustine's, Kilburn, on Monday, March 31, at 12 noon. R.I.P.

PHILLIPS BROCKLEHURST.—On March 27, 1930, P. H. PHILLIPS BROCKLEHURST, Royal Scots Greys, beloved younger son of Colonel D. Phillips Brocklehurst, of Rare Hill, Macclesfield, as the result of an accident in a Point-to-Point, aged 26.

PILKINGTON.—On March 26, 1930, at Parkmore, Co. Antrim, MARGARET WILHELMINA CAIRNS, wife of the late A. J. PILKINGTON and youngest daughter of the late James McDonnell, of Kilsharvin. Funeral to-day (Friday), leaving Parkmore at 11 o'clock, arriving Cushendall 12 noon.

RAESIDE.—On Monday, March 24, 1930, suddenly, in a nursing home at Leigh-on-Sea, DAVID RAESIDE, partner in the firm of Sir John Burnet and Partners, Architects. Funeral private to-day (Friday), at Prestbury, Cheshire. Memorial service to-day, 11.30 a.m., in the Chapel of the Savoy, Savoy-street, Strand.

RENNICK.—On March 25, 1930, at 9, Chiswick-place, Eastbourne, EDITH CECILIA, widow of MAJOR R. W. DE C. RENNICK, late Indian Army.

SANDERS.—On March 26, 1930, in Ealing Hospital, as the result of an accident, MARY ELLEN SANDERS, of 43, Chatsworth-gardens, Acton. Funeral to-morrow (Saturday).

SCOVELL.—On March 24, 1930, at a nursing home in Weymouth, after a long illness, MARY SCOVELL, second daughter of the late Col. E. W. Scovell, 96th Regiment.

SEYMOUR.—On March 26, 1930, at Hayne, Moretonhampstead, HENRY SYDNEY SEYMOUR, eldest son of the late Rev. Henry Seymour, aged 74. Funeral at Hambleden, Henley-on-Thames, to-morrow (Saturday), at 2.30.

SHILLINGTON.—On Thursday, March 27, 1930, of pneumonia, at her residence, Star Hill, Hartford Bridge, Hants, Dr. MILDRED SHILLINGTON. Service at Hartley Wintney Church at 3 p.m. to-morrow (Saturday).

SKIPTON.—On March 26, 1930, at 6, Osborne-road, Bournemouth, the REV. THOMAS SKIPTON, youngest son of the late Pitt Skipton, Esq., Londonderry.

SMITH.—On March 26, 1930, at Hampstead General Hospital, CONSTANCE ISABELLA STUART SMITH, formerly H.M. Deputy Chief Inspector of Factories. Service at St. Stephen's Church, Rosslyn Hill, Hampstead, at 11.30 to-morrow (Saturday), and afterwards at Hampstead Cemetery. Flowers to hospital.

SMYTHE.—On March 25, 1930, at Cheltenham, HENRY HAMILTON SMYTHE, Colonel, late Royal Scots Fusiliers, younger son of the late Hamilton Smythe, C.C., of Dolserrow, Co. Meath, in his 71st year. Funeral at Christ Church, 2.45 p.m. to-day (Friday). 4 p.m. train from Waterloo will be met at Farnham.

SOLEREAU.—On Sunday, March 23, 1930, at 5, Collingham-gardens, S.W., MARIE HILARIA, for 58 years the devoted nurse and loyal friend in the family of the late Colonel Wheatley and the Hon. Mrs. Wheatley, aged 88. R.I.P. "Faithful unto death."

STEVENS.—On March 28, 1930, at 4, Oriel-terrace, Weston-super-Mare, REV. MARLOW OSMOND STEVENS, in his 80th year. Funeral to-morrow (Saturday), Parish Church, 2 p.m.

STEWART.—On March 25, 1930, at Kirkchrist Lake View, Cahons Park, EDGWARE, ELIZABETH, second daughter of late GEORGE STEWART, of Kirkchrist, Kirkcudbright, in her 75th year. Funeral at Golders Green Crematorium to-day (Friday) at 11.30 a.m.

SUTHERLAND.—On March 27, 1930, at 36, Upper Brook-street, ELIZABETH WOLFE, the beloved wife of SIR GEORGE HENRY SUTHERLAND, and youngest daughter of the late Lieut.-General Sir James Wolfe Murray, aged 48 years. Funeral arrangements later.

SUTTON.—On March 27, 1930, at Erlegh Park, Reading, suddenly, of heart failure, MARTIN HUBERT FOQUETT SUTTON, dearly loved husband of Eleanora Sutton, eldest son of the late Martin John Sutton. Funeral to-morrow (Saturday), at 3 p.m., at St. Peter's Church, Earley, Reading.

TANCOCK.—On March 26, 1930, at Chelmsford, the REV CANON OSBORNE WILLIAM TANCOCK, aged 90 years. Funeral Chelmsford Cathedral, 2.30, to-morrow (Saturday). Flowers to Little Waltham.

TAYLOR.—On March 26, 1930, ISABELLE EMILY TAYLOR, of Holly Grove, Fittleworth, in her 69th year. Funeral to-morrow (Saturday), 2.30, at Fittleworth.

TOMPSON.—On March 28, 1930, at Rapallo, Italy, suddenly, FREDERIC WILLIAM TOMPSON, of Limpsfield, Surrey, aged 70.

WALLER.—On March 26, 1930, at "Oriel Lodge," Beaconsbo., PICKFORD ROBERT WALLER, in his 81st year. No flowers, by request.

WALLIKER.—On March 27, 1930, at 31, Tenterden-drive, Hendon, N.W.4, EDWARD HERBERT JOHN WALLIKER, aged 73 years. Service at Golders Green Crematorium on Monday, at 12 noon.

WILLIAMS.—On March 25, 1930, at Bournemouth, in her sleep, MIGNIE WILLIAMS, of Leyton and Hampstead, fourth daughter of the late Wellington Williams, aged 67.

WILLIAMS.—On March 26, 1930, at 36, Albert Hall-mansions, S.W.7, MARY CHARLOTTE LUCY, third daughter of the late SIR HUGH WILLIAMS, Bt. Funeral Bodelwyddan Church, 2.30 to-morrow (Saturday).

WRIGHT.—On March 25, 1930, at Bournemouth, MARGARET ELIZABETH SUSAN WRIGHT, daughter of the late Rev. H. E. Wright, aged 85.

YOCKNEY.—On March 27, 1930, at 147, Wakehurst-road, Clapham Common, JOHN, eldest son of the late JOHN SAMUEL YOCKNEY, aged 54 years.

IN MEMORIAM ON ACTIVE SERVICE

COTTON.—To the dear memory of RALPH CHARLES FAIRBAIRN COTTON, who died on March 28, 1918, of wounds received in action.

CUNNINGHAM.—In loving memory of CAPTAIN J. M. CUNNINGHAM, 7th Suffolks, who died of wounds in France on March 28, 1918.

"When tried was found faithful."

FINDLATER.—In remembrance of CAPTAIN P. ST. G. FINDLATER, R.A.S.C., killed at Beaucourt-sur-L'Hallue, France, March 28, 1918.

LAMBART.—In memory of GERALD, Captain, 19th Royal Hussars and Royal Scots Fusiliers, wounded at Ste. Eloi, March 27, 1916, died March 28.

Etiam si frustra bene est.

MARTIN.—In dearest memory of LIEUT. FRANK H. MARTIN, M.C., 2nd Coldstream Guards, who fell in action near Arras on March 28, 1918, younger son of the late Thomas Martin and of Mrs. Rose Martin.

RANNEY.—R. VAN TASSELKOP, 2nd Lieutenant, 3rd Batt. Grenadier Guards. In proud and ever-grateful memory.

ROSTERN.—In proud and ever-loving memory of LIEUT. J. NORMAN ROSTERN, 27th Batt. Manchester Regiment, who was killed in action on the Somme, March 28, 1918.

STRACHAN.—To the dear memory of "BARTIE," LIEUT. AUBREY CAUSTON STRACHAN, M.C. (with Bar), R.F.A., killed in action instantaneously on March 28, 1918, near Arras, aged 23½ years. Only dearly loved only child of Lt.-Col. Aubrey Strachan, late Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, and Beatrice Strachan, his wife.

WHETSTONE.—In proud and ever-living memory of my beloved son, WALTER HUGH WHETSTONE, Lieut., Coldstream Guards, March 28, 1918.

HARRIES.—In ever-living memory of my beloved uncle, HENRY FREDERICK WILLIAM HARRIES, died March 28, 1919.

INGRAM.—In loving remembrance of WALLACE INGRAM, late of Gavenny, Wallington, died March 28, 1919, aged 80.

Not forgotten.

POE.—In ever-loving remembrance of the most self-denying and devoted wife and mother, MARY ADELAIDE POE, who died on March 28, 1929.—From her HUSBAND and CHILDREN.

PULLIN.—In precious and undying memory of a devoted wife and mother, ANNIE PULLIN, March 28, 1923.

RATCLIFF.—In undying memory of my darling Mother, who left me March 28, 1919.—ERNIE.

To live in hearts we leave behind is not to die.

REID. R. W.—To the splendid memory of R. W. REID, C.B.E., Vice-President I.M. and S. Railway, died March 28, 1923.

"Well-nigh irreparable loss," said Sir Josiah Stamp.

SLOCOCK.—In ever-loving memory of Mother, March 28, 1929; and BEN, April 3, 1919.

TUFNELL.—In memory of MARY EMILY TUFNELL, who died at St. Leonards-on-Sea, March 28, 1922. R.I.P.

PERSONAL

JOHN WILLIE, can I help you?—GRETA, Loughton.

THE charge for announcements in the Personal Column is 10s. for two lines (minimum) and 5s. for each additional line. Trade announcements 25s. for two lines and 12s. 6d. for each additional line. Lost and Found Notices, 2s. 6d. for five (minimum two lines). A fee comprises about six words. Private numbers, if added, form part of the advertisement and are charged for. Names and addresses of actual advertisers should accompany all advertisements, not for publication, unless desired, but as a guarantee of good faith. For index to other classifications see column seven.

THE PEMBROKE LODGE JUBILEE DINNER will be held at Café Royal, 68, Regent-street, London, on Friday, April 25th, at 7 p.m.—Applications for tickets (10s. 6d.) should be made to G. Meakin, Pembroke Lodge, Southbourne, Bournemouth.

1840 1d. BLACK STAMP, WANTED to PURCHASE. No dealers.—Dr. C. Gardiner-Hill, Horse Fair, Banbury.

OVERSEA SETTLEMENT.—Officers of the Forces, Civil Servants and others of moderate means wishing on retirement to settle in the Dominions or Colonies are offered the free and voluntary service of the Over-Seas League Information Bureau, 4, Park-place, St. James' street, London, S.W.1.

£50,000 Urgently REQUIRED for DEVELOPMENT of OAK HILL JOURNALISTS' HOME. All donations small, gratefully received by the Duke of Northumberland (Chairman, Appeal Committee), or the Duchess of Richmond and Gordon (Chairman, Ladies' Appeal Committee), Byron House, 7, St. James's-street, S.W.1.

MAKE YOUR CHOICE OF A CAR from the selection offered under "Motor Cars, &c.," page two.

APPOINTMENT desired as GENERAL MANAGER or DIRECTOR or PERSONAL ASSISTANT in Financial, Merchant or Industrial Concern; age 45; wide practical experience, business acumen, and thorough knowledge accounts, finance, trading, shipping, insurance, investment, stock markets, agencies, organization, economy, welfare, modern business management and procedure; has undertaken many successful assignments in finance of large businesses for bankers and others; highest credentials, business and personal.—Write Box T.1856, The Times, E.C.4.

210 SIXPENCES annually make anyone a Governor of KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL, S.E.5.—Chas. Harwood, Treasurer.

ENGINEER in NEED of EMPLOYMENT.—Winchester, Oxford, Derby, business qualities and experience; excellent references. Please help.—Write Box N.327, The Times, E.C.4.

EMIGRATION IS LOW IN SOUTH AFRICA and the climate unsurpassed. Persons contemplating retirement on fixed incomes should consult the 1820 Memorial Settlers' Association (London Office :—199, Piccadilly, W.1), a powerful patriotic, non-profit making organisation.

700 YEARS.—Are you aware how long the sick and suffering poor have been cared for by ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL, London? New annual subscribers of 2 guineas and upwards are wanted to replace lapsed benefactions.

BE SURE of SUN and WARMTH. Visit enchanting PALLANZA (L. Maggiore). Golf. See foot page two.

LT.-COLONEL RICHARDSON'S AIREDALES for House Protection. Wire Fox, Sealyham, &c. See Kennel.

THE KENSINGTON, FULHAM, and CHELSEA GENERAL HOSPITAL has received the promise of a donation of £10,000 to provide a ward, available also for others contributing £1,000 each for five beds. Unless five generous donors come forward this gift will be forfeited by the 29th March. On that day H.R.H. the Princess Beatrice will lay the foundation-stone of the new Hospital, now in course of erection.—Further details can be obtained from the Hon. Secretary, Kensington Palace-gardens, W.8.

I.T.S.—Every taxpayer should in his own interest join the Income Taxpayers' Society.—Write for particulars to Abbey House, 2, Victoria-street, Westminster, S.W.1, or phone Victoria 6090.

TOM MOSTYN.—Picture of "THE PRINCESS" on view at Torquay Museum, TORQUAY.

A CONSTANT STREAM of SUFFERING CHILDREN seeks relief which daily becomes harder to give. EAST LONDON HOSPITAL for CHILDREN, Shadwell, E.1. Will merit needy.

WANTED. HUMOROUS STORIES for boys' high-class magazine; no love interest.—Editor, care of Mondiale, 18, Adam-street, W.C.2.

BEAUTIFUL NATURAL (undyed) MUSQUASH COAT, latest fashion, quite new; can be seen London: £68.—Write Box T.1854, The Times, E.C.4.

N.S.P.C.C. Constantly needs Surplus Old Clothes, Boots, &c. Letters.—Please send to William J. Elliott, Director, Leicester-square, W.C.2.

BE SLIM and FIT.—Swedish Massage. Radiant Heat Bath.—Miss Thomson, 32, Charles-street, Mayfair 5360.

ADDRESSOGRAPH.—Secondhand machine required for Write, stating date of purchase and price asked to "Address," care of Dixons, 16b, Oxford-street, W.1.

DOGWARD SETTLEMENT.—Mr. Geoffrey Kimber, care of Mondiale, 18, Adam-street, W.C.2, appeals for £500, cost of Boys' Club Summer Camp. PLEASE HELP.

WILL SYMPATHETIC PERSON ASSIST Professional Man with £15 to save home and buy decent suit to earn livelihood? Ability education (journalist, accountant and journalist (five languages); any offers of work gladly accepted. In despair and desperate straits for food and clothing.—Write Box T.1855, The Times, E.C.4.

DO YOU WANT a CHAUFFEUR you can TRUST? No "joy-riding"; no "tips," no graft. 5 years' driving without accident. Private or commercial: 5 years' highest references.—Write Box P.1483, The Times, E.C.4.

NATIONAL COUNCIL for MENTAL HYGIENE.—Mind Health means increased national efficiency and human happiness. Next generation depends on practical test, suffering and suicide. We need Funds to carry on the work of Prevention. Our goal is the Mental Health of the Nation.—Treasurer, Sir Robert Hon. Lord Southborough, 78, Chandos House, Palmer-street, S.W.1. WILL YOU PLEASE HELP?

THE SPA of CARLSBAD announces a MEDICAL REPRESENTATIVE will be in Sheffield on 31st MARCH to 5th APRIL, to give information regarding the waters and cure at Carlsbad to intending visitors; treatment overlooked.

STUDIO VOTE.—Please support Miss Hilaria Bell's Studio Scheme.

UNFURNISHED. April-September; four rooms, kitchen, bath, constant hot water; light.—Primrose 0515, or write Box 7236, The Times, E.C.4. Wigmore-street, W.1.

FURNISHED FLAT, with full service. Moderate rent for four months from April 14; one large sitting room, two beds, bath room.—Write Box T.1834, The Times, E.C.4.

CAN anyone put me in touch with a really nice COUNTRY PROPERTY for SALE? Moderate size; Southern Counties preferred, easy reach main line, rural surroundings; up to 100 acres considered. Good price for right place.—Principals only write Box T.1833, The Times, E.C.4.

9, QUEEN'S-GATE.—Immediate occupation.—UPPER MAISONETTE; ideal for children; close to Park; good day and night nursery, four other bed rooms, drawing room, dining room, kitchen, bath. No premium. Telephone Western 3876.

BARGAIN.—Good HOUSE and ROUGH SHOOTING, 1,000 acres, Surrey, near Hindhead. Fixed tuition combined with a healthy country life. Large grounds. Ponies and donkey.—Farm produce.

ALCOHOLISM.—An interesting brochure on medical treatment free.—Secretary, 40, Marsham-street, S.W.1.

FIRST-CLASS PREPARATORY SCHOOL, extending, will shortly build to hold travel; Prospectus and full particulars of vacancies, fees of 90gns. p.a.—Write Box F.1394, The Times, E.C.4.

OPPORTUNITY.—Vacancies good Preparatory School. Low fees.—Write Box T.1791, The Times, E.C.4.

GENTLEMAN FORMING LIBRARY BUYS BOOKS for cash; also Autographs, Letters, Relics.—Gaisworthy Wells, A.C.1.—Write Box T.1727, The Times, E.C.4.

VACANT, TWO comfortable ROOMS in exclusive small Private Hotel, Queen's Gate-terrace. Inclusive terms; double rooms, 4gns.; single 7gns.—Write Box P.1433, The Times, E.C.4.

ANGMERING-ON-SEA.—Attractive modern HOUSE and garden; four bed (six beds), two sitting rooms; garage.—Beausite, Angmering-on-Sea.

SEAVIEW.—For SALE.—Yachtsman changing his 35 foot will SELL at some hundreds of pounds under value HOUSE with unique position of beach with unique view of Solent. Eight bed rooms. Ideal for children. All modern conveniences. PRICE UNDER £2,000 by PRIVATE TREATY. FREEHOLD. Interview London.—Write Box T.1852, The Times, E.C.4.

MORTEHOE, NORTH DEVON.—Attractive small FURNISHED HOUSE to be LET for May and June; magnificent sea view; three sitting rooms, six bed rooms. Four guineas weekly.—Write Box P.1479, The Times, E.C.4.

NOTICE to SHOOTERS.—This is the vermin month. Carrion traps for crows. The gun for jays, magpies, little owls and poaching cats. Tunnel traps for stoats and weasels. Remember to lift all traps before hounds visit your lands.

NOTICE to SHOOTERS.—The gun is no good for vermin without a supply of Eley or Kynoch cartridges (British made).

AT SAVILE-ROW.—LOUNGE SUITES from 8gns. built for you by EMMS.—Appointment, write or 'ph. EMMS, Ltd., Tailors, 1, Savile-row, W.1. Regent 3584.

"MELOX in the Morning and MARVELOX at night keep your dogs healthy, happy, and bright. All corn merchants stores, &c., sell Melox Dog Foods.

BLUTHNER PIANOS.—Second-hand Pianos and Player-Pianos at greatly reduced prices; payment by instalments accepted.—Apply for particulars of BLUTHNER & Co., 2nd Collection, 9, Wigmore-street, W.1.

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AT the FIRST BROOKLANDS MEETING of 1930. March 22nd, six of the eight races were won on Wakefield CASTROL Motor Oil, including the fastest, won by Capt. H. R. Birkin, BENTLEY, at 119 m.p.h.—C. C. Wakefield and Co., 72d., All-British Firm, Wakefield House, Cheapside, London, E.C.2.

A GENTLEMAN is ALWAYS WELL DRESSED IN GOOD CLOTHES.—Save profits direct from Davies Behotle, Lesley and Roberts, &c.; lounge, dress, sports suits, light overcoats, &c., 4-10gns.; alterations.—Regent Dress Co., 17, Shaftesbury-avenue, W.1 (next Café Monico).

BOND-STREET RETURNS SERVICE.—On TUESDAY, MARCH 25th, at 10 a.m., at 6, BOND-STREET, SHOW-ROOMS. The newest GOWNS, HATS, and SPORTS-WEAR at FESWICK, 53-63, New Bond-street, corner of Brook-street. Will you book your seat, please?

GUARD AGAINST DAMAGE by inexperienced workmen by using the expert Clock Repair Service of The GOLDSMITHS and SILVERSMITHS Co., Ltd., 112, Regent-street, W.1.

TWO WEIGHT TWEEDS make a delightful TAILORED ENSEMBLE. Quite a number from which to choose. Stripes and Stains

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P. & O.
(Under Contract with His Majesty's Government.)

BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	London.	M'seilles.
†Viceroy of India	19,700	Olbon	Mar. 28	Apr. 4
Malaja	21,000	Browning	Apr. 4	Apr. 11
†Kaisar-i-Hind	11,500	Headlam	Apr. 11	Apr. 18
Ranpura	16,650	Furlong	Apr. 18	Apr. 25
‡Mantola	11,000	Morton	Apr. 25	May 2
Naldera	16,000	Harrison	May 2	May 9
†Comorin	15,000	Cartwright	May 9	May 16
Morea	11,650	Holland	May 16	May 23
†Rasmak	11,000	Thornton	May 23	May 30
Narkunda	16,700	Parker	May 30	June 6
†Malwa	11,000	Britten	June 6	June 13
Ralputana	16,650	Cadiz	June 13	June 20
†Rawalpindi	16,650	Stringer	June 20	June 27
Mooltan	21,000	Townshend	June 27	July 4

FORTNIGHTLY TO AUSTRALIA.
From London and Marseilles.

Maloja	21,000	Browning	Apr. 4	Apr. 11
†Moldavia	16,500	Allin	Apr. 17	Apr. 24
Naldera	16,000	Harrison	May 2	May 9
†Mongolia	16,500	Rhodes	May 16	May 22
Narkunda	16,500	Parker	May 30	June 6
†Chilka	15,000	Griffin	June 13	June 19
Mooltan	21,000	Townshend	June 27	July 4
†Benalbo	13,000	Wyatt	July 11	July 17

‡ Taking also 3rd cabin passengers for Australian ports.

COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.
"One Class" Service at Special Fares. Calls Southampton.

Behar (cargo)	6,000		Apr. 11
†Novara	7,000	Ward	Apr. 25
†Nankin	7,000	Jack	May 9

Taking passengers for † Malta. ‡ Port Sudan.

CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.
Fortnightly Direct Service, calling at Southampton.

Khiva	9,000	Dickinson	Apr. 3	
Ranpura	16,650	Furlong	Apr. 17	Apr. 25
*Jeypore (cargo)	5,318		Apr. 17	—
Karmala	9,000	Robb	May 1	—
Morea	11,000	Holland	May 16	May 23
Kalyan	9,000	Cochrane	May 29	—

¶ Not calling Southampton. * Carries 3rd Class passengers only.

BRITISH INDIA.
(Under Contract with the Government of India.)

BOMBAY, PORT OKHA, AND/OR BEDI BUNDER (JAMNAGAR) AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'sbro.	LONDON
*MASULA	7,281	—	Mar. 29	Apr. 5
*MUNDRA	7,375	Apr. 12	Apr. 9	Apr. 19
*WARFIELD	6,060	May 3	Apr. 30	May 10
*HATIPARA	8,182	May 24	May 21	May 31

* Cargo Steamer.

COLOMBO, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'sbro.	LONDON
†MERKARA	8,288	—	Mar. 29	Apr. 5
MAROHA	8,278	Apr. 2	Apr. 12	Apr. 19
MADURA	7,868	Apr. 16	Apr. 26	May 3
MORVADA	8,193	Apr. 30	May 10	May 17

† Calls Port Sudan.

PORT SUDAN, ADEN, AND EAST AFRICAN PORTS.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'sbro.	LONDON	M'seilles.
MODASA	9,070	—	Apr. 2	Apr. 11	Apr. 19
MADURA	9,077	Apr. 19	Apr. 30	May 9	May 17
MATIANA	9,067	May 17	May 28	June 6	June 14
MALDA	8,900	June 14	June 25	July 4	July 12

QUEENSLAND.

Ship.	Tons.	Mid'sbro.	Immingham	LONDON
A STEAMER	—	—	—	—

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Manager, F. H. Grosvenor.
P. & O. HOUSE, 14, COCKSPUR-ST., S.W.1.
City Booking Office, 130, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.
Paris: Société Française P. & O., 41, Bld. des Capucines.
Monte Carlo (Col. C. Fane, P. & O. Agent), Av. de Monte Carlo.
FREIGHT OR GENERAL BUSINESS.
P. & O. or B.I. Offices, 122, LEADENHALL-ST., E.C.3.
B.I. Agents :—
GRAY, DAWES & Co., 122, LEADENHALL-ST., E.C.3.
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P. & O. Securities, McGrath and Co., 13, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3; H.S. Goldfinch, Hansell and Co., Ltd., Dock House, Billiter-street, E.C.3; Middlesbro' to Bombay and Karachi), Goeman and Smith, Ltd., 14, Billiter-street, E.C.3; and (Queensland Line) Birt, Potter and Hughes, 2, Fenchurch-avenue, London, E.C.3.

NEW ZEALAND LINE.
Regular Four-weekly Passenger Sailings from Southampton to NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA.

VIA PANAMA CANAL.
Single berth Cabins and Bath-room Suites.

Ship.	Tons.	SOUTHAMPTON
RANGITATA (new motor vessel)	17,000	April 19
RANGITANE (new motor vessel)	17,000	May 9
ROTORUA	13,500	June 6
*REMUERA	11,500	June 13
RANGITIKI (new motor vessel)	17,000	July 4

* Via Suva.
Apply for N.Z.S. Co., Ltd. (J. R. Westray & Co., Ltd., Agents), 138, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3 (Tele., Avenue 5220), or the Trans-Pacific Passenger Agency, Ltd. (W. L. James, General Manager), 14, Cockspur-street, (first floor), London, S.W.1 (Tele., Regent 6724); or for Vancouver service any office of the Canadian Railways.

P. & O. BRANCH SERVICE.
MAIL STEAMERS TO AUSTRALIA.
Via Malta, Port Said, Suez, Aden, and Colombo.
ONE CLASS ONLY AT LOWEST FARES.

Ship.	Tons.	London.	Plym'th.
BARADINE	13,000	11 Apr.	12 Apr.
BARRALONG	13,000	9 May	10 May
BALRANALD	13,000	6 June	7 June
BALLARAT	13,000	4 July	5 July

Also 3rd CABIN BOOKINGS for

	Tons.	London.	Marseilles
R.M.S. MOLDAVIA	16,500	Apr. 17	Apr. 24
R.M.S. MONGOLIA	16,500	May 16	May 22

Apply P. & O., 130, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3, or (passage only) 14-16, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.1.

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Under contract to carry His Majesty's Mails.
Through Tickets to NEW ZEALAND and TASMANIA.
Tickets interchangeable with other lines.
HOLIDAY TRIPS TO SPAIN, MOROCCO, RIVIERA, ITALY, EGYPT, and CEYLON.
CRUISES by 20,000-TON STEAMERS.

Ship.	Tons.	London.	Toulon.	Naples.
ORSOVA	12,000	Mar. 29	Apl. 4	Apl. 6
ORVIETO	12,000	Apl. 26	May 2	May 4
ORONSAY	20,000	May 24	May 30	June 1
ORAMA	20,000	June 21	June 27	June 29
ORFANTO	20,000	July 19	July 25	July 27
ORMONDE	15,000	Aug. 16	Aug. 22	Aug. 24
ORVIETO	12,000	Aug. 30	Sept. 5	Sept.
ORCADES	20,000	Sept. 19	Sept. 25	Sept. 27

Managers, ANDERSON, GREEN and Co., Ltd., Head Office, 5, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3; Branch Offices, 14, Cockspur-street, S.W.1; No. 1, Australia House, Strand.

ELLERMAN LINES
CITY HALL

BUCKNALL
FAST REGULAR PASSENGER SERVICE
LIVERPOOL to EGYPT, SUDAN, INDIA & CEYLON.

Steamer.	Tons.	Date.	Destination.
City of Poona	7,485	April 4	Bombay and Karachi
City of Lahore	6,983	April 14	Calcutta
City of London	8,956	April 26	Bombay and Karachi
City of Manchester	5,541	May 5	Calcutta
City of Cairo	7,006	June 5	Calcutta

(a) Calls Marseilles.
MEDITERRANEAN AND LEVANT.

Dido	3,554	Apl. 17	Smyrna and Constant.
Marathon	2,433	Apl. 17	Malta and Alexandria.

LONDON TO SOUTH AFRICA.

Trafford Hall	5,321	May 3	C. Town, Algoa Bay,
City of Valencia	5,329	April 12	E. London, Natal

MARSEILLES TO STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.
Regular freight service with limited accommodation for passengers at reduced rates. Sailings on application.
AUTUMN SAILINGS ON APPLICATION.
Sailings subject to cancellation without notice.
LONDON: 104-8, Leadenhall-st., E.C. Tele., Ave. 9340
LIVERPOOL: Tower-bldgs., Water-st. " Cent. 2540
GLASGOW: 75, Bothwell-street " Cent. 9222

N.Y.K. LINE
(JAPAN MAIL).
FORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER & CARGO SERVICE to COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA.

	Tons.	From Vancouver.	From San Francisco.
HAKOZAKI MARU	16,500	Apl. 5	Apl. 12
HARUNAN MARU	16,400	Apl. 26	Apl. 19
KITANO MARU	8,000	May 12	May 12

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FORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER SERVICE from SAN FRANCISCO via HONOLULU to JAPAN & CHINA.
Through Bookings from Europe.
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Provisional Reservations made. No Booking Fees.

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CUNARD LINE.
U.S.A.—CANADA.
SOUTHAMPTON—CHERBOURG—NEW YORK.
CARINTHIA - - - MAR. 28
†AUSONIA .. Mar. 28 MAURETANIA .. Mar. 29
† Calls Cardiff.
LIVERPOOL—COBH—NEW YORK.
CARONIA - - - MAR. 29
*SCYTHIA .. April 5 CARMANIA .. April 12
* Via Belfast and Boston, not Cobh.
SOUTHAMPTON—CHERBOURG—HALIFAX, N.S.
†AUSONIA - - - MAR. 28
*AURANIA .. April 4 †ASCANIA .. April 19
† To Quebec and Montreal.
* Calls Cobh. † Calls Cardiff.
LIVERPOOL—BELFAST—HALIFAX, N.S.
*CARONIA - - - MAR. 29
†LETITIA .. Mar. 29 SCYTHIA .. April 5
* Via Cobh, not Belfast. † Calls Moville and Saint John.
MIDSUMMER CRUISE.
By "CARINTHIA" (20,000 tons) from Southampton, To BALTIC, NORWAY, and RUSSIA (Leningrad and Moscow), August 1st, 19 days, from 33 guineas.
Apply Cunard Line, London, 51, Bishopsgate, E.C.2, 26-27, Cockspur-street, S.W.1; Liverpool, Pier Head; and principal passenger agencies.

OCEANIC HOUSE, 1, COCKSPUR-ST., S.W.1.

WHITE STAR LINE.
THE "BIGGEST SHIP" ROUTE.
SOUTHAMPTON-NEW YORK, via Cherbourg

Homeric ..	Wed., Apl. 2	Majestic ..	Wed., Apl. 16
Olympic ..	Wed., Apl. 9	Homeric ..	Wed., Apl. 23

LIVERPOOL—BOSTON—NEW YORK.
Via Queenstown.

Cedric ..	Sat., Mar. 29	Arabic ..	Sat., Apl. 12
(2)*†Albertic	Sat., Apl. 5	(2) Baltic ..	Sat., Apl. 19

* Via Belfast and Glasgow instead of Queenstown.
(2) Not calling Boston. † Via Halifax, N.S.
LIVERPOOL—HALIFAX, N.S.
Albertic .. .. .. Sat., Apl. 5
LIVERPOOL—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.
Laurentic .. Sat., Apl. 19 Doric .. Fri., Apl. 25
SOUTHAMPTON—HALIFAX, N.S.
Megantic .. .. Sat., Mar. 29
Via Cardiff and Galway.
LONDON—NEW ZEALAND, via Panama.
Matarco (Passengers from Southampton only). Fri., Mar. 28

RED STAR TO NEW YORK.
ANTWERP—S'HAMPTON—CHERBOURG.

	From Antwerp.	From Southampton and Cherbourg.
(4) Pennland	Mar. 28	Mar. 29
(5) Lapland	Apl. 4	Apl. 5

TO CANADA.
SOUTHAMPTON to HALIFAX, N.S.

(4) Pennland	Sat.,	Mar. 29
(5) Lapland	Sat., Apl.	5

From Antwerp previous day.
(4) Tourist Third Cabin and Third Class Passengers only.
(5) Cabin, Tourist 3rd Cabin and 3rd Class Passengers only.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.
LONDON'S LARGEST LINERS.
LONDON to NEW YORK
(via Boulogne).
FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS ONLY.
*Minnewaska, 21,716 tons .. Mar. 29 | Apl. 26
*Minnetonka, 21,998 tons .. Apl. 12 | May 10
TOURIST THIRD CABIN PASSENGERS ONLY.
*Minnekahda, 17,281 tons .. Apl. 19 | May 17
* Carrying also freight including refrigerated cargo.
Apply also Leadenhall-street, E.C.3, or Local Agents.

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REGULAR
EXPRESS, FIRST AND SECOND CLASS
FAST "CABIN" AND TOURIST THIRD CABIN SERVICES
from
PLYMOUTH DIRECT TO
NEW YORK.
"THE ROUTE THAT CUTS OFF THE CORNER"
BY AVOIDING A PASSAGE DOWN CHANNEL.

Vessel.	From Plymouth.	Due New York.
"PARIS" (e)	Apr. 2	Apr. 8
"ILE DE FRANCE" (c)	Apr. 9	Apr. 15
"DE GRASSE" (c)	Apr. 12	Apr. 20
"FRANCE" (e)	Apr. 16	Apr. 22

(e) Express Service First and Second Class only.
(c) Fast Cabin and Tourist Third Cabin Service.
Also
HAVRE TO HOUSTON, Texas (Cabin class) MONTHLY.
Also
PLYMOUTH TO WEST INDIES
TRINIDAD—SPANISH MAIN—CRISTOBAL.
S.S. "FLANDRE" .. .. April 21
S.S. "PELLERIN DE LATOUCHE" .. .. May 19
The largest and fastest liners from England. Also
FRANCE TO CUBA & MEXICO
monthly.
Cie. Gle. Transatlantique, Ltd., 20, Cockspur-street, S.W.1, and all Leading Travel Agents.

CUBA—MEXICO—TEXAS.
OZEAN LINE.

	From Southampton.
HAVANA	
VERA CRUZ	RIO PANUCO .. .. Apr. 12th
TAMPICO	RIO BRAVO .. .. May 26th
GALVESTON	Wainwright Bros. and Co.,
HOUSTON	21, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3.

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REGULAR SAILINGS FROM SOUTHAMPTON.
TO HALIFAX AND NEW YORK
ROTTERDAM (First Class fare from £42 10s.) Apl. 19
†VOLENDAM (First Class fare from £35) .. Apl. 26
HOLLAND'S LARGEST LUXURY LINER. 36,000 tons.
†S.S. STATENDAM
Next sailing .. .. April 11

TO CUBA AND MEXICO.
*SPAARNDAM Mar. 29 | *EDAM Apl. 20
* From Boulogne. † Not calling Halifax.
Apply 19, PALL MALL, S.W.1 (Tele. No., Gerr. 5440), or to 27, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3 (Tele. No. Mon. 0021).

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AMERICAN MERCHANT LINES
TO NEW YORK.

U.S.L.	A.M.L.
From Southampton Weekly.	From London Weekly.
Famous Cuisine. From £26 (Tourist Cabin).	One class only £30 10s With bath £35 10s.

Booklets, &c., FREE from your Agent or U.S. Lines, Offices, 14, Regent-street, S.W.1. (Gerrard 5820.)

Pres. Harding ..	Apl. 2	Pres. Roosevelt ..	Apl. 17
Geo. Washington ..	Apl. 11	Leviathan ..	Apl. 22

NEW YORK.
WEEKLY DEPARTURES.
SUNNY SOUTHERN ROUTE.
FAST ITALIAN DE LUXE SERVICES.

Apl.	4 from GENOA,	"CONTE	
,,	5 ,, NAPLES	GRANDE."	
,,	7 ,, GIBRALTAR		

LLOYD SABAUDO LINE.
Other Sailings: Apl. 25, May 9, May 30, June 13, July 4.

Apl.	8 from TRIESTE.	"SATURNIA"	
,,	11 ,, NAPLES.		
,,	13 ,, CANNES.	COSULICH LINE, LTD.	

Other Sailings: Apl. 29, May 13, June 3, June 17, July 15.

Apl.	15 from GENOA.	"AUGUSTUS"	
,,	16 ,, NAPLES.		
,,	18 ,, GIBRALTAR.	N.G.I. LINE.	

Other Sailings: May 2, May 23, June 6, June 24, July 11.
APPLY IN LONDON TO ALL PRINCIPAL TRAVEL AGENTS, or :—
To
LLOYD SABAUDO LINE, 32, Haymarket, S.W.1. (Gerrard 5082.)

COSULICH LINE, 16, Waterloo-place, S.W.1. (Gerrard 8116.)
N.G.I. LINE, 16, Waterloo-place, S.W.1. (Regent 7972.)

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QUICKEST ROUTE TO EGYPT, SYRIA, AND PALESTINE.
MARITTIMA ITALIANA.
Regular Services to India.
From Trieste.
EGYPT .. .. .. Weekly on Saturdays.
CONSTANTINOPLE .. .. .. Fortnightly on Thursdays.
PALESTINE .. .. .. Fortnightly on Wednesdays.
INDIA .. .. Every 4th Friday | Fortnightly (from Genoa) Every 4th Friday | Service
MAGNIFICENTLY EQUIPPED VESSELS.
TWO MEDITERRANEAN CRUISES OF UNUSUAL CHARM.
S.S. "GANGE," 12,500 tons gross.
June 6th, 16 Days, from £20.
Visiting Dalmatia, North Africa, Sicily, and Malta.
June 25th, 25 Days, from £30.
Gravosa, Phaleron Bay (Athens), Stamboul, Rhodes, Beyrout, Alexandria, &c.
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LONDON TO RIO IN 12 DAYS TO BUENOS AIRES IN 15 DAYS.
VIA VIGO AND LISBON.
(By the Cap Arcona.)
HAMBURG-SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.
S.S. CAP ARCONA, from Boulogne April 9
S.S. CAP POLONIO, from Boulogne .. April 30
M.V. MONTE SARMIENTO, from Boulogne May 19
Train for 1st and 2nd class passengers leaves Victoria 9 a.m.
For particulars apply: STELP and LEIGHTON, Ltd., 9-13, Fenchurch-buildings, London, E.C.3. Telephone: Monument 4361.
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JAMAICA DIRECT FRUIT LINE.
REGULAR PASSENGER SERVICE.
LONDON AND KINGSTON.
First-class accommodation, all outside rooms. Private Bath Rooms, Swimming Pool, &c.
For further particulars apply to :—
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SOUTH AMERICA by THE ROYAL MAIL LINE, BRITAIN'S LARGEST & FASTEST LINERS
to
PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO, and BUENOS AIRES.
Via France, Spain, and Portugal.

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From S'hampton.	From Liverpool.
†DEMERARA	11,484	—	Mar. 29
ASTURIAS (M.V.)	22,071	Apl. 11	—
*ALMANZORA	15,551	Apl. 25	—
DARRO	11,484	—	Apl. 26
ALCANTARA (M.V.)	22,181	May 9	—
DESEADO	11,477	—	May 10
*ARLANZA	14,930	May 23	—
DESNA	11,483	—	May 24

* Calling Madeira. † Omitting Cherbourg.
EUROPE—NORTH PACIFIC.

THE PACIFIC LINE
to
WEST COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA.
CHILE, BERMUDA, HAVANA, Via France, Spain. PERU, PANAMA CANAL.

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From Liverpool.
ORDUNA	15,507	Apl. 8
OROPESA (omits Bermuda)	14,073	Apl. 17
ORBITA	15,495	May 1
OROYA (omits Bermuda)	12,257	May 15

SPECIAL SUMMER TOUR TO BERMUDA.
ORDUNA, July 3.

R.M.S.P. "ATLANTIS"
SOMETHING NEW IN CRUISING.
A 32 DAYS' TRIP.
Including
BLACK SEA AND CRIMEA.
FROM SOUTHAMPTON, 25th April.
Fares 66gns. and upwards.
Unsurpassed Cuisine.
LONDON { America House, Cockspur-street, S.W.1. Royal Mail House, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.
LIVERPOOL—Cotton Exchange Buildings.
PARIS—12, Boulevard des Capucines. Or Local Agents.

CANADIAN PACIFIC
CANADA & U.S.A.
SOUTHAMPTON
TO SAINT JOHN, N.B.
(Via Cherbourg.)

METAGAMA	Mar. 29
MONTCALM	Apr. 5
MONTROSE	Apr. 12
MONTCLARE	Apr. 19

LIVERPOOL TO SAINT JOHN, N.B.

DUCHESS OF BEDFORD (B.G.)	Mar. 28
DUCHESS OF YORK	Apr. 4
DUCHESS OF ATHOLL (B.G.)	Apr. 11
DUCHESS OF RICHMOND	Apr. 17

(B.) Via Belfast. (G.) Via Greenock.
GLASGOW TO SAINT JOHN, N.B.
D. OF BEDFORD, Mar. 29 | D. OF ATHOLL Apr. 12
MELITA .. .. Apr. 3 | MINNEDOSA .. Apr. 17

JAPAN AND CHINA
VIA CANADA (from Vancouver).
EMPRESS OF CANADA (via Honolulu) .. Apr. 17
Latest connecting Steamer from Liverpool Apr. 4.
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA .. .. May 8
Latest connecting Steamer from Liverpool Apr. 25.

NEW ZEALAND & AUSTRALIA
Via Canadian Pacific and Canadian Australasian Mail Service from
Vancouver to Honolulu, Suva, Auckland, and Sydney.
NIAGARA .. Apr. 30 AORANGI .. May 28
When travelling always carry
Canadian Pacific Express Travellers' Cheques.
Apply CANADIAN PACIFIC,
62-65, Charing Cross, London, S.W.1;
103, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3;
Royal Liver Building, Liverpool;
31, Mosley-street, Manchester;
4, Victoria-square, Birmingham;
Canute-road, Southampton;
18, St. Augustine's-parade, Bristol;
25, Bothwell-street, Glasgow; or Local Agents.

AUSTRALIA IN 29 DAYS.
ONE CLASS ONLY.
Calling at Port Said and Colombo.

Largs Bay	14,184 tons from Southampton Apr. 2
Moreton Bay	14,145 tons from Southampton Apr. 30
Hobsons Bay	14,130 tons from Southampton May 28

Fares from £38 to £52.
ABERDEEN and COMMONWEALTH LINE.
Apply 2, Australia House, Strand, W.C.; 34, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3; or Principal Booking Agents.

NEW ZEALAND IN 32 DAYS BY "MATAROA" AND "TAMAROA"
(oil burners).
SHAW SAVILL & ALBION LINE,
34, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3.

THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE
ALFRED HOLT and Co., LIVERPOOL.
FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS ONLY.
FROM LIVERPOOL AND MARSEILLES TO STRAITS AND CHINA.

"Antenor"	11,174 tons from	Liverpool	March 29th
"Hector"	11,198 tons from	Liverpool	April 26th
"Aeneas"	10,058 tons from	Liverpool	May 24th
"Sarpedon"	11,321 tons from	Liverpool	June 21st
"Patroclus"	11,314 tons from	Liverpool	July 19th
"Hector"	11,198 tons from	Liverpool	Sept. 13th

London Agents, John Swire and Sons, Ltd., 8, Billiter-sq., E.C.2, or any recognized Travel Agency.

BLUE FUNNEL AND WHITE STAR ABERDEEN JOINT SERVICE TO SOUTH AFRICA & AUSTRALIA.
A Combined Service offering Unequalled Facilities at Moderate Fares.

(1) S.S. ASCANIUS	From Liverpool	12th APL
(3) S.S. EURIPIDES	Liverpool	24th MAY
(1) S.S. NESTOR	Liverpool	5th JULY

(1) First Class only. (3) First and Third Class Passengers.
For full particulars apply to :—
BLUE FUNNEL LINE, India Buildings, Water-street, Liverpool: 101, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3: 80, Buchanan-street, Glasgow.
WHITE STAR LINE, 30, James-street, Liverpool: 1, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.1: 34, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.

UNION-CASTLE LINE.
SOUTH AFRICA, EAST and WEST AFRICA.
ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.
London. Southampton.

*ARMADALE CASTLE	..	Mar. 28
†LLANSTEPHAN CASTLE	Apl. 3	—
†CARNARVON CASTLE	..	Apl. 4
*EDINBURGH CASTLE	..	Apl. 11

* Via Madeira. † Via Teneriffe, Ascension and St. Helena.
TOUR TO SOUTH AFRICA.
30th MAY, 1930. Reduced return fares.
Apply to the Head Office, 3, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3, West End Agency, 125, Pall Mall, S.W.1.

BIBBY LINE. THE FIRST CLASS ONLY FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE OF TWIN-SCREW OIL-DRIVEN MAIL VESSELS TO MARSEILLES, EGYPT, PALESTINE, PORT SUDAN, CEYLON, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS and SOUTHERN INDIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Sailing Liverpool.	Sailing Marseilles.
Oxfordshire	12,500	Apl. 12	Apl. 25
Staffordshire	12,500	Apl. 26	May 9
Gloucestershire	12,000	May 2	May 10
Cheshire	15,000	May 16	May 24

BIBBY BROS. and Co., 26, Chapel-street, Liverpool; 22, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1. Tele., Regent 8066, 8067.

BULLARD, KING & CO., LTD.
NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.
London to Natal and East African Ports, calling at Cape Town; also South and East Africa to Ceylon and India.
For freight or passage apply:
BULLARD, KING and Co., Ltd., 14, St. Mary Axe, London, E.C.3.

ROYAL NETHERLANDS STEAMSHIP COMPANY
Incorporating the services of the former ROYAL NETHERLANDS WEST INDIA MAIL.
Fortnightly passenger and mail service to Barbados, Trinidad, La Guaira, Pto. Cabello, Curacao, Pto. Colombia, Cartagena and Pto. Limon.
Next Sailings from Dover :—
S.S. "STUYVESANT" .. .. Apl. 5
S.S. "VENEZUELA" .. .. Apl. 19
S.S. "VAN KINSSBERGEN" .. .. .. May 3
DOVER TO DEMERARA SERVICE VIA MADEIRA.
S.S. "ORANJE PASSAU" .. .. .. Mar. 29
S.S. "NICKERIE" .. .. Apl. 19
S.S. "COTTICA" .. .. May 10
For rates and full particulars apply to :—
Phs. Van Ommeren (London), Ltd., 18-19, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1. (Phone: Regent 4529.)
Or to CITY OFFICE 37, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3. (Phone: Monument 0031.)

SHORT SEA VOYAGES
from SOUTHAMPTON fortnightly
TO ALGIERS AND GENOA
By the luxurious Dutch East Indian Mail Ships of the
NEDERLAND ROYAL MAIL LINE.
S.S. PRINS DER NEDERLANDEN .. 10th April
M.S. CHRISTIAAN HUYGENS .. 24th April
D. H. DRAKEFORD, General Passenger Agent to Great Britain, 60, Haymarket, London S.W.1.

ANCHOR LINE
LIVERPOOL TO
BOMBAY & KARACHI.
CALLING AT GIBRALTAR, PORT SAID, and SUEZ.

*ELYSIA	May 16	†CASTALIA	July 1
*CIRCASSIA	May 30	†CIRCASSIA	Aug. 29

* First Class Passenger only. Specially low Fares.
‡ First and Third Class Passengers. † Calls Port Sudan.
Vessels recognised by Indian Government.
Indian Government Vouchers accepted.

GLASGOW TO NEW YORK.

TRANSYLVANIA	Mar. 29	TUSCANIA	Apl. 5
CALIFORNIA	Apl. 4	CALEDONIA	Apl. 16

ANCHOR LINE, 48, FENCHURCH-STREET, E.C.3, and at 28 and 27, Cockspur-street, S.W.1.

CRUISES, PASSAGES.
By all Lines to all destinations.
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SHIPPING (continued)

SOUTH AMERICA by BLUE STAR LINE.
BRITAIN'S LATEST & MOST LUXURIOUS LINERS
to
LISBON, MADEIRA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO, BUENOS AIRES (for Chile).

"ANDALUCIA STAR"	From London and Liverpool	10 APRIL
"AVELONIA STAR"		24 APRIL
"AVILA STAR"		8 MAY
"ALMEDA STAR"	Boulogne	22 MAY

NO EMIGRANTS—FIRST CLASS ONLY.

DELIGHTFUL TOURS TO BRAZIL & ARGENTINE	At special rates including best hotels
ALSO BUENOS AIRES DIRECT FORTNIGHTLY. Blue Star Line Express Cabin Service. Fare from £50.	

DE LUXE CRUISES to the MEDITERRANEAN, NORWAY, &c.
BY THE WORLD'S MOST DELIGHTFUL CRUISING LINER
"ARANDORA STAR,"
BRITAIN'S DREAM SHIP.
Spacious decks, delightful ballroom, restful sun deck away from games. Swimming pool. Louis XIV. restaurant accommodating all passengers at one sitting.
Well appointed staterooms with bedsteads throughout, hot and cold running water. Luxurious public rooms on a scale obtainable only on the
"ARANDORA STAR."

To SPAIN, ITALY, TURKEY, GREECE, ATLANTIC ISLES, MOROCCO, ALGERIA, DALMATIA, &c.	APRIL / MAY / JUNE	12th 24 days. 7th 22 days. 31st 17 days. 18th 14 days.	
To NORWEGIAN FJORDS, NORTH CAPE, NORTHERN CAPITALS, including LENINGRAD, &c.	JULY / JULY / AUG. / AUG.	5th 13 days. 19th 20 days. 9th 13 days. 23rd 23 days.	

For full particulars apply BLUE STAR LINE, 3, Lower Regent-street; 40, St. Mary Axe; 19, Water-street, Liverpool; Paris, Wagons-Lits Co.; and Principal Tourist Agents.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
From MARSEILLES (Services Contractuels).
COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.
GEN. METZINGER .. April 14 and April 18 .. ANDRÉ LEBON
MOMBASA, MADAGASCAR, MAURITIUS.
B. DE ST. PIERRE April 14 and April 25 .. GEN. VOYRON
PIRÉE, CONSTANTINOPLE, SMYRNA & BEYROUT.
PIERRE LOTI .. April 8 and April 22 .. LAMARTINE
EGYPT AND BEYROUT.
LOTUS .. .. April 11 and April 26 .. CHAMPOLLION
For passages and all particulars apply :—
LONDON : 72, Fenchurch-st., or 62, PALL MALL, and all Passenger and Tourist Agents.

A TOUR TO AMERICA WILL GIVE YOU A N

APARTMENTS AND BOARD-RESIDENCE (continued)

AT HOLLYWOOD, 12, TORRINGTON-SQUARE, W.C.1.—Quiet ROOMS (overlooking gardens); breakfast; gas fires all rooms; from 5s. 6d. nightly; 27s. 6d. weekly; near British Museum. 'Phone, Museum 1482.

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AT 34, HARRINGTON-GARDENS, LARGE BACHELOR ROOMS, two minutes Gloucester-road Tube; baths all floors; dining room; meals optional. From 1gn.

BACHELOR CHAMBERS.—Good light FURNISHED BED-SITTING ROOM, with bath. Rent £105 per annum, including attendance. Close to Parks and three Stations.—Apply 8, Bickenhall-mansions, 74, Gloucester-place, W.1.

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BACHELORS' FURNISHED BED-SITTING ROOMS in charming old residence; 'phone; valet, catering, central heating, hot and cold running water.—15, Wetherby-gardens, Gloucester-road Station.

BACHELOR'S FURNISHED SUITE; sitting, bed, bath room; breakfast only.—Bryanston Chambers, 25, Bryanston-street, W. Mayfair 5303.

BAKER-STREET.—BED-SITTING ROOM, concealed bed, close Tube, Park, gas fire, bath; suit lady or gentleman; 33s.—'Phone Paddington 6730.

BAYSWATER.—Large comfortable DOUBLE and SINGLE BED-SITTING ROOMS; gas fires; facing South, gardens; meals optional; quiet house; terms from 2gns. Mrs. Green, 21, Porchester-square, W.2. Park 9867.

BEAUTIFUL, bright, sunny, Unfurnished ROOMS, 17s. 6d. to 25s.; suite of two (kitchen, dining) with own bath, &c., first floor, 42s.—Atkinson, 1, Greencroft-gardens, Hampstead, Maida Vale 5097.

PORTMAN-SQUARE.

BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED DOUBLE and SINGLE ROOMS; fitted hot and cold water; meals by arrangement; dining room, every convenience.—53, Seymour-street, W.1. 'Phone, Padd. 5787.

BED-SITTING ROOMS, newly decorated, all fitted hot and cold water; electric light, gas fires; with breakfast, bath, attendance, from 35s.; double 3½gns.—101-2-3, Oakley-street, Chelsea. Flax. 6435.

BED-SITTING ROOMS, fitted hot and cold running water; gas fires; inclusive breakfast, bath, light, attendance, from 35s.; references; all throughout.—At 64, Oakley-street, Chelsea. Flaxman 9425.

BED-SITTING ROOMS, divan and concealed beds and washstands. Single, 24s., double 17s. each, including service, electric light, and hot baths day and night; 14 bath rooms, showers; lounge; hall porter; fires, central heating.—Bayswater Court, 84, Stephen's-road, W.2 (Westbourne-grove). Park 9900. And 17, St. Stephen's-square (next). Running hot water every room.

BED-SITTING ROOM (entrance floor), entrance private house; constant hot water, 'phone, electric light. 37, Wall 73, West Cromwell-road, Earl's Court (Warwick-road end).

BED-SITTING ROOMS, KENSINGTON-GARDENS, Queen's-road Tube.—Single, 22s. 6d., double 25s.; gas fires, C.H., St. Stephen's-road, W.2. Park 2146.

BELGRAVE-SQUARE.—Superior BACHELOR APARTMENTS, valeting, hot baths, electric light, gas fires, telephone; 10min. Victoria, 3min. Hyde Park-corner.—26, Motcomb-street, Belgrave-square, S.W.1.

43, WESTBOURNE-GARDENS, W.

CHARMING HOUSE run as residential chambers offers Unfurnished Rooms from 21s.; excellent meals optional.—Secretary, Park 4525.

CHELSEA, 145, Beaufort-street.—Charmingly FURNISHED BED-SITTING ROOMS from 22s. 6d. to 2 guineas weekly.—Tele., Flaxman 1892. Near S. Kensington Tube.

COMFORTABLY FURNISHED BED-SITTING ROOM, fitted lavatory basin; two guineas weekly. Including breakfast, baths, light.—16, Queensborough-terrace, W.2. Park 9681.

95, QUEEN'S-GATE, S.W.7.

THE KENYA.

CONVENIENT for business or pleasure. Furnished for comfort; gas fires; 'phones in bed rooms; varied menu. From 21gns.; bed, breakfast 7s. 6d. Kens. 6137.

THE KENSINGTON.

DOUBLE ROOMS fitted hot and cold water, gas fires, 5-7gns.; single 3gns.; no extras; expert chef.—117-8-9, Queen's-gate, S.W.7. 20005. Resident owner.

EALING.—City men received in comfortable English HOME; convenient for City; delightful situation; excellent cuisine; from 2½gns.—Mrs. R., 31, The Mall.

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EARL'S COURT.—Well-appointed ROOMS. Partial board from 2½ns. 'Phone, Frobisher 4929.

20, WEST CROMWELL-ROAD,

EARL'S COURT.—BED-SITTING ROOM, artistically decorated and furnished, with breakfast and good service; dinner when required; ideal for business people.

ENGLISH FAMILY, comfortable house, Hampstead, welcome FOREIGN GUESTS; own home life, assistance with travel.—Write Box T.1459, The Times, E.C.4.

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EXCELLENT SERVICE SUITES and BED-SITTING ROOMS. Furnished or Unfurnished; good service, valeting; meals as required. Reasonable terms. Park 7044.

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EXCLUSIVE BACHELOR ROOMS, bath, service, valeting, from 21s.; gas fires; ample bath rooms; minute Gloucester-road, Queensberry-place. Western 4598.

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HAMPSTEAD.—Quiet, fresh ROOMS, newly decorated and comfortably furnished; gas fires and rings; board as required; separate tables, excellent food; comfortable home and professional people; 20 minutes City, 15 minutes Piccadilly, four minutes Finchley-road Met. Station.—61, Greencroft-gardens, 2 Minutes Swiss Cottage Tube. Hamp. 7034.

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IDEAL GUEST HOUSE in beautiful grounds, 12 minutes London; well appointed; excellent table; golf, tennis; garages. Few vacancies March.—X., Wood Hall, S.E.21; Sydenham 0483.

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KNIGHTSBRIDGE.—Perfectly equipped and beautiful First-Floor SUITE, facing Gardens; also Bed-sitting Rooms; near Park, Tube, and Oratory.—Kens. 8754.

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LARGE Comfortable Double or Single FURNISHED ROOMS, with or without board.—75, Philbeach-gardens, S.W.5. Three mins. Earl's Court Station.

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"MONTCLAIR."—There are VACANT ROOMS now in this delightful quiet house; board-residence at moderate terms; large garden; tennis, adjoins golf course; 20 minutes City and West End.—'Phone, Beckenham 2138.

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APARTMENTS AND BOARD-RESIDENCE (continued)

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FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL ESTABLISHMENT overlooking beautiful Kensington Gardens. Central all parts of London. Gas and electric fires. Hot and cold running water basins in every bed room. Nothing but the best English food served. Special terms for families. FULL BOARD from £2 12s. 6d. weekly (or 10s. 6d. daily), including four meals, bath, boots, and attendance.

PAYING GUEST RECEIVED in private English family; large, bright, second-floor bed room; good cuisine; piano; garden; close Gloucester-road Tube.—13, Courtfield-road, S.W.7.

PICCADILLY (5, DOVER-STREET).—Gentlemen's Furnished Service Chambers and Suites; light, linen, attendance, 3, 4, and 6 guineas inclusive. 'Phone, lift.

PORTLAND-PLACE.—Good BED-SITTING ROOM for lady; breakfast and attendance; own telephone and entrance; 2½gns. View by appointment, Grosvenor 1609.

PORTLAND-PLACE.—Excellent BED ROOM and SITTING ROOM for lady, use of bath room; breakfast, light, telephone; parquet floor; own entrance; 3gns. a week.—View by appointment, Grosvenor 1609.

PURLEY.—TWO comfortable ROOMS, attendance. Vacant 5th April; £2 2s.—Write Box 07776, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

QUEEN'S-GATE (off).—In private house, redecorated throughout, artistic SUITES; own 'phone, bath. Also one or two Bed-Sitting Rooms.—'Phone Western 6696.

QUEEN'S-GATE, S.W.7.

MANSON HOUSE, 12, Manson-place, near S. Kensington Station. Partial from 2½gns.; large lounge; gas fires; separate tables; constant hot water. (Kens. 0961.)

BROMLEY, KENT.

"RAVENSCROFT," 16th CENTURY GUEST HOUSE, ideally situated, 2mins. station, 20mins. London; garage; tennis.—Ravensbourne 3040.

SAHIBS.—BACHELOR SERVICE SUITES and ROOMS (hot and cold water basins) in gentlewoman's Kensington house, combining luxuries of club and home; quiet, convenient neighbourhood; public lounge and dining room; car, seaside branch on links; references exchanged.—Telephone Western 3338 (before midday), or write Box N.226, The Times, E.C.4.

HYDE PARK.

SERVICE ROOMS (divans), with breakfast, bath, from 2gns. Also suites; three bath rooms; constant hot water; 3 minutes Paddington and Lancaster-gate Station. —14, Sussex-gardens, W.2. Padd. 7115.

SLOANE-STREET (121).—CADOGAN CHAMBERS. Self-contained SUITES (own bath). Also Rooms. Central heating. Breakfast; other meals as required.

SOUTH KENSINGTON: 18, Queensberry-place (close Station).—Three reception; SINGLE, DOUBLE BED ROOMS, gas fires; constant hot water; good table; 'phone; clean, quiet. From 3gns. Resident Proprietors.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.

4, BRAMHAM-GARDENS, S.W.5.

ACCOMMODATION in Well-appointed GUEST HOUSE; excellent cooking; every comfort; constant hot water; two lounges opening into gardens. Kens. 8405.

SOUTHWOOD PLACE,

BICKLEY, KENT.

Ten miles from London.

A charming Residence standing in 10 acres of wooded gardens. Tennis, croquet, billiards. West Kent Golf Club five minutes' walk.

Central heating, gas fires in all bed rooms.

Close to Bickley and Chislehurst Stations.

Cuisine a special feature.

Terms from 3½ guineas.—Write for Illustrated tariff. Ravensbourne 0360.

SUITE YOUNG GENTLEMEN.—Two FURNISHED top-floor BED ROOMS; breakfast and dinner; £1 15s. each; close station; Kensington, W.—Write Box P.1449, The Times, E.C.4.

FOR VALUE, COMFORT, CUISINE, CHOOSE

THE MONTANA,

ATHERSTONE-TERRACE, Gloucester-road, S.W.7. Gas fires, 'phone, running hot and cold water in all rooms. Swiss proprietor. Terms from 3gns. West. 4694.

SUITE FIRST FLOOR. ALSO BED ROOM. To be LET, well FURNISHED; meals optional; one minute Earl's Court.—Frobisher 1231.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS, bed-sitting rooms 18s. 6d. to 22s. 6d., including electric light, gas fires, constant hot water; service optional; quiet, select house; references required.—76, Eccleston-square. Victoria 5390.

UNFURNISHED, charming LARGE GROUND-FLOOR ROOM; breakfast if required; excellent service at 10, Observatory-gardens, Campden Hill, W.8.

98, REDCLIFFE-GARDENS, S.W.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS for gentlewomen, all newly decorated and just opened; gas fires, rings, electric points, Yale locks; bath rooms and kitchen's sinks for every floor; hall radiator, constant hot water; service and breakfast optional; terms, including light, from 42s. 6d. per week; four minutes from Earl's Court Station.

UNFURNISHED ONE-ROOM FLATS, entrance floor 22s. double, including service, hot water, electric light, and baths; gas fires, grillers; central heating.—8, Chesterton-gardens, W.8 (near Barker's). Kelvin 8228.

VICTORIA.—Gentlemen only.—Divan Bed-Sitting; exceptional appointments; 47s. 6d. (3s. 6d. away week-ends), inclusive baths, constant hot; all services; breakfast optional.—101, Winchester-street, Eccleston-square. Vic. 7557.

WELL-FURNISHED BED ROOM, Sitting Room, bath room en suite, in private flat. Attendance. Meals by arrangement. Lift. One minute St. James'. Park Station and Whitehall.—H., Dacre House, Dean-Farrar-street, S.W.1.

14, LEINSTER-SQUARE, W.2.—A quiet square near Kensington Gardens, facing South and overlooking gardens; most comfortably furnished; good English cooking; moderate terms. 'Phone, Park 2723.

PRINCES-MANSIONS,

17-21, PORCHESTER-GARDENS, W.2.—Three minutes Tube and Met.; 45 rooms; constant hot water; best English food; billiards, bridge, dancing, &c. From 2gns.; room, bath, breakfast, 5s. 6d. a day.

20, BARKSTON-GARDENS, one minute Earl's Court Station.—Charming BED-SITTING ROOMS; divan beds, gas fires, constant hot water. From 25s. single; breakfast and dinner optional.—Frobisher 3513.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.

55, 56, 57, COURTFIELD-GARDENS, S.W.5. FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL IN QUIET POSITION, OVERLOOKING GARDENS. Gas fires, hot and cold water in bed rooms. Private sitting rooms, also bed-sitting rooms. Only three minutes Gloucester-road Tube and Met. Excellent cooking. From 3gns. 'Phone, Frobisher 7006.

55, HOLLAND-PARK, W.11.

A NEWLY OPENED GUEST HOUSE in quiet superior town mansion, furnished by Maple; minute bus and Tube, eight minutes West End; constant hot and cold, divan, gas fires; from 2½gns. Park 9846.

102-103, QUEEN'S-GATE, S.W.7.

THE THURLOE.

Newly opened. A first-class Residence.

Replete with all modern conveniences.

Close S. Kensington Station, Parks, Museums. Excellent service and best English food.

Passenger lift. Centrally heated. Furnished for comfort.

Bed rooms with hot and cold running water, &c.

Professional and Service people recommend.

Inclusive terms from 3½gns. 'Phone, Kens. 7152.

W.C.1.—Redecorated house; bed-sitting rooms; breakfast 5s. daily; 27s. 6d. weekly.—54, Torrington-square, near British Museum. Museum 6000.)

226 PER WEEK (from).—FURNISHED BED-SITTING ROOMS for Business or Professional men. Five minutes Gloucester-road Stations; meals and attendance if required. Unfurnished rooms also available.—'Phone Western 6418.

A LERT AGENCY (117, Regent-street) arranges accommodation free: Town, country, seaside; foreign students introduced into private families, guest houses, service suites, flats; inspection invited.—ACCOMMODATION.

ALL requiring ACCOMMODATION of any kind, LONDON, COUNTRY, or SEASIDE, should apply for Harvey and Harvey's

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MISS M. BROWNE, 85-39, Maddox-street, W.1 (Mayfair 0477), will be pleased to give particulars of ACCOMMODATION personally inspected and can recommend guest houses, suites, bed-sitting rooms, flats.

PERSONAL RECOMMENDATIONS and arrangements made FREE of CHARGE to all requiring APARTMENTS and HOUSES, LONDON, COUNTRY, SEASIDE.—Call, write, or 'phone Universal Accommodation Bureau, Abbey House, Westminster. (Vic. 7763.)

WANTED

WANTED, in London, Large, bright, Unfurnished or semi-furnished ROOM, with breakfast and service, or flatlet, giving full particulars, to Box 3952, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

SEASIDE AND COUNTRY

A Delightfully situated house for PAYING GUEST; facing South, sea, sunshine, gardens, sheltered position; every care, comfort, and attention; Naval surgeon.—9, Grosvenor-crescent, St. Leonards, Sussex.

ALDEBURGH-ON-SEA.—PAYING GUESTS welcomed at the VICARAGE for EASTER HOLIDAYS or longer. Excellent golf links.

ANTIQUE.—Three minutes station, 60 miles London; refurnished; redecorated; baths; artist's people, studio, gallery; 10s. day inclusive.—Information Office, Swan Corner, Lavenham, Suffolk.

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PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL. COULSDON, SURREY. Delightfully situated, sheltered position facing South, 15 miles Town, near golf links and hard courts; gas fires in bed rooms; billiards; garages.—Write for illustrated booklet. 'Phone, Purley 185.

BEXHILL.—ST. CATHERINE'S, 8, Dorset-road; 1 minute sea, golf; really excellent cuisine; highly recommended; gas fires; moderate terms. 'Phone 1299.

BOURNEMOUTH.—NEWLANDS, FRANCES-ROAD. Central. Excellent catering. Every comfort. From 3gns. inclusive.—Write for tariff, or 'phone 62343, Garage.

BOURNEMOUTH.—OAKLANDS, West Cliff. Special winter terms; close sea, gardens; gas fires in bed rooms; separate tables; excellent cuisine.—A. Kean.

LYNWOOD.

BOURNEMOUTH (Bath-road), overlooking Pier.—BOARD-RESIDENCE or Private Apartments, with or without board; Easter vacancies. 'Phone 4254.

BOURNEMOUTH, LAMMERMOOR.—Best position in EAST CLIFF; three acres of delightful gardens, own tennis and croquet lawns; garage. Famous for cuisine.

BOURNEMOUTH.—BOARD-RESIDENCE in lady's house; double and single; no other guests; private dining and drawing room; good table; facing sea; moderate to superior people; lady's own car available by arrangement.—Write Box P.1459, The Times, E.C.4.

CHESTERWOOD.

BOURNEMOUTH, EAST CLIFF.—Ideal position, facing sea; gas fires bed rooms; excellent cuisine; from 4gns.; garage. Brochure on application.—Ph. 2067.

BOURNEMOUTH.—ILLUSTRATED ACCOMMODATION REGISTER, hotels, boarding and apartment houses, with map, gratis.—Requirements to Bankinson and Son, Estate Agents, Square, Bournemouth.

BOURNEMOUTH.—Visitors before deciding where to stay should read the HOTEL and BOARD-RESIDENCE COLUMNS of "THE TIMES."—For reliable information concerning these advertisements write "The Times" Representative at Smith's Library, The Square, Bournemouth.

BRIGHTON, 26 and 27, REGENCY-SQUARE.—High-class Residential, facing sea; excellent cuisine; gas fires; from 2½gns.—Mrs. Watts. Tele., 3342.

BRIGHTON, 4, POWIS-GROVE.—Lady's detached House, 5 minutes West Pier and station; farm produce; home cooking; gas fires. From 2gns. Tele., 4676.

BUCKS.—Most comfortable superior HOME offered by gentleman; ideal spot, close golf and railway station; modern conveniences; food and cooking excellent; moderate terms.—Write Box T.1838, The Times, E.C.4.

BUCKS.—PAYING GUEST RECEIVED in modern farmhouse, 500ft. above sea level, commanding views over seven counties; gardens, tennis, bathing; games and all modern conveniences; from 3gns. weekly.—Dancer, Pitchcott, Aylesbury.

COOKHAM DEAN.—Country House, facing South; three acres grounds; good train service Town; meals optional; tennis; week-end or permanent; rest cure; moderate.—Box 526, Strand House, London, W.C.2.

APARTMENTS AND BOARD-RESIDENCE (continued)

CORNWALL (South-West).—FARMHOUSE, near sea good bathing, fishing; indoor sanitation; bath (hot and cold).—Luxy, Tregarne Mill, St. Keverne.

EASTBOURNE.—AVELEY HOUSE, 15, Jevington-gardens.—Facing South; gas fires in bed rooms. Furnished Suites, with or without board. 'Phone 2449.

EASTBOURNE.—The CLAREMONT, opposite Pier. Comfortable rooms; electric fires, central heating; ball room; garage adjoins; reasonable terms. Phone 1417.

EASTBOURNE.—YORK HOUSE. Sunny position, facing sea. Gas fires in bed rooms. Dancing. Own farm produce. Moderate terms. Tele. 918.

EASTBOURNE, THE ANGLES.—Facing sea; 125 bed rooms, dance and billiard rooms. Open all the year round. 'Phone, Eastbourne 311.

EASTBOURNE.—CAREW PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL; luxurious house at strictly moderate terms; own garage; grounds, tennis; dance room; good table.

FISHING and GOLF, 15 minutes by car, 12 miles Salmon and trout fishing, close golf, tennis, edge Dartmoor; good living; every comfort.—Brandize House, Okehampton, Devon.

GARDEN VILLAGE by SEA, SUSSEX; GUESTS RECEIVED; 2½ to 3gns. per week.—Write Box T.1516, The Times, E.C.4.

GENTLEWOMAN would receive PAYING GUESTS in lovely old house near Bath; modern conveniences; golf, tennis; garage; London 100 miles.—Write Box P.1472, The Times, E.C.4.

GUESTS received large farm; modern conveniences; electric light, phone; garage; tennis; c'clette table; from 2½gns.—Abbotts Farm, Saffron Walden.

GUESTS RECEIVED private house, Kent; cheery social life; golf, tennis, bridge, car, wireless; good climate, moderate.—Write Box Z.732, The Times, E.C.4.

HOVE, facing sea and Lawns.—COMFORTABLE RESIDENTIAL with large sunny lounge and balcony; gas fires bed rooms; constant hot water. From 3½gns. inclusive.—29, Brunswick-terrace. Tele. 4857.

HOVE (BRIGHTON), PORTSDOWN HALL, Salisbury-road; superior residential; close to sea; English food; wireless; from 4gns. Easter vacancies.—Hove 2727.

HOVE. ST. HELEN'S LODGE.

KINGSWAY.—Charming Residential, facing sea; spacious grounds. Also handsome private suite on first floor; inclusive terms. Tele. 3150.

LADY has VACANCY in large country house for family, Easter holidays; near New Forest; private room; garage; own ponies.—Write Box G.710, The Times, E.C.4.

LARGE comfortable ANTIQUE FURNISHED HOUSE (charming garden; lady desires Paying Guest; country, Yorkshire.—Write Box T.1839, The Times, E.C.4.

NORTH DEVON.—BOARD-RESIDENCE good farmhouse; home comforts; good situation; home produce; garage.—Mrs. Perrin, Viveham, Muddiford, Barnstaple.

PAIGNTON.—Comfortable APARTMENTS, 10 minutes sea, excellent catering; inclusive terms; apply Miss Eagles, 71, Blatchcombe-lane, Paignton, Devon.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED, DRAYTON HALL, WEST DRAYTON, MIDDLESEX. Charming Georgian house, standing in beautiful private grounds of 25 acres; old-world gardens; two tennis lawns, hard courts near, golf 2½ miles; poultry farm, own vegetables and fruit; gravel soil; gas fires; central heating; constant hot water; electric lights; garages; good table. Terms, apply Uxbridge 20mins.; terms moderate.—'Phone Yiewsley 49.

SEAVIEW, I. of W.—GUEST HOUSE; charming house; delightful grounds, overlooking park and sea; tennis; telephone; wireless; own cows.—Morris, Fairy Hill, Seaview, I. of W.

SUITE of ROOMS in beautiful country house facing Park; one hour London; constant hot water; accommodation two-eight people.—Primrose 3228 or write Box P.1475, The Times, E.C.4.

SURREY HILLS.

Warmth, comfort, wonderful air, 500ft. up. THE "HYDRO" RESIDENTIAL, CATERHAM. Central heating everywhere; fires 4d lib.; City 36 minutes. Moderate.

TORQUAY.—BOARD-RESIDENCE; separate tables; spacious rooms; sea and country; convenient for golf and all amusements.—Greenacre, Wellswood.

WORTHING.—FURNISHED ROOMS; reception; two bed rooms; near sea and golf links; good cooking; every convenience; suit invalid.—"Felstead," 46, Madeira-avenue.

WANTED

GENTLEMAN recovering from nervous breakdown REQUIRES ACCOMMODATION in country about 50 miles from London. Farm or gentleman's private house where interest would be taken and occupation indoors and outdoors given.—State terms, M. S., 5, Carlingford-road, N.W.2.

CONTINENTAL

BRITTANY, ST. SERVAN-SUR-MER. Ker-Mélanie, Private Pension; quiet situation; near beach and tennis. Good cook. Inclusive 200frs. weekly.

FRANCE.—A FEW PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED; large park; all comforts.—Château de la Fresnaye, Imrnestre-sur-Loire, Indre-et-Loire.

TOURAINE, La Rolanderie, Bourré (L. et Ch.). 'Phone 6. Beautiful view, centre famous castles; fishing, tennis; reputed cooking; comfort; 35 to 45 frs.

NURSING HOMES

BOGNOR.—Comfortable HOME for CONVALESCENT PATIENTS, elderly people; retired nurse; close to sea.—Sister, "Sealands," Aldwick-road. Tele. 613.

NURSE wishes CARE BABIES in own home.—Write Nurse, "Craiglee," Holloway-lane, Chesham Bois, Bucks.

NURSE offers lady HOME during accouchement.—1, St. Albans, Hewlett-road, Cheltenham.

OAKFIELD, 20, Shoot-up-Hill, N.W.2.—Rest; care; maternity; residential nurseries; excellent food, comfort; large garden. 'Phone, Hampstead 1616.

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

BRISTOL MUSEUM and ART GALLERY.

APPOINTMENT of DIRECTOR.

The Corporation of Bristol are desirous of receiving APPLICATIONS for the POST of DIRECTOR of the MUNICIPAL MUSEUM and ART GALLERY, at a salary of £800 per annum.

Applicants must be of proved organising ability.

The successful applicant will be required to devote the whole of his time and attention to the service of the Corporation.

Any remuneration in respect of services rendered by the Director as such, to any person or body other than the Corporation will be treated as part of his salary.

The successful applicant will be required to pass a medical examination and to contribute to the Superannuation Fund.

Particulars of duties may be obtained from the undersigned.

Applications, stating age, education (and if University training), qualifications and previous appointments, accompanied by copies of three testimonials, endorsed "Director of Museum and Art Gallery," to be received here not later than April 30th, 1930, addressed to me.

JOSIAH GREEN, Town Clerk.

The Council House, Bristol, 21st March, 1930.

CHARING CROSS HOSPITAL.

ASSISTANT PHYSICIAN.

The Council invite APPLICATIONS for the POST of ASSISTANT PHYSICIAN.

Candidates, who must be Members of the Royal College of Physicians of London, must send in their applications, together with copies of three recent testimonials, to the undersigned not later than Monday, March 31st, 1930.

PHILIP INMAN, House Governor.

Charing Cross Hospital, W.C.2.

H.E.H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAYS.

REQUIRED for SERVICE on the above RAILWAYS, AN ELECTRICAL ENGINEER.

CANDIDATES should have the following qualifications:—Public School Education and be a Member or Associate Member of the Institution of Electrical Engineers; practical experience with the installation and maintenance of motors and switch gear, industrial and domestic lighting; also have a sound knowledge of Train Lighting equipment.

Candidates should not be more than 35 years of age.

Salary.—According to qualifications.

Terms.—A three years' engagement in the first instance, first-class passage to India and home again on satisfactory termination of service. The selected candidate will be required to pass a strict medical examination before appointment.

Applications, stating age, giving full details of applicant's general and technical education, practical training, and subsequent experience, should be addressed to the undersigned not later than April 9, 1930.

E. ADAMS, Secretary.

Winchester House, 100, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.2. 27th March, 1930.

KING WILLIAM'S COLLEGE.

ISLE OF MAN.

The PRINCIPAL, REV. E. C. OWEN, Canon in the Cathedral Church of the Isle of Man, having intimated his wish to retire in July next, the Trustees will proceed with the APPOINTMENT of a SUCCESSOR. Applicants, who must be graduates and members of the Church of England, but not necessarily in Holy Orders, may obtain information from the Secretary to the Trustees.

METROPOLITAN BOROUGH of CAMBERWELL.

APPOINTMENT of PUBLIC ANALYST.

Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928, &c.

The Council of the Metropolitan Borough of Camberwell is prepared to receive APPLICATIONS for the POSITION of PUBLIC ANALYST to the Borough, the remuneration to be at the rate of £500 per annum for analytical work (including £30 for each number analysed in excess of this number (irrespective of the nature of the sample); the appointment to be subject to the successful candidate satisfactorily passing a medical examination by the Council's Medical Officer of Health and to the provisions of the Camberwell and other Metropolitan Borough Councils' (Superannuation) Act, 1929.

The person appointed must provide his own laboratory, chemicals, &c., and will be required to analyse any samples submitted to him from time to time by any Committee of the Council in accordance with the terms set out above.

The appointment will be subject to the approval of the Minister of Health, and applicants must provide satisfactory documentary evidence of competence in analytical chemistry, therapeutics and microscopy as regards food, drugs, &c.

Applications must be submitted on forms to be obtained from the undersigned (if by post by forwarding a stamped addressed envelope), and be accompanied by copies of not more than three testimonials, and addressed to the Town Clerk, Town Hall, Camberwell, S.E.5, endorsed on envelope "Public Analyst," so as to be delivered on or before 12 noon on Monday, the 14th day of April, 1930.

C. E. NEWTON, Town Clerk.

Town Hall, Camberwell, S.E.5, March, 1930.

UNIVERSITY of ABERDEEN.

READERSHIP in GERMAN.

The University Court will shortly proceed to fill the VACANCY in the READERSHIP in GERMAN caused by the appointment of Mr. A. H. J. Knight, M.A. (Cantab.), to a Lectureship and Fellowship at Trinity College, Cambridge.

The Salary proposed is £600 to £700, according to experience and qualifications. Duties to start on 1st October, 1930, or as may be arranged.

Persons of British nationality who desire to be considered for the office are requested to lodge their names with the Secretary to the University on or before Friday, 2nd May, 1930, together with 16 copies of testimonials and a full statement of qualifications, age, and previous experience.

The conditions of appointment may be obtained from the Secretary.

H. J. BUTCHART, Secretary.

The University, Aberdeen.

UNIVERSITY of ABERDEEN.

BURNETT-FLETCHER CHAIR of HISTORY.

The University Court has received intimation that PROFESSOR C. SANFORD TERRY, M.A. (Cantab.), LL.D., LL.D. (Glasg.), Mus.D. (Edin.), D.Litt. (Durham), Mus.D. (Oxon.), intends to RESIGN from the BURNETT-FLETCHER CHAIR of HISTORY as from 30th September, 1930.

The patronage of the Chair is vested in the University Court.

The salary at present attaching to the Chair is £1,075.

Persons may desire particulars may obtain these from the Secretary.

H. J. BUTCHART, Secretary.

The University, Aberdeen.

POST FILLED

WORKS Production Manager for Rubber Works.—The vacancy recently advertised has now been filled, and the advertisers wish to thank those who submitted applications.

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS VACANT

3 lines 4s. 6d. (minimum); Employment Agencies and Schools, 4 lines 10s. (minimum)

APP

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BERKELEY HOTEL,
43-47, QUEENSBOROUGH-TERRACE.
HYDE PARK, W.2. Park 1797.
Two minutes Kensington Gardens, Buses and Tubes.
HOT AND COLD RUNNING WATER.
GAS FIRES ALL BED ROOMS. PASSENGER LIFT. Notice for Dinner Dances, cabaret, cleanliness, excellent food and attendance. Terms from 3½gns. per week, including four meals, baths, light, and attendance. From 12s. 6d. daily. NO EXTRAS.

THE RENAISSANCE OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.
Every bed room now has hot and cold running water.
Every bed room now has exchange telephone.
Every bed room now has gas fire.
Every bed room now has box spring and hair mattress.
Every three bed rooms now have bath room. Redecorated and refurbished throughout.
Now ready for occupation. No increase in prices.
BRITISH EMPIRE HOTEL,
28-30, DE VERE GARDENS, KENSINGTON, W.8.
Within view of lovely Kensington Gardens, now gay with early spring blossom, and resounding with the song of its amazing variety of birds.
Nearly 250 rooms and enclosed suites.
Absolute quiet, yet within stroll of Barkers, Harrods, Albert Hall, Museums, &c., and most central for buses and Tubes to everywhere.
The variety and high standard of the catering will be more than maintained. Country produce from our own farm. Visitors will hardly know the Hotel: new clients will be charmed. The Management: Miss Best, and most of the staff of many years' standing remain. Rates from 3 guineas weekly inclusive.
Telephone Nos.: Western 1661, 1662, 1663. THE OLDEST, YET THE LATEST of Mr. CROSS'S HOTELS.

BUTE COURT,
28, QUEEN'S-GATE, S.W.7.
HIGH-CLASS PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL HOTEL. Tastefully furnished; running water in bed rooms; central heating; open fires; spacious rooms; cuisine exceptionally high-class; personal supervision of everything. 'Phone, Western 3644.

A HAPPY EASTER IN LONDON.
CORA HOTEL,
UPPER WOBURN-PLACE, W.C.1.
Central, convenient, up-to-date. 8/6
Room and full Breakfast
Moderate Board Terms.
Hot and cold water in all rooms.
Accommodates 340 Guests.

THE DISCRIMINATING MAN stays at the COURT ROYAL, for he appreciates the excellence of cuisine and the quiet dignity of the appointments. Overlooking Hyde Park and Amin, from Marble Arch. It has 80 bed rooms, with telephone, gas fire, and running hot and cold water. Several suites with private bath room.
Inclusive weekly terms from 4½gns.
Write for brochure, or 'phone Paddington 6824.
COURT ROYAL HOTEL,
105-106, LANCASTER-GATE, W.2.

DURRANTS HOTEL,
MANCHESTER-SQUARE, W.1.
High-class Family Hotel with self-contained Suites. Quiet situation, three minutes from Selfridge's. All bed rooms fitted with Hot and Cold Water, Electric Fires, and Exchange Telephone. Central Heating. Lifts.
Telephone: Welbeck 8121. Telegrams: Adjection, London.

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Founded 1890 by H. E. How, Managing Director.
PALACE HOTEL, Facing Hyde Park.
95-99, Lancaster-gate, W.2. 'Phone, Padd. 8281.
PALACE HOTEL, Ideal for Business Men.
Bloomsbury, W.C. 'Phone, Museum 4090.
MANOR HOUSE HOTEL, "Heart of Mayfair."
8-10, Mandeville-place, W.1. 'Phone, Welbeck 8187.
All licensed. Terms: Bed, Bath, and Breakfast from 18s. 6d. En pension from 5 guineas weekly.
LINDEN HALL HOTEL,
131-7, Cromwell-road, S.W.7. 'Phone, Frobisher 0652.
KENSINGTON GATE HOTEL,
104-5, Queen's-gate, S.W.7. 'Phone, Kensington 0645.
LINDEN GARDENS HOTEL,
63-5-7-9, Linden-gardens, W.2. 'Phone, Park 5819. 2min. from Queen's-road and Notting-hill-gate Stn.
Terms: Bed, Bath, and Breakfast from 8s. 6d. En pension from 3gns. weekly.

LONDON'S FOUR UP-TO-DATE RESIDENTIAL HOTELS.
Highly recommended by resident guests.
ST. ERMYNE HOTEL, Facing Regent's Park.
HOTEL INVERNESS COURT,
145, INVERNESS-TERRACE, HYDE PARK, W.2.
Accommodation 120 guests. Magnificent group of period reception rooms. Wedding receptions and At Homes a speciality. Gas fires in all bed rooms. Constant hot water and Exchange Telephone in bed rooms. Central heating and garage. Terms: Double room, 5gns. Single room, 3 gns. Tele., 9900 Park (five lines).
LANCASTER COURT HOTEL,
66-69, LANCASTER-GATE, HYDE PARK, W.2.
Established over 20 years. New extensions of 50 rooms now ready. This Hotel has been artistically redecorated throughout, and offers unusually select and attractive reception rooms. Hot and cold running water, Exchange Telephone, gas fires, and central heating in bed rooms. Terms from 4 guineas. Tele., 9121 Padd.
PARK ROYAL HOTEL,
25-28, LEINSTER-GARDENS, HYDE PARK.
This charming Hotel offers terms from 3gns. per week inclusive. First-class reception rooms and cuisine. Hot and cold and Exchange Telephone in all bed rooms. Lift. Attention invited to suites for two guests. Delightful home for residents. Tele., 1800 Padd.
BERKELEY COURT HOTEL,
20-31, LEINSTER-GARDENS, HYDE PARK, W.2.
Recently acquired, newly decorated and refurnished. Hot and cold; delightful reception rooms. Refinement guaranteed, with young and cheerful society. Tele., 8022 Padd. Terms from 3 guineas.
The above Hotels are under the personal supervision of the managing director, Mrs. J. E. Stevenson.

FOR COMFORT, CONVENIENCE, AND ACCESSIBILITY
MASCOT HOTEL,
YORK-STREET, BAKER-STREET, W.1.
Telephone and running water in bed rooms. Always freshly decorated. Every bed fitted with interior-sprung hair mattress. Fabric lifts. New Regent's Park, Hyde Park, Oxford-street shopping centre, and Wigmore Hall immediately convenient. Terms from 4½ guineas per week, or 15s. per day en pension. Illustrated brochure sent free. ONE OF MR. GEO. CROSS'S HOTELS.

HOTEL PALATINE, 15, LANCASTER-GATE, W.2.
REDECORATED. Bed rooms with RUNNING WATER and F.C. TELEPHONES. Lift. En pension from 3½gns.

PATRICKSON HOTELS
(LTD.), PALACE HOUSES,
OPPOSITE KENSINGTON GARDENS.
A Beautiful HOTEL, facing BROAD-WALK, Bayswater-road, W.2; central heating; hot and cold water and gas fires bed rooms; dancing; electric light; night porter. 'Phone, Park 6447 and 4683-4.

PORTLAND COURT HOTEL,
4 and 5, QUEEN'S-GATE, S.W.7.
A Newly-opened HOTEL overlooking KENSINGTON GARDENS (minute Albert Hall), newly furnished and redecorated throughout; bed-sitting rooms with breakfast from 7s. 6d. daily; en pension from 3gns. weekly. Also private suites, all rooms fitted hunting, hot and cold water and gas fires; beautifully furnished cuisine. First-class service and cuisine. Large garage on premises. Night Inspection cordially invited. Telephone, Western 3153, 3154, 3155.

THE REMBRANDT ROOMS
HOTEL REMBRANDT, SOUTH KENSINGTON.
1 min. Brompton-road and S. Kensington Stations. Opposite Oratory and Brompton Parish Church. One set of rooms (unfurnished) SUITABLE FOR DINNER, WEDDINGS or OTHER RECEPTIONS, DANCES, and ALL SOCIAL FUNCTIONS.
Open dates, &c., from the MANAGER. 'Phone: Kensington 8100.

HAMPSTEAD.
ROSSLYN LODGE HOTEL,
LYNDHURST-ROAD, ROSSLYN-HILL,
HAMPSTEAD.
Standing well back from the road in two acres of well-wooded grounds, traffic is forgotten; one free, hot and cold water in all bed rooms, central heating in halls, Persian carpets throughout. Every bed fitted with interior-sprung hair mattress. Fabric lifts. New Regent's Park, Hyde Park, Oxford-street shopping centre, and Wigmore Hall immediately convenient. Terms from 4½ guineas per week, or 15s. per day en pension. Illustrated brochure sent free. ONE OF MR. GEO. CROSS'S HOTELS.

LONDON HOTELS (continued)

IDEAL HOME EXHIBITION,
OLYMPIA.
10 mins.' walk, or 3 mins. by Underground from the
ROYAL STUART HOTEL,
161-169, CROMWELL-ROAD, SOUTH KENSINGTON.
Within 100 yards of Earl's Court Tube Station.
100 bed rooms, with hot and cold running water, gas fires and P.O. 'phones; 35 bath rooms; central heating. Spacious lounges. Beautiful HALL ROOM.
Terms FROM 3½gns. per week inclusive.
12s. 6d. per day, or 8s. 6d. bed and breakfast.
Apply Manageress. 'Phone, Frobisher 2262 (3 lines).

RUTLAND COURT HOTEL,
63-4-5, LANCASTER-GATE, HYDE PARK.
Kensington Gardens and Hyde Park a few yards.
EVERY BED ROOM has hot and cold running water, gas fire, and Post Office 'phone. Passenger lift.
MOST ROOMS FACE SOUTH.
Six excellent reception rooms, Billiard and Ball Room.
INCLUSIVE TERMS from 4gns. single, 8gns. double.
'Phone: Paddington 2316 and 3896.

HOTEL WALDRONHYRST,
CROYDON.—CHARMING TUDOR RESIDENCE, situated in six acres exclusive grounds, yet within 17 minutes London. Central heating, gas and electric fires, and hot and cold water bed rooms; lock-up and heated garages for 20 cars; atmosphere, appointments, and catering first class; moderate terms. Illustrated tariff.—Resident Proprietor. 'Phone, Croydon 0757.

WEST CENTRAL HOTEL,
SOUTHAMPTON-ROW, LONDON, W.C.1.
150 rooms. Lifts.
Central heating. Hot and Cold Water in all Rooms. Bed Room, Service and Breakfast, 8s. 6d. to 10s. 6d. Reasonable Boarding Terms.

WHITE HALL RESIDENTIAL HOTELS, LTD.
WHITE HALL,
No. 4, MONTAGUE-STREET,
RUSSELL-SQUARE, W.C.1.
Adjoining British Museum.
Central Heating. Passenger Lift.
Private garden at rear. 80 rooms. Terms from 12s. 6d. per day or £4 4s. per week, including rooms, breakfast, tea, dinner, lights, and attendance.
Telephone: Museum 4425.

WHITENESS HOTEL.
43-5-7, QUEEN'S-GARDENS, LANCASTER-GATE, W.2. Bed rooms with RUNNING WATER. P.O. TELEPHONES, renowned cuisine. CENTRAL HEATING. Quiet situation. Terms from 3½gns. single, 6gns. double.

PRIVATE HOTELS

3 lines 4s. 6d. (minimum)

LONDON
KENSINGTON GARDENS PRIVATE HOTEL, Ltd., 4, LANCASTER-STREET, HYDE PARK, W.2. Padd. 4288. ELECTRIC LIFT. RUNNING HOT and COLD WATER IN ALL BED ROOMS.

SEASIDE AND COUNTRY
BOURNEMOUTH.—KENSINGTON HOUSE, under entirely new management, renovated and redecorated, will appeal to visitors of taste and refinement. Ideally situated West Cliff; high-class cuisine; every convenience. Early application advisable for accommodation at Easter; 3½, 5s. and 7s. per day inclusive. Management 'phone 2057.
SHORTLANDS HOUSE
PRIVATE HOTEL, SHORTLANDS, KENT.
Three minutes station, electric trains to Town.
HARD COURT. SOFT WATER.
Billiards. Dancing. For Tariff apply Proprietor. Telephone, Ravensbourne 0616.

PARIS HOTELS, RESTAURANTS, AND TEA ROOMS

THE AMBASSADOR Boulevard Haussmann. On the new
The largest Continental Hotel. 600 rooms. 600 baths.
HOTEL ASTORIA CHAMPS ELYSEES (facing Arc de Triomphe).
RESTAURANT open to non-residents.
HOTEL BRIGHTON 218, Rue de Rivoli, facing Tuileries Gds.
In the heart of the fashionable centre.
HOTEL CAPUCINES. 37, Boulevard des Capucines.
Between OPERA and MADELEINE. All comfort.
ENGLISH 7, Avenue Président Wilson (Champs-Elysées).
FAMILY HOTEL. Full-board from 50 francs.
FRANCIA HOTEL.—100, Rue La Fayette, near North and East Stations. Excellent grill room. 120 rooms and 80 baths. Tel. Address, Francialav, Paris 83.
HOTEL LOUIS LE GRAND 5, Rue Rouget de l'Isle, Paris. Off Rue de Rivoli (Tuileries).
HOTEL LUTETIA 43,45,47, BOULEVARD RASPAIL.
THE SMARTEST. THE MOST MODERN.
Part of will's plan sent on request.
PARIS. HOTEL DE NICE, 40bis, Rue des Beaux Arts, near Louvre; clean, quiet, homelike; modern comfort. Pension from 60 Frs. Tele., Littré 41-39.
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25, Avenue Montaigne (Champs-Elysées).
Same management, CALIFORNIE PALACE, CANNES.
LA TREMOILLE THE NEW HOTEL.
14, Rue de la Tremoille, Champs-Elysées. Very quiet. Up-to-date Restaurant.
MEURICE HOTEL AND RESTAURANT.
RUE DE RIVOLI,
OVERLOOKING THE TUILERIES GARDENS.
NOEL PETERS. Passage des Princes.
One step from Opera.
THE OLDEST AND MOST PARISIAN RESTAURANT.
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Etoile.
Rooms and bath. Very quiet. Moderate terms.
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An Hotel of distinction. Most central location.
THE
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PLACE VENDÔME.
SAVOY HOTEL 194 bis, Rue de Rivoli.
Facing the Tuileries Gardens. AN ARISTOCRATIC HOTEL.
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BELGIUM. KNOCKE-ZOUTE 2/Mar.—BURNS'S HOTEL; first class; ideal situation on sea front near Casino, golf, and tennis; no taxes; apply prospectus.

FRANCE
DINARD.—HOTEL de PROVENCE et ANGLETERRE opens April 1; central heating; 80 rooms; 30 private baths; lift. Moderate prices.—Joubert, Prop.

HOTEL FRASCATI,
HAVRE,
THE MODERN HOTEL
BY THE SEA.
Entirely renovated and with every comfort.
Most convenient for travellers on Southampton-Havre route. Moderate charges and excellent cooking.
Telegraphic Address:—"Frascati, Havre."

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NICE. SPLENDID HOTEL.—150 rooms (80 with bath). 'Phone in every room. Central. Full pension from 50frs. and 100frs. with bath room.
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VISIT THE LAKE OF COMO.
Como, Cernobbio, Moltrasio, Cadenabbia, Menaggio, Bellagio-Tremezzina, Lanzo Intelvi.
The most ideal spot of Italy.
Famous Hotels.
Beautiful terraces and gardens on the lake.
All sorts of entertainments; golf, tennis, yachting, swimming (beaches), fishing, &c.
FOR INFORMATION APPLY TO
SEZIONE ALBERGHI and TURISMO, COMO, ITALY.
CADENABBIA.—THE BELLEVUE. Noted for hospitality, comfort and distinction. Golf 18 holes, tennis, all water sports.
PALLANZA. MAJESTIC GRAND HOTEL. Golf 18 holes. 6,200 yards. The newest and finest links in Italy.

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LUGANO. HOTEL DE LA PAIX. First Class. Full South. Beautiful grounds; near lake. From 14 frs.
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BRITISH RESORTS, SPAS AND HOTELS

3 lines 6s. (minimum)

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BLACKPOOL.—The IMPERIAL HYDRO HOTEL. An excellent centre for a Whitsun or early summer motoring tour, within easy distance of the English Lakes and Yorkshire Dales. Every modern comfort provided. Magnificent Lounge. Winter Garden. Ball Room. &c. Hot and cold water in 200 bed rooms. Hairdressing Departments. Lift. Turkish Baths and Sea Water Plunge. TARIFF.—November to March, 12s. 6d. to 18s. 6d. per day; April to October, 14s. 6d. to 21s. per day (excluding Christmas and Easter). Special week-end terms. Good rooms, Saturday to Monday 28s., Friday to Monday, 40s. 'Phone 291.
BOGNOR. ROYAL NORFOLK HOTEL. Leading family. Ideal position. Facing sea and South. Central heating. 'Phone 40.
BOURNEMOUTH.
AN ENGLISH BEAUTY SPOT.
Where Tropical Plants are Growing in the Open.
OSBORNE & PRIORY HOTEL.
(A.A. and R.A.C.)
IDEAL POSITION. One minute from sea, pier, promenade, pavilion, wonderful five-mile public gardens. Centre of town and all attractions. Large well furnished public rooms. RUNNING HOT AND COLD WATER and Gas fire in every bed room; steam heated throughout. Ample bath rooms. CUISINE. Good food, well cooked, daintily served. Garage for 80 cars, in charge of competent men. Weekly inclusive terms from 4½gns. single, 9gns. double. Daily, 16s. 6d. to 18s. 6d. Week-end, Friday afternoon till Monday after breakfast £2 10s. 6d. to £2 15s. Special feature, NO EXTRAS.
Telephone, Bournemouth 81 and 1851.
Telegrams: "Osprey" or "Sunny," Bournemouth.
BOURNEMOUTH, SOUTHBOURNE CLIFFS HOTEL
(Licensed).
Bournemouth's latest and one of the most up-to-date Hotels. Ideal winter residence, overlooking the Bay. Quiet, restful, and bracing. Tele., Southbourne 1061. Wires, "Ocean," Bournemouth.—Write Secretary for Brochure.
BOURNEMOUTH HYDRO. "For Comfort and Restfulness." Ideal Holiday Resort. Moderate.
BOURNEMOUTH. LINKFIELD COURT, Knyveton-road.—Hot and cold water in rooms; small pines; lounge, smoking room; separate tables; terms from 3gns.
BOURNEMOUTH.—PRINCE'S HOTEL ('Phone 7081); every modern comfort; ideal South position; central heating; gas fires; garage.—Apply Manageress.
BOURNEMOUTH, SOLENT PINES HOTEL, EAST CLIFF.—On sea front; luxurious first-class cuisine and service; gas, electric fires; hot running water bed rooms; moderate inclusive terms. Grams, "Solpines."
BRIGHTON. SILLWOOD HALL HOTEL. Sunny, sheltered. In own grounds, facing sea; central; gas fires bed rooms, radiators; hard tennis garden; billiards; selected wines; garage. Tele., 2180-1.
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DROITWICH SPA, WORCESTERSHIRE. BRINE BATHS HOTEL. 175 Rooms, all with Hot and Cold water and electric fires. Suites. R.A., R.A.C.—Illustrated Spa Guide and EASTER Holiday Programme from—G. Collingwood, "DROITWICH BRINE BATHS for RHEUMATISM."
DROITWICH SPA. ROYAL HOTEL for rheumatism. Covered entrance into Brine Baths. R.A.C. Proprietress.
EXMOUTH, SOUTH DEVON.
Facing Sea.
MAER BAY HOTEL. Situated in secluded old-world grounds, adjoining golf and tennis. First-class, with moderate terms. Private suites and bed rooms with private bath rooms.
BRAMLEY GRANGE HOTEL,
near GUILDFORD, SURREY (40 mins. from Waterloo).
The most luxurious Country Hotel in England.
Hot and cold running water, gas fires, and F.D. 'phone in every room. The gardens are a glory to behold, and the facilities for games are unequalled.
Squash, Racquets, Tennis, Billiards, Bridge and Dancing.
18-HOLE GOLF COURSE adjoins the Hotel grounds.
Visitors become temporary members.
HOTEL CAR MEETS TRAINS AT GUILDFORD STATION.
Terms from 5gns. per week, inclusive. Apply to Manageress for illustrated tariff.
'Phone, Bramley 195.
HARROGATE
PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL. "Grams, "Elegance." Best position. Moderate rates. FREE garage.
HINDHEAD BEACON HOTEL, HINDHEAD, SURREY.
First class. Spacious grounds. Splendid scenery.
VITA-GLASS SUN LOUNGE.
Central heating. Electric lift to all floors.
Private Suites with Bath Rooms. Garage. Saddle Horses. Hard and Grass Tennis Courts. Golf. Croquet. Wireless. 900 feet above sea level. Telephone: 7 Hindhead. Tele., 2 Hindhead.
SPECIAL WINTER TERMS.
HINDHEAD, HASLEMERE, MOORLANDS HOTEL.
Within 40 miles of Town. 850ft. high.
Suites with private baths.
Excellent cuisine and cellar.
GOLF. 2 BRANCHINI.
TWO ALL-WEATHER TENNIS COURTS. GOLF.
HINDHEAD, THE MANOR HOTEL.
Small First-class Hotel. Comfortable and well-appointed. Central heating. Beautiful grounds. Garage. Golf. Tele. 31.
HOVE, THE LAWNS HOTEL,
KINGSWAY. Leading Private Hotel on sea front; central heating; passenger lift. From 4gns. inclusive.
HUNTSMOOR PARK HOTEL, IVER, BUCKS.
'Phone: Iver 42.
Old English Country Mansion near London, converted into a Residential Hotel in the heart of beautiful historic Buckingham.
19min. from Paddington (G.W.R.) to West Drayton Stn. 200 acres parkland.
Free Golf, Tennis, Billiards, Fishing.
Terms from 4 guineas weekly. Brochure on application to Manager.
LYNDHURST, NEW FORREST, CROWN HOTEL. Ideal for Easter holidays; delightfully situated. Excellent sporting facilities; golf, tennis, &c. Large garage. Terms from Manageress. 'Phone 13.
DEVON.—ELFORDLEIGH HOTEL, PLYMPTON. First-class Mansion Hotel; licensed; hot and cold all bed rooms, central heating; tennis courts; central for golf, fishing, hunting, shooting. 'Phone, 14 Plympton.
SELSDON PARK HOTEL,
SANDERSTEAD, SURREY. 'Phone Purley 2000. Half an Hour from the City and West End.
INCLUSIVE TERMS.
Double rooms from 9 guineas.
With Private Bath from 11 guineas.
Golf on private 18-hole Golf Course (6,355 yards) in own park of 230 acres. Luxurious car service between Hotel and East Croydon Station. Billiards, Tennis, Dancing. All free.
Hot and cold water, radiator, and telephone in every bed room. Numerous suites and rooms with private bath room.
Profusely illustrated Brochure free on request. Every Saturday Dinner and Dance, 6.30 and 9. Jack Hylton presents his Rhythmicians.
SIDMOUTH. ROYAL YORK HOTEL. Fully Licensed. Magnificent S. position. Central heating. Hot and cold water in bed rooms. Lift.
SIDMOUTH. Victoria Hotel, one of the finest and most central in West. Close sea and brine baths. Lift. Fine Suites. Garages. many lock-ups. A.A.—R.A.C.
SIDMOUTH.—BELMONT HOTEL, first class, most modern, overlooking and near sea; two acres of grounds; self-contained suites, bed rooms with private baths; passenger lift.
TORQUAY.
THE NEW SAVOY HOTEL.
(On the Sea Front.)
TORQUAY'S LATEST AND BEST FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. UNDER EXPERT MANAGEMENT. WITH UNEQUALLED CUISINE AND EVERY MODERN LUXURY. SAME PROPRIETORS AS
THE ROYAL EXETER HOTEL BOURNEMOUTH.
Write for Tariff.
Telegrams: Perfection, Torquay. Tele., 2161. Garage.
TORQUAY.
THE OSBORNE
for SHELTER and SUNSHINE.
Accommodation for 140 Visitors, with modern comfort. Illustrated Brochure from
Manager, W. PAUL.
Telephone (three lines) 2232.
TORQUAY, PARK HALL HOTEL.
Facing sea and South; central heating and hot and cold water in all bed rooms; free tennis; garage.—Tele. 3434.
TUNBRIDGE WELLS THE EARL'S COURT HOTEL.
Tele. 1511. Finest position on Mt. Ephraim. Passenger lift.
TUNBRIDGE WELLS, WELLINGTON HOTEL.
Tele. 1150. The finest position facing South, overlooking Common. First-class cuisine. Private suites. Passenger lift. For Tariff apply Manageress.
WESTWARD HO! N. DEVON.
GOLDEN BAY HOTEL
Facing sea and famous links.
Nowhere more comfort, better food, better service, or better wines. Hot and cold water in all bed rooms. Private Suites. Bed Rooms with Bath and Toilet. Central heat; electric light. Lawn Garage. Also private lock-ups. Lawn tennis free to visitors (five courts). For moderate inclusive terms apply to Manageress.

BRITISH RESORTS, SPAS, AND HOTELS (continued)

THE PLAYGROUND OF KINGS.
To their Palace of Oatlands Tudor Monarchs were wont to repair for rest and relaxation, and to-day the mansion standing on this historic spot has a hearty welcome for all.
Write for profusely illustrated Brochure.
OATLANDS PARK HOTEL,
WEYBRIDGE, SURREY.
Only half an hour from Town.
Telephone: Weybridge 1190 (6 lines).
Telegrams: "Oatlands, Weybridge."
EASTER at WEYMOUTH.
The ROYAL HOTEL will be found most comfortable. Sunny sea view terrace. Centrally heated. Hot and cold running water all bed rooms. Private suites with bath room, &c. Dancing. Badminton. Garage. Tele.: 627.
WINCHESTER, ROYAL HOTEL. Leading Family Hotel.
Central but very quiet. Every comfort.
Overlooking Cathedral and Central Heating. Telephone 31.
WORTHING TEL. 1500 **BEACH HOTEL.**
A first-class charmingly appointed Hotel facing sea (A.A.). Every bed has a luxurious overlay mattress on a box-spring. Hot and cold running water in every bed room.
Telegrams, "Sunny," Worthing.

LEGAL NOTICES

4 lines 8s. (minimum)

ARTHUR JAMES WARD Deceased. Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925. All persons having CLAIMS against the ESTATE of ARTHUR JAMES WARD late of 24 Bedford Place, Bloomsbury, London, W.C.1, and of 48 Upper Thames Street, London, E.C.4, who carried on business as the Thames Street Iron Co., and who died on the 23rd day of February 1930, and Letters of Administration (with the Will annexed) of whose Estate were granted out of the Principal Registry on the 21st day of March 1930, are required to send written particulars to the undersigned for the 31st day of May 1930, after which date the Administrator will distribute the Deceased's Estate, having regard only to valid claims then notified.
Dated this 26th day of March 1930.
DALTON SONS & ELLIMAN, 21 Southampton Street, Bloomsbury Square, W.C.1. Solicitors for the Administrator.
ALICE MARCHIONESS of READING, G.B.E. Dec'd. Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925. Notice is hereby given that all persons having CLAIMS against the ESTATE of ALICE MARCHIONESS of READING late of 32, Curzon Street Mayfair in the County of London deceased who died on the 30th day of January 1930 and of whose Will Probate was granted out of the Principal Probate Registry to the Most Honourable Rufus Daniel Marquess of Reading G.C.B., on the 18th day of March 1930 are hereby required to send particulars in writing of their claims to us the undersigned on or before the 28th day of May 1930 after which date the said Executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the deceased among the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims and demands of which he shall then have had notice.
Dated this 24th day of March 1930.
HERBERT OPPENHEIMER, NATHAN & VANDYK, 3 Finsbury Square, E.C.2. Solicitors for the said Executor. The Most Honourable The Marquess of Reading G.C.B.
COMPANIES ACT 1929. In the Matter of EDWARD PENNINGTON Ltd. In pursuance of Section 238 of the Companies Act 1929. Notice is hereby given that a MEETING of CREDITORS in the above matter will be held on Friday the 4th April 1930 at River Plate House, E.C.4, at 3 p.m. for the purposes provided for in such Section.
A. GOSLING, Secretary.
DORA NESBITT deceased. Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925 Section 27 Notice is hereby given that all CREDITORS and other persons having any debts claims or demands against the Estate of DORA NESBITT late of Hollow Meadow, Chagford in the County of Devon (who died on the 2nd day of February 1930 and whose Will was proved in the Principal Registry on the 7th day of March 1930 by Middleton Nesbitt, Gerald Cock Rodgers Marshall and The Public Trustee the Executors therein named, in the Principal Registry of the Probate Division of His Majesty's High Court of Justice, on the 14th day of March 1930) are hereby required to send particulars in writing of their debts, claims or demands to us the undersigned, as Solicitors to the said Executors on or before the 31st day of May 1930 after notice is hereby given, that at the expiration of that time the said Executors will proceed to distribute the Assets of the said Deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the debts, claims and demands of which they shall then have had notice; and that they will not be liable for the Assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person of whose debt or claim or demand they shall not then have had notice.
Dated this 26th day of March 1930.
GERALD & ARTHUR MARSHALL 10, New Square, Lincoln's Inn W.C.2. Solicitors to the said Executors.
ERNEST HENRY TUCKER Deceased. Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925. Notice is hereby given that all CREDITORS and other persons having any debts claims or demands against the Estate of ERNEST HENRY TUCKER late of 13 St. Leonards Road Ealing in the County of Middlesex and 2 South Square Gray's Inn in the County of London (who died on the 23rd day of February 1930, and whose Will was proved in the Public Trustee, the Executor therein named, in the Principal Registry of the Probate Division of His Majesty's High Court of Justice on the 11th day of March 1930) are hereby required to send particulars in writing of their debts claims or demands to us the undersigned as Solicitors of the said Executor on or before the 1st day of June 1930; and notice is hereby given that after that date the said Executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the said Testator among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the debts claims and demands of which he shall then have had notice and that he will not be liable for the assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person of whose debt claim or demand he shall not then have had notice.
Dated this 26th day of March 1930.
TUCKER, HUSSEY & PENGELLY, 2 South Square, Gray's Inn, W.C.1. Solicitors to the said Executor.
EMILY MICKLEBURGH deceased. Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925. Notice is hereby given that all CREDITORS and other persons having any debts claims or demands against the Estate of EMILY MICKLEBURGH late of 14 Tunnalls, Lydney in the County of Gloucester (who died on the 9th day of January 1930, and whose Will was proved by Bernard Matthews of Elmhurst, Church Avenue, Sidcup in the County of Kent, the moving Executor therein named, in the Principal Registry of the Probate Division of His Majesty's High Court of Justice on the 14th day of February 1930), are hereby required to send particulars in writing of their debts claims or demands to us the undersigned as Solicitors to the said Executor on or before the 1st day of June 1930; and notice is hereby given that after that date the said Executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the said Testator among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the debts claims and demands of which he shall then have had notice; and that he will not be liable for the assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person or persons of whose debt claim or demand he shall not then have had notice.
Dated this 28th day of March 1930.
TUCKER, HUSSEY & PENGELLY, 2 South Square, Gray's Inn, W.C.1. Solicitors to the said Executor.
FRANCIS DINGLEY PITT Deceased. Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925 (section 27). Notice is hereby given that all CREDITORS and other persons having any claims or demands against the Estate of FRANCIS DINGLEY PITT late of 65 High Road Chiswick in the County of London Physician and Surgeon deceased who died on the twenty third day of January 1930 and whose Will was proved in the Principal Registry of the Probate Division of His Majesty's High Court of Justice on the fourteenth day of March 1930 by Barclays Bank Limited the sole Executor therein named are hereby required to send particulars thereof in writing to the Trustee Department Barclays Bank Limited 168 Regent Street London, W.1. or to the undersigned on or before the fourteenth day of June 1930 after which date the said Executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims or demands then notified and will not be liable for the assets of the deceased or any part thereof so distributed to any persons of whose claims or demands he shall then have had notice; and they will not be liable for the assets of the deceased or any part thereof so distributed to any person or persons of whose debts claims or demands they shall not then have had notice.
Dated this twenty fourth day of March 1930.
TURNER, OSBORN & CHATTERTON 7, Serjeants' Inn, Fleet Street, Bishopsgate, E.C.2. Solicitors for the said Executor.

H.M. LAND REGISTRY, LONDON, W.C.2.
LAND REGISTRATION ACT, 1925.
Notice is hereby given that application is about to be made to the Chief Land Registrar, H.M. Land Registry, London, W.C.2, must be made before the expiration of 14 days from the 28th day of March, 1930:—

Short Description of Land.	Person to be Registered.
FREEHOLD. St. Leonard's Lodge, Mass Hill, Hastings. (H.T.2129.)	Eleanor Mary Lady Hutton, of St. Leonard's Lodge, St. Leonards - on - Sea, Sussex.
Part of 4, Cedar Road, Sutton, Surrey. (P.59847.)	William Humphreys Flood, of 4, Cedar Road, Sutton, Surrey.
Land adjoining 1, Broxbourne Road, Orpington, Kent. (P.59852.)	Percy John Williams and George Chase, of High Street, Orpington, Kent.
Land in Grove Road, Northwood, Middlesex. (P.59876.)	Sylvia Marie Tenison-Collins of Camden House, Moor Park Road, Northwood, Middlesex.
1 to 45 (all), Elm Bank Mansions, Elm Bank Gardens, and Bank of same, Barnes, Surrey. (P.59904.)	Mark Frederick North, of North House, Weybridge, Surrey.
7, 9, and 11, Burnley Road, Willesden, Middlesex. (P.59908.)	Henry James Beckett, of 34, Hillside, Willesden, N.W.3.
Pagham Basin and land extending to the High Water Mark of Ordinary Tides of the English Channel, Pagham, and Sefrewolds. (P.59910.)	William Karr Ferro, of Oak House, Horsforth, York, and Harry Godfrey, of 30, Normanby Avenue, Barnet, Herts.
12, Rayns Street and land in Upton Road, Belgrave, Leicester. (P.59916/7.)	George Henry Johnson, of 40, Beaconsfield Road, Leicester, and Henry William Turner, of 207, Hinckley Road, Leicester.
6 and 8, Canton Road, Enfield, Middlesex. (P.59919.)	Henry George Capp, of 29, Heme Road, Enfield, Middlesex.
Land in Holmwood Road, Enfield, Middlesex. (P.59927.)	George Perry Walker, of Springdale, Palmer Road, Enfield Wash, Middlesex.
Land on N.W. side of the Southern Railway, near Parkwood Road, Heston and Isleworth, Middlesex. (P.59966.)	Herbert Allen, of Bookham Cottage, Great Bookham, Surrey.
Rotorua, Croydon Road, Beddington, Surrey. (P.59995.)	Edward Thomas Jones, of Maxwell House, Belvue Road, Cinderford, Glos.
Shirley, Thames Close, Leigh-on-Sea, Southend-on-Sea. (P.59997.)	George Henry Welchman, of Shirley, Thames Close, Leigh-on-

Law Report, Mar. 27

SUMMARY OF CASES

The Court of Appeal—Lord Justice Scrutton, Lord Justice Greer, and Lord Justice Slesser—reserved judgment on the appeal from an order of the Divisional Court discharging, by a majority, a rule *nisi* for *certiorari* to quash an order of the Minister of Health purporting to be made under section 40 (3) of the Housing Act, 1925. The majority of the Court below were of opinion that section 40 (5), which provided that "the order of the Minister, when made, shall have effect as if enacted in this Act," gave statutory effect to any order *bona fide* intended to be made under the Act. (REX v. MINISTER OF HEALTH; EX PARTE YAFFÉ.)

On the application of counsel for the plaintiffs to amend the statement of claim to include further charges, Mr. Justice Wright discharged the City of London special jury and ordered the trial to begin afresh next term of the action in which Lever Brothers, Limited, claimed damages against the former chairman and vice-chairman of the Niger Company, Limited, and the return of £30,000 and £20,000 which the defendants received respectively as compensation for loss of office when the Niger Company was amalgamated with the African and Eastern Trade Corporation. The plaintiffs alleged that the defendants had engaged in buying and selling cocoa on their own account in breach of the terms of their contract of employment. The defendants denied the allegations. (LEVER BROTHERS, LIMITED v. BELL AND ANOTHER.)

The hearing was begun before Mr. Justice Roche and a City of London special jury of an action in which the National Bank, Limited, claims from Messrs. Sidney Lovell and Co., stockbrokers, specific performance of a contract to take up, and pay £5,000 for, 2,500 Preference and 2,500 Ordinary shares in Allied Ironfounders, Limited. The defendants deny that there was an agreement on their part to take up the shares, and plead, alternatively, that there was no consideration for the agreement; that there was an implied term that the shares should not be subject to a clog or embargo; and that the contract was induced by the fraudulent misrepresentations of a third party. (THE NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED v. SIDNEY J. LOVELL AND CO.)

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
KING'S BENCH DIVISION
THE CLAIM AGAINST FORMER OFFICIALS OF NIGER COMPANY
LEVER BROTHERS, LIMITED v. BELL AND ANOTHER

(Before MR. JUSTICE WRIGHT *and a City of London Special Jury)*

On an application by counsel for the plaintiffs to amend the statement of claim to include additional charges against the defendants, his LORDSHIP discharged the jury and ordered that the trial should begin afresh next term of the action in which Lever Brothers, Limited, of Port Sunlight, Cheshire, claimed against Mr. Ernest Hyslop Bell, of Granby Hotel, Harrogate, Yorkshire, and Mr. Walter Edward Snelling, of St. Ronans, Putney Heath, London, formerly chairman and vice-chairman respectively of the Niger Company, Limited, damages for alleged conspiracy, fraudulent concealment, breach of duty, and breach of contract. They further claimed the return of £30,000 and £20,000 paid respectively to Mr. Bell and Mr. Snelling as compensation on the determination of their offices in the Niger Company—when it was last year amalgamated with the African and Eastern Trade Corporation—on the ground that the money was paid under mistake of fact; and rescission of the agreements under which those sums were paid.

It was alleged that Mr. Bell and Mr. Snelling, who as chairman and vice-chairman of the Niger Company, Limited, received £8,000 and £6,000 a year respectively, had abused their trust by entering on their own account into secret buying and selling transactions with regard to cocoa, which was one of the commodities with which the Niger Company, Limited, dealt. The plaintiffs said that if the defendants' conduct had been discovered before they were awarded compensation for the loss of their offices on the amalgamation they would have been instantly dismissed and no compensation would have been paid.

Generally, the defence was a denial of everything; though there was an admission, not of purchases or sales of cocoa by the defendants, but of speculative dealings in differences in cocoa.

Mr. Stuart Bevan, K.C., Mr. Clement Davies, K.C., and Mr. Wilfrid Lewis appeared for the plaintiffs; Sir Leslie Scott, K.C., Mr. D. N. Pritt, K.C., Mr. Philip Vos, and Mr. R. Mobbs for the defendants.

At the opening of to-day's proceedings Mr. BEVAN said that yesterday afternoon Mr. Fontaniaz was called to produce various documents. The accountants had been up all night and the result had been reported to him (counsel). In the circumstances he now applied for leave to amend his statement of claim, because the additional case which he desired to present was that the whole of the 50 transactions which were entered into by the defendants were entered into by them under cover of moneys taken from the Niger Company, Limited, or supplied by the company by way of margins. That was, they carried out those transactions on the strength of Niger moneys put up as cover.

The further charge which he desired to make was that the transactions entered into under that cover included those 50 personal transactions and a large number of other transactions which had been placed in the Niger Company's books as Niger transactions. The 50 transactions of the defendants showed a profit; numerous Niger transactions showed a loss of some £16,000.

The allegation which he desired to raise was that the defendants awaited events, and when profits on particular transactions were shown, or were likely to be secured, they appropriated those initial contracts to their own account; and, conversely, when transactions indicated that there might be a loss, those contracts were put on the Niger Company's books.

SIR LESLIE SCOTT.—The case is a perfectly simple one, and the defendants are prepared to explain in the witness-box that they had four transactions, and four only.

MR. JUSTICE WRIGHT.—Four somehow, but which developed into 50.

"A MOST SERIOUS APPLICATION"

The application, said SIR LESLIE SCOTT, was of the most serious character possible, and was obviously one that would amount to some grave criminal offence. It was now an allegation of a criminal conspiracy to defraud. It was perfectly obvious that it was impossible for him, after Mr. Bevan had made that statement before the jury, to do anything but say that he was ready to meet any charge that the plaintiffs might choose to bring. It was grossly unfair to have brought that in at the last moment. The plaintiffs could have got the whole of the documents without any difficulty.

MR. JUSTICE WRIGHT.—Yes, I think they might.

"My clients," continued counsel, "would not have it thought for a moment that they would shirk meeting any charge whatever, but they must have proper particulars delivered."

MR. JUSTICE WRIGHT.—I think that there has been considerable difficulty on both sides. I am puzzled to know what to do, and I am in very great difficulty because I did not anticipate all this. I am rather disposed to think that the only thing I can do now is to try the whole action again, in which case I should discharge the jury. I think that is the only way in which it can be satisfactorily dealt with.

His LORDSHIP accordingly discharged the jury, exempting them from further service for two years, and ordered that the trial of the action should begin afresh next term. He would not deal with the question of costs at the moment.

He ordered the amendment, with full particulars, to be delivered by Wednesday next, and he also sanctioned Mr. Bevan's application for leave to join the Niger Company, Limited, as plaintiffs in the action.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Pritchard, Englefield, and Co., for Messrs. Simpson, North, Harley, and Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Birkbeck, Julius, Edwards and Co.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
KING'S BENCH DIVISION
A SEQUEL TO THE HATRY CRASH: BANK SUES BROKERS
THE NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED, v. SIDNEY J. LOVELL AND CO.

(Before MR. JUSTICE ROCHE *and a City of London Special Jury)*

The hearing was begun of this action, which was an outcome of the Hatry crash. The plaintiffs, the National Bank, Limited, of 13, Old Broad-street, E.C., claim from the defendants, Messrs. Sidney J. Lovell and Co., stockbrokers, of Pinners Hall, Austin Friars, E.C., specific performance of a contract in writing to take up, and pay £5,000 for, 2,500 Preference shares and a like number of Ordinary shares in Allied Ironfounders, Limited.

The defendants deny that there was an agreement on their part to take up the shares. They plead, alternatively, that there was no consideration for such an agreement, and that there was an implied term that the shares should not be subject to a clog or embargo, whereas there was one; and that the contract was induced by fraudulent misrepresentations on the part of a third party.

Mr. Rayner Goddard, K.C., and Mr. Harold Murphy appeared for the plaintiff bank; Mr. Schiller, K.C., and Mr. Theobald Mathew for the defendants. Mr. Mathew, Mr. H. G. Robertson, and Mr. Graham Mould held watching briefs on behalf of interested parties.

Mr. GODDARD, in opening, said that that was the first of a number of similar actions arising out of the Hatry frauds. There was no serious dispute of fact. One of the companies whose affairs had been the subject of so much comment was the Dundee Trust, Limited, the managing director of which was Gialdini. At that time last year the Dundee Trust banked with the National Bank at its head office, and was keeping an exceedingly satisfactory account, both current and loan. Nobody suspected that there was anything wrong at that time, even if there were.

In April last year the trust, by Gialdini, applied for a further loan of £100,000, and the security offered was 60,000 Ordinary and 60,000 Preference shares in Allied Ironfounders, Limited, the loan being required in connexion with the flotation of that company. The security was not such as the bank would accept, because at that time no permission to deal in the shares had been obtained from the Stock Exchange. As that security was not satisfactory to the bank, the Dundee Trust offered to deposit the shares together with an undertaking by several firms of stockbrokers of repute to take up the shares at the expiration of the loan. Six or seven firms of brokers each agreed to take up part of the shares, and among them were the defendants.

THE LOAN GRANTED

The loan was first arranged to expire on July 15, and on April 12 the defendants wrote to the bank a letter in which they agreed to take delivery of 5,000 Preference and 5,000 Ordinary shares against payment of their quotum. Altogether the various brokers undertook to take up 100,000 shares on July 15 and to pay par value. The bank thus being amply secured, the loan of £100,000 was granted to the Dundee Trust. They now knew that at the time the undertakings were given by the brokers the latter had themselves obtained undertakings from the Austin Friars Trust, Limited, which was another Hatry company, to take the shares from them, and the brokers were paid a commission of 3d. a share.

The £100,000 was advanced as arranged, and there the matter rested until July, when the date was approaching for repayment. Then the Dundee Trust repaid £50,000, and applied to the bank for a renewal of the other half of the loan for a further three months. The bank was willing that the required accommodation should be given, and the undertakings received from the stockbrokers in April were exchanged for other letters, in which the various brokers gave similar undertakings in respect of half the number of shares which they had previously agreed to take up.

The defendants wrote on July 15 guaranteeing to take delivery from the bank on October 15, if called on, of 2,500 Preference shares and 2,500 Ordinary shares of Allied Ironfounders, Limited, against payment of £5,000, and the plaintiff bank was now asking that the defendants should be ordered to carry out that obligation.

In September the crash came, and some of the brokers who had given the undertakings had interviews with the bank. In October all the firms, with one exception, repudiated their obligations to the bank. On October 9 the bank wrote to the defendants reminding them of their guarantee of July 15, and saying that they were prepared to execute transfers of the shares in question. The defendants replied that when they agreed to take the shares they were very definitely informed by Gialdini that in due course application would be made to the London Stock Exchange for leave to deal in the shares, whereas they were now informed that the Dundee Trust had agreed not to deal in them for a period of 12 months. They stated that there had been a very grave misstatement of fact, which vitiated the contract, and that they were therefore unable to take up the shares.

THE BANK'S REPLY

On October 15 the bank wrote to the defendants that it failed to see how what was stated in the letter affected the bank, and on November 19 the writ was issued. The defendants said that there was no consideration for the agreement. It might be said that on the documents it was a mere option, but the brokers must have known perfectly well that the only reason why they were giving their undertaking to the bank was that the bank was going to lend on the shares. The bank had lent on the shares, and therefore there was ample consideration.

Then the defendants said that the shares were subject to a clog or embargo, because there was an agreement in existence made between Austin Friars Trust and other parties with Allied Ironfounders, Limited, not to sell or offer for sale such shares on any recognized Stock Exchange for 12 months after allotment. Assuming that there was such an agreement, he (counsel) could not see how that affected the bank. The brokers knew perfectly well in April that the shares could not be dealt with at that time on the Stock Exchange, and they must have known that they might never be able so to deal with them. The bank, however, knew nothing of the agreement. All the brokers gave the undertaking, and if there was another agreement it did not concern the bank.

His LORDSHIP.—If there is an implication, there may be a question for the jury.

Mr. GODDARD.—If it is said that the bank impliedly undertook that these shares were free from embargo the bank did nothing of the kind. The brokers took 3d. a share, which looks like the commission which a broker requires for guaranteeing a debt. Assuming that Gialdini made misrepresentations to the brokers it might be an unfortunate thing for the brokers, but it would be absurd to say that the person making the misrepresentations was an agent of the bank.

THE MANAGER'S EVIDENCE

Mr. Stanley Archer, manager of the head office of the plaintiff bank, said that he knew nothing about any arrangement between the brokers and Austin Friars Trust or Dundee Trust until the action was begun; neither did he know of any agreement whereby dealing in the shares was to be postponed for 12 months.

Cross-examined by Mr. SCHILLER, the witness said that he had not had the curiosity to inquire about the alleged agreement, and was not aware that it was part of the file at Somerset House. Had he known of the agreement the bank might still have lent on the shares coupled with the brokers' undertaking to take them up.

Mr. SCHILLER.—Supposing Gialdini had come to you and said: "I propose to deposit with you as security shares in which nobody can deal for 12 months," you would have told him to go away?—Certainly.

Would you have been willing to lend the £100,000 on the brokers' letters?—If they undertook to take up the shares, yes.

The witness said that Gialdini came and talked with him on behalf of Dundee Trust and offered the shares as security.

Mr. SCHILLER.—Did he tell you that they were about to issue some Debentures for which they would make application for quotations on the Stock Exchange?—I don't know what he said about Debentures; we were not concerned with them.

Counsel handed up a letter and asked: In that letter Gialdini told you that there had been application to the Stock Exchange for quotations for Debentures?—Yes.

And that application would be made for dealing in the Preference and Ordinary shares?—Yes.

He had told you that the shares which he proposed to deposit with you were shares in respect of which contracts for sale to clients had already been made by brokers, of which he gave you a list?—Yes.

That was all lies, as you have since found out?—Yes.

His LORDSHIP.—What was all lies?

Mr. SCHILLER.—The whole of it. (To the witness).—You know that they could not apply for permission to deal in shares which had a clog on them?—I don't know. We knew nothing about a clog.

You have since found that no such sale had been made at all by the brokers?—I have been told so.

Had it some influence on you?—Yes.

This was a scheme in which a new company was taking over a considerable number of going concerns?—Yes.

These shares which were deposited were founders' shares, were they not, which the Austin Friars Trust had acquired?—We knew nothing of Austin Friars.

When Gialdini offered you these shares you told him that he must give you further security?—It was part of his proposal.

These brokers' letters were required only because these shares were not officially quoted?—Yes.

And the letters were sufficient because the brokers were firms of high repute?—Yes.

The witness said that two brokers did not give the undertaking. He told Mr. Gialdini that if the various brokers did not give the undertakings the bank would not advance the money, and he requested him to get the undertakings.

Mr. SCHILLER.—Were the undertakings to be addressed to you?—Certainly.

You treated the undertakings as guarantees?—They did not guarantee the repayment of the loan, but undertook to take up these shares.

The undertakings were sent in letters which Gialdini wrote on behalf of the Dundee Trust?—Yes.

And when in July they wanted half the loan to be continued you never communicated with the brokers at all?—No.

You left that to Gialdini?—Yes; he was our customer.

THE DEFENCE

Mr. SCHILLER, in opening the defence, said that he would ask the jury to say that when the arrangement was entered into both parties thought that the shares in question were not subject to any clog.

Mr. Frederick Stafford Lewis, senior partner in the defendant firm and a member of the London Stock Exchange, said that he was asked by Gialdini to sign a letter agreeing to take up certain shares if called on to do so. Gialdini promised him an undertaking by Austin Friars Trust to pay for any shares which the firm might be called on to take up. At that time he (the witness) knew nothing about any loan by the bank to Dundee Trust. He often saw Gialdini on business and was told by him in April that a market in the Ordinary shares of Allied Ironfounders, Limited, would shortly be made at a substantial premium.

In answer to Mr. MATHEW, the witness said that he had had previous dealings with Gialdini and with the Hatry group generally.

Cross-examined by Mr. GODDARD, Mr. Lewis said that when Gialdini saw him in April he (the witness) did not know that the shares were going into the hands of the National Bank, Limited.

Questioned by his LORDSHIP, Mr. Lewis said that he would not have signed the letter if he had thought that the shares were unmarketable. He had thought that Austin Friars Trust was a good and solvent company. He would not have felt that he was entitled to sell the shares even if there had been a market in them. Had he sold them at a profit it would have been on behalf of Austin Friars Trust. The general nature of his dealings with Gialdini and Austin Friars Trust and Dundee Trust was ordinary broker's business, and he had done some underwriting. The difference in the present case was that the bank did not communicate with him and inform him that it was about to grant a loan on security of the shares, coupled with his letter. Banks usually did that in a transaction of that kind.

Evidence was given by a clerk from the Registrar of Companies, Somerset House, that there had been on the files there an embargo on dealings in the shares of Allied Ironfounders, Limited, on any Stock Exchange for a period of 12 months from the time when that company was floated.

The evidence was concluded and the hearing was adjourned.

Solicitors.—Stephenson, Harwood, and Tatham; Messrs. Theodore Goddard and Co.; Messrs. Syrett and Sons; Messrs. Freshfields, Leese, and Munns; Messrs. Mawby and Barrie.

COURT OF APPEAL
HOUSING SCHEMES: EFFECT OF MINISTER'S ORDER
REX v. MINISTER OF HEALTH; EX PARTE YAFFE

(Before LORD JUSTICE SCRUTTON, LORD JUSTICE GREER, *and* LORD JUSTICE SLESSER)

The Court reserved judgment on the appeal from an order of the Divisional Court—the Lord Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Talbot, Mr. Justice Swift dissenting—discharging a rule *nisi* for *certiorari* which had been granted on March 26, 1929, at the instance of Mr. Abraham Yaffé, an estate agent, of Liverpool, calling on the Minister of Health and the Liverpool Corporation to show cause why an order of the Minister, dated November 23, 1928, confirming an improvement scheme known as the Liverpool (Queen Anne-street) Improvement Scheme, 1928, should not be quashed.

It was alleged that the Minister had no jurisdiction to make the order for the following reasons:—The scheme as submitted to the Minister was not an improvement scheme within Part II. of the Housing Act, 1925, because it contained no concrete proposals for the development of the land within the Queen Anne-street area after acquisition by the Liverpool Corporation. It did not provide for the rearrangement or reconstruction of any of the streets and houses in the area. It provided that land within the area might be sold, leased, or otherwise disposed of as the council might think fit, and the estimates which accompanied the scheme were insufficient. The local inquiry which the Minister caused to be held on May 1, 2, and 3, 1928, was void, because there was then no improvement scheme within the meaning of the Act to be inquired into. The modified scheme purported to have been confirmed by the Minister was not an improvement scheme within the Act, since it did not indicate the manner in which the lands were to be developed, and was not accompanied by any lay-out plan. A clause purporting to incorporate in the scheme plans to be made subsequently by the council and approved by the Minister was *ultra vires*.

The question of public importance raised in the case was whether the confirmation of a scheme—good or bad—by the Minister gave it statutory effect and prevented the Court from inquiring into it.

A Divisional Court held (Mr. Justice Swift dissenting) that where the Minister had made an order *bona fide* intended and purporting to be made under section 40 (5) of the Housing Act, 1925, confirming an improvement or reconstruction scheme, no question of *ultra vires* could be raised in a Court of law. The case was reported in *The Times* of November 6, 1929, and January 15, 1930, and in 46 *The Times* L.R., 178.

The applicant, Mr. Abraham Yaffé, appealed.

Mr. H. A. Hill and Mr. A. W. Nicholls appeared for the appellant; the Attorney-General (Sir William Jowitt, K.C.) and Mr. Bowstead for the Minister; Mr. H. P. Glover for the Liverpool Corporation.

"CONTROL OF THE SITUATION"

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL, continuing his argument, said that there could be no doubt that the order was made by the Minister, though it might be a matter for consideration whether it had been rightly made or not. He submitted that the order when made purported to approve the scheme and had statutory force. Under the Act the Minister had absolute control of the situation and the Court was not entitled to inquire into the question whether all the statutory conditions had been fulfilled. Bearing in mind the history of the Housing Acts, the Court ought to reproduce the pre-existing legislative position, and although legislation of this type as exemplified by section 40 (5) of the Act of 1925 [which states that the order of the Minister when made shall have effect as if enacted in the Act] might be considered undesirable, such effect should be given to it—inasmuch as it was an Act of Parliament—as was required by the canons of construction.

The appellant's case had no merits; his objection to the scheme was simply based on the fact that his property was coloured pink on the map, and not blue. On account of the delay on the part of the appellant it would be wrong for the Court to exercise their discretion in his favour. The decision of the Court below should be allowed to stand.

Mr. HILL, in reply, said that where the Legislature intended to take away the jurisdiction of the Courts it used words which were much stronger than those used in the Act now under consideration. Where an Act provided that an order of a Minister was to have statutory effect it was always open to the Courts to inquire whether the order was an order authorized by the Act to be made. The word used in section 40 (5) was not "an" order, but "the" order. The control of Parliament having being removed, it was more than ever important that the rights of aggrieved persons should be safeguarded.

There never was any scheme before the Minister susceptible of any confirmation.

On the conclusion of the arguments, the Court, as stated, reserved judgment.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Few and Co., for Mr. W. J. Shield, Liverpool; the Solicitor to the Ministry of Health; Messrs. F. Venn and Co., for the Town Clerk, Liverpool.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
CHANCERY DIVISION
THE "OTHELLO SUITE"; COPYRIGHT DISPUTE
METZLER AND CO. (1920), LIMITED v. J. CURWEN AND SONS, LIMITED

(Before MR. JUSTICE CLAUSON)

His LORDSHIP gave judgment for the plaintiffs in the action in which Metzler and Co. (1920), Limited, claimed against the defendants, J. Curwen and Sons, Limited, music publishers, of 24, Berners-street, W., an injunction to restrain them from the alleged infringement of their copyright in a musical work known as the "Othello Suite," by the late Mr. S. Coleridge-Taylor, by printing and publishing a two-part song entitled "Fall on me like a Silent Dew," set to music by the same composer; and for damages.

On August 12, 1912, Mr. Coleridge-Taylor assigned to the plaintiffs' predecessors in title the copyright "of and in the following work which I am the composer 'Othello Suite' for pianoforte solo and full orchestra." Subsequently, the copyright in the song, the words of which were by Herrick, was assigned to the defendants by Mrs. Coleridge-Taylor in November, 1912, as executrix of her husband, who died in September, 1912.

The plaintiffs alleged that all the copies and plates for the production of the music of "Fall on me like a Silent Dew" were their property. They said that the melody of the song was part of the melody of the "Othello Suite."

The defendants, by their defence, did not admit that the plaintiffs were the owners of the copyright in the musical work known as the "Othello Suite." They admitted that they published and sold copies of the song "Fall on me like a Silent Dew," but denied that in so doing they infringed the plaintiffs' copyright, if any, in the "Othello Suite."

The Hon. S. O. Henn Collins appeared for the plaintiffs; Mr. F. K. Archer, K.C., and Mr. E. J. Macgillivray for the defendants.

Mr. John Kenneth Curwen, a director of the defendant company, giving evidence, said that the first complaint of their production of the song was in November, 1928. They had published the song since 1912.

"MELODY THE SAME"

In cross-examination, he said that he had no doubt that they had an exclusive right to the music of the song. He agreed that the melody in both pieces was the same and that there was a substantial similarity in the harmony of the song and the "Children's Intermezzo" of the "Othello Suite."

Mr. Charles Arthur Lucas, manager of the publishing department of Metzlers (1909), Limited, in 1912, said that after the production of *Othello* by Sir Herbert Tree he asked Mr. Coleridge-Taylor to write an instrumental suite based on his incidental music. Mr. Coleridge-Taylor told him he was already in communication with Curwens, who wished to publish the intermezzo as a two-part song. Metzlers came to the conclusion that these would be entirely separate works and would not clash.

Asked how he came to give evidence, Mr. Lucas said that he saw a report of the case in the newspapers and was surprised about it.

Mr. ARCHER, for the defendants.—You came on your own initiative?—I came out of curiosity.

Mr. Alfred Vincent, leader of the orchestra at His Majesty's Theatre for the last 20 years, said that he remembered Sir Herbert Tree's production of *Othello* in 1912. There were certain differences between the intermezzo and the song.

Mr. M. Jacobson, an Associate of the Royal College of Music, also gave evidence that there were differences between the "Children's Intermezzo" in the "Othello Suite" and the song.

In cross-examination he admitted that if one had the skill and wanted to set the song for orchestral performance the way to do it would be the way it had been done in the "Children's Intermezzo."

Mr. Percy Pitt declared that the suite was distinctly a separate work from the song. He did not agree with the suggestion made on behalf of the plaintiffs that because the melody was the same the works were substantially alike. There were differences both from a harmonic and an orchestral point of view.

Mr. MACGILLIVRAY, for the defence, said that Mr. Coleridge-Taylor assigned to the plaintiffs only the copyright in the "Othello Suite," but not the copyright in the work which provided the raw material for that. There were three separate copyrights—(1) the song; (2) the incidental music; and (3) the "Othello Suite." The plaintiffs could not claim copyright in all three.

The contents of the plaintiffs' copyright did not include the melody of the song. The "Othello Suite" was not only the arrangement of the melody and applying it for orchestral purposes, but also the selection of those parts of the incidental music which were appropriate. The plaintiffs' copyright was only that work done by Mr. Coleridge-Taylor for the purposes of producing the "Othello Suite."

Mr. HENN COLLINS said that ideas were not protected, but only the concrete form in which they were put. The work assigned to the plaintiffs was the work visually represented by the published copy, and their right was to prevent the reproduction of that or any substantial part of it. The tune of the song formed a substantial part of the "Children's Intermezzo." If it were otherwise, a composer could write a song, sell it and then alter it, leaving the air the same, and sell it again. Mr. Coleridge-Taylor gave the plaintiffs the exclusive right in respect of every part of the "Othello Suite."

JUDGMENT

Mr. JUSTICE CLAUSON, in giving judgment, said that Mr. Coleridge-Taylor wrote the "Othello Suite" in two versions, one purely for pianoforte solo performance and the other for orchestral performance. The "Othello Suite" was made up of music which was in fact used as incidental music for the performance of *Othello*. The second movement was entitled the "Children's Intermezzo." Some time after the assignment of the copyright of the "Othello Suite" to the plaintiffs' predecessors in title, the song in question was published.

The evidence of the musical experts seemed to be that the two versions of the second movement in the "Othello Suite" corresponded very closely to the music of the song as performed vocally and as played in the incidental music, and to the song as subsequently published. So far as the melody was concerned, he was satisfied that the difference was quite negligible, but the harmonies in the pianoforte version and in the accompaniment to the song and in the orchestral version of the "Othello Suite" varied to some extent. But the variation was unsubstantial and such as would be expected having regard to the difference between a purely pianoforte piece, an orchestral piece, and a song with pianoforte accompaniment.

Nobody doubted the good faith of Mr. Coleridge-Taylor and his widow in what they did with regard to the assignments of copyright, but the view which they took as to the operation of the assignments could not be taken into consideration in deciding the question under the Copyright Act, 1911. The position immediately before the assignment in 1912 of the copyright to the plaintiffs' predecessors was that Mr. Coleridge-Taylor had the sole right to produce or reproduce the work or any substantial part, to perform it in public, and to publish it or part of it. And he had the right to prevent anyone using the music contained in the "Othello Suite," not only of the sheets of music, but any substantial part of the work of which the melody from the "Children's Intermezzo" was part. That sole right of his became vested in the plaintiffs by virtue of the assignment.

If that view of the assignment was right, then Mr. Coleridge-Taylor's executrix, his widow, had nothing to assign. Though Mr. Coleridge-Taylor might have thought that the song and the suite could be dealt with separately, he thought wrongly.

The document conveyed the copyright in the "Othello Suite" and every part of it, including the melody and the harmony.

The plaintiffs therefore succeeded, and the injunction would be granted and an inquiry as to damages ordered.

On the application of the defendants the injunction and the inquiry were stayed for 21 days pending notice of appeal.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Rutland and Crauford; Messrs. Field, Roscoe and Co.

YORKSHIRE SPRING ASSIZES

The Commission Day for the Yorkshire Spring Assizes (County No. 3) to be held at Leeds for the whole of Yorkshire has been fixed for Monday, May 5. The Judges are Mr. Justice Avory and Mr. Justice McCardie. Civil and criminal business and divorce cases from all the Ridings and the City of York will be taken at those Assizes.

Since 14 cases of smallpox were traced through the notification of chickenpox, Poplar Borough Council are to extend the notification of this disease for another year. The medical officer reports 227 cases of smallpox for the year. One patient, a woman, died.

LAW NOTICES, MARCH 28

Judicial Committee of the Privy Council

FIRST DIVISION.—At 12:—Petitions.—Ahmed Jabar Khatib and others v. the Attorney-General; Ahmed Mustafa Sherif and another v. the Attorney-General; Rashid Salim Haj Darwish and others v. the Attorney-General; Mustafa Ahmed Deibis v. the Attorney-General; Abdul Jawad Farrah and another v. the Attorney-General; Chhotu and others v. the King-Emperor.

SECOND DIVISION.—At 10.30:—Judgment.—Suleman and another v. Haji Abdul Latif and others and connected appeal (consolidated).—Appeal.—Rais Probhat Chandra Barua v. the King-Emperor (pt. hd.).

Court of Appeal

COURT I. (the MASTER of the ROLLS, LAWRENCE, and ROMER, L.JJ.).—At 10.30:—Appeals.—From the King's Bench Division (Revenue Paper—Final List).—To be mentioned.—Cowdray v. Commrs. of Inland Revenue (14).—From the Chancery Division (in Bankruptcy).—Re Newman and Barnes (lately trading as Langham Radio) (1).—(Final List.)—Batchelor, Bowles and Co., Ltd. v. Victoria Park Motor Car and Garage Co., Ltd. (pt. hd.) (24).

COURT II. (SCRUTTON, GREER, and SLESSER, L.JJ.).—At 10.30:—Appeals.—From the King's Bench Division (Final and New Trial List).—For Judgment.—Bhay v. Poland (Morris third party) (22).—For Hearing.—Foster v. Harnett (pt. hd.) (25); Peebles v. South London Greyhound Racecourse, Ltd. (27).

Chancery Division

COURT I. (EVE, J.).—At 10.30:—Witness List. Part II.—Beckwith v. Beckwith (pt. hd.) (24).

COURT III. (CLAUSON, J.).—At 10.30:—Witness List. Part I.—Re Castle Nurseries, Ltd. (Palmer v. the Company) (50); Re Same (Same v. Same) (51); Re Same (Same v. Same) (52).

COURT V. (MAUGHAM, J.).—At 10.30:—Witness List. Part I.—For Judgment.—Clayton v. Clayton. For Hearing.—Sefton-Toms v. Stirling (54).

COURT II. (LUXMOORE, J.).—At 10.30:—Motions.—Procedure Summonses.—Smith v. Nicoll; Staveley Coal and Iron Co., Ltd. v. Garlick. Adjourned Summons.—Re Walker (Charlesworth v. Walker) (61). Not before 12:—(From Mr. Justice Clauson's List.)—Witness List. Part I.—Evans v. Cox, Pallas, Eves and Co., Ltd. (pt. hd.) (24).

COURT IV. (FARWELL, J.).—At 10.30:—In Court (as Chambers).—Retained Adjourned Summons.—Re Bryce (Gaisford v. Bryce).

LORD CHANCELLOR'S COURT (BENNETT, J.).—At 10.30:—Motions.—Adjourned Summonses.—Re Thistlethwayte; Will Trusts (Egerton v. Thistlethwayte) (pt. hd.) (66); Lovering (Parkin v. Lovering) (74). In Court (as Chambers).—At 2.30:—Re Trustee Act, 1925, and re Pratts, Ltd. (in liquidation) and Bon Marché, Ltd. (94).

King's Bench Division

LORD CHIEF JUSTICE'S COURT (DIVISIONAL COURT) (the LORD CHIEF JUSTICE, AVORY and BRANSON, JJ.).—At 10.30:—Ex parte Motions.—Crown Paper.—Campbell v. Bracewell (3); Swire Locomotive and Machine Works v. Metropolitan-Vickers Electrical Co., Ltd. (27); the King v. Storey, Esq., and anr., JJ. of Sunderland and anr. (expte. Melrose) (36).

COURT IV. (MCCARDIE, J.).—At 10.30:—Special Juries.—Fisher v. Mayor, &c., of Borough of Oldham (non-jury by consent) (528); Sohr v. Bolivia Concessions, Ltd., and ors. (341).

COURT II. (ROCHE, J.).—At 10.30:—Commercial List.—City of London Special Jury.—The National Bank, Ltd. v. Sidney J. Lovell and Co. (pt. hd.) (1116). Non-Jury.—Allen v. Beadel (780).

COURT I. (SWIFT, J.).—At 10.30:—Common Juries.—Whittome v. Whittome (875); Talbot v. Whittome (876); Schurte and Co. v. Cohen (881).

COURT IX. (FINLAY, J.).—At 10.30:—Common Jury.—Evans v. Murray and Co. (858).

COURT VIII. (WRIGHT, J.).—At 10.30:—Commercial Summonses.—Not attended by Counsel.—L. L. Williams v. Atlantic Assurance Co., Ltd.; Bovis (1928), Ltd. v. Yates American M. Co., Ltd. Not before 10.45:—Order XIV., Rule 8.—Chatterton and anr. v. Parker and Wife (1574); Holmes v. Taylor (1159); Chas. Scarth and Sons, Ltd. v. Chas. Pinegold, Ltd. (1501).

COURT VII. (MACKINNON, J.).—At 10.30:—Motions for Judgment.—Dedecta, Ltd. v. H. M. and D. Michelson, Ltd. (18); End v. Tyrrell (19); Hill v. Haslewood (20). Order XIV., Rule 8A.—Taylor v. Debenham and Hall, Ltd. (1599); Polden and Anthers v. Smith (1600).

Jurors

Special Jurors summoned for King's Bench Court IV. are discharged from further attendance.

Common Jurors summoned for King's Bench Court VII. must attend in King's Bench Court IX. at 10.15 to-day.

Common Jurors summoned for King's Bench Court I. must attend in that Court at 10.15 to-day.

THE "WARNED" LIST

The following cases will be at the head of next week's lists, subject to any cases left over from to-day's Cause List:—Special Juries.—Moore and Wife v. Lisat (fixed March 31) (725); Tilley v. Hill (April 2) (277); Cottrell-Dormer v. Grainger (April 2) (524); Goodenday v. Webb and anr. (530); Paxton-Cole v. Hook (550); Heaton v. Strand Hotel, Ltd. (558); Varesio v. Associated Newspapers, Ltd.; Same v. News and Westminster, Ltd.; Same v. Daily News, Ltd. (572). Common Juries.—Sullivan and ors. v. Ridgway (fixed April 1) (260); Dunn v. Mayor, &c., of East Ham (372); Maney v. Elsey and Co., Ltd. (766); Sawyer v. Scaland Petroleum Co., Ltd. (783); Gull and Co. v. Bamber (April 3) (841); Retty v. Soie (889); Richings Park Estate (1928), Ltd. v. Thompson and anr. (893); Howarth v. Moss and Sons (897); Simpson v. Dale (Confectionery Works), Ltd. (906); Abbott v. Taylor (913); Wolz v. Cuff (April 3) (918). Non-Juries.—Sieber v. Tomlins (fixed March 31, Macnaghten, J.) (775); A. Keney and Co., Ltd., and ors. v. A. Waddington and Son (fixed April 1) (874); Jude Hanbury and Co., Ltd., and anr. v. Same (fixed March 31) (575); Penney v. Photomaton Parent Corpn., Ltd. (fixed April 1) (865); The Central Press, Ltd. v. the Enthusiast, Ltd. (778); Marcel's Permanent, Ltd. v. Marcel's (Brighton), Ltd. (785); Scholastic, Clerical and Medical Association, Ltd. v. Alston (657); W. H. Staynes and Co. (Tanners), Ltd. v. McDonnell (962); Sudbury v. Sherratt; Same v. Same (consolidated) (311); Sands v. Rider and anr. (805); Acta Corset Co., Ltd. v. Millard (881); Dexters, Ltd. v. Browning (832); Motor Packing Co., Ltd. v. Woodfield Rotating and Manufacturing Co., Ltd. (840); Unden v. Ann Dare, Ltd., and ors. (844); Ideal Films, Ltd. v. British International Pictures, Ltd. (380); Sharman v. Randall (614).

Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division

COURT I. (HILL, J.).—At 10.30.—Admiralty.—Nordland.—1929. Folio 217 (Owners of ss. "Nordland" v. Humber Stevedoring Co.), action for trial with witnesses (with Trinity Masters) (pt. hd.).

COURT III. (BATESON, J.).—At 10.30:—Defended causes without juries.—Harper v. Harper and Wilson (pt. hd.) (209); Cullimore, K. v. Cullimore, H. E. (Thirkell intervening) (210); French v. French and Marsh (212); Rodeschwa, M. v. Podeschwa, S. (213); Branson v. Branson and Freeman (214); Deadman, K. S. v. Deadman, C. H. (216); Saunders, L. S. v. Saunders, L. D. (217).

Official Referees

COURT I.—R. C. J., No. 756 (SIR FRANCIS NEWBOLT, K.C.).—At 10.30:—Fowles v. King; Train and Macintyre, Ltd. v. Cocolis and Nye; Camper and Nicholson v. Morden; Minchin v. Barclay.

COURT III.—R. C. J., No. 693 (SIR WILLIAM HANSELL, K.C.).—At 10.30:—Antiquarian Guild v. Wicketts; Artex, Ltd. v. Fabbricotti, Ltd.—At 10.45:—S. Bennett and Son, Ltd. v. Douglas Hake and Co., Ltd.

Bankruptcy

Bankruptcy-buildings, Carey-street, Lincoln's Inn.

COURT I. (REGISTRAR MELLOR).—At 11:—Moscovitch, W.; Livermore, P. A.; Braham, G. M. (orse. Malvern, G.); Northcote, S. (orse. Northcote and Co.); Nelson, H. V.; Knight, W. S.

IN CHAMBERS—ROOM 36 (REGISTRAR WARMINGTON).—At 11:—Fawcett, A. M.; Austin, G. P.

Sporting News

RACING

THE GRAND NATIONAL

A COMPLETE ANALYSIS

(FROM OUR RACING CORRESPONDENT)

The Grand National will be run this afternoon, the start being timed for 3 o'clock. Unless rain has fallen during the night—it was beginning yesterday afternoon—the going will be the most perfect that I can remember at Aintree. It will indeed be as good as anyone could possibly desire.

Accidents and mysteries have made this race difficult to deal with. The absence of Easter Hero robs the race of much of its interest, and it is probable that now we shall never be able to test on a racecourse such as Aintree Mr. Whitney's horse and Gregalach, who finished second and first last year, when many people believed that if he had not spread a plate Easter Hero would have won. The man who rode Easter Hero does not believe that, his view being that the horse was beaten when he spread the plate. With Easter Hero out of the way everyone would have selected with confidence Gregalach as the probable winner, but he was suffering not so long ago from a splint, and then ran that inexplicably bad race at Hurst Park. After that race he left his trainer, T. Leader, and is now trained by Waldron. I am inclined, after careful thought, to forget all about the Hurst Park race. He was ridden that afternoon by a man who had never ridden him before, and who, it may well be, was rather awed by the occasion, as any amateur rider might well be. I consider that the reason that the horse finished last, and apparently well beaten, was that he hit an early fence, or perhaps two, and those mistakes took all the steam out of him.

That was my belief until I came to Aintree, and went out to the course early yesterday morning. Gregalach was in the paddock walking round, and it seemed to me that he did not walk too soundly. He was then mounted by Everett, who will ride him this afternoon, and worked. He seemed then to move smoothly, and apparently pulled up sound enough. He is still a magnificent-looking horse, but he does not look so well as he did when he won at Kempton Park or at Manchester. His coat yesterday morning was rather rough and suggested that he was not at his best. Further, he does not now carry the weight that he was doing a few weeks ago. There can surely be no doubt that he is the class horse of the field, and if he were fit and well I should not look any farther for the winner.

There is a tip for Gate Book, but he does not seem to me a National horse. Donzelon is not too sound, and it was not certain a day or two ago whether he would be started. On his form over Park courses Shaun Goilin has no chance, but he has won over this course, which is like no other, and he is, in appearance, an Aintree horse. Grakle is without any doubt very much fancied by his trainer, who has saddled the winner of this race before more than once. Grakle's past Aintree performances have, however, been far from satisfactory, but he is still young as National horses go and is probably now better than he has ever been before. On last year's running in this race he will not beat Melleray's Belle at the weights unless he has made considerable improvement since then and the mare has made none. I am told that Melleray's Belle is very much better than she was last year, and she showed at Cheltenham that she is fit and well. There are no "ifs" about her. She is just the sort of super-hunter to win this race in a year like this. Newsboy ran too badly at Hurst Park to have much chance, and is not, in my opinion, a National horse. Donegal was a good winner at Hurst Park, but here again I do not regard him as suited to these fences and this course.

Lordi is a very good-looking animal, but I shall be much surpised if he gets round, a view, incidentally, which is not held by his rider and those people who should know most about him. Alike and Ibstock I must leave out, for I cannot discover any form in this country which makes them out to be National winners. Sandy Hook causes me to pause. For a very long way in last year's race he was going remarkably well, and was, for the greater part of the journey, the most dangerous rival of Easter Hero. He did not fall until after the Canal turn the second time round. It may be that the fall has done him no good, for he fell at Kempton Park this spring and ran badly at Cheltenham. He will be very well ridden, and for reasons into which there is no need to go now his success, and especially the success of his rider, would be immensely popular. K.C.B. would almost certainly have won at Hurst Park if he had not slipped up at the water jump. If he had not done that he would have been one of my final selections for the race to-day. As it is I expect that he will run very well, but his trainer would, so I understand, have liked a little more time with him.

Tootenhill, in my opinion, will not stay the course, much as I and many other people would like him to win for his sporting owner and trainer. Sir Lindsay runs in place of Easter Hero. He certainly won in a canter at Cheltenham, but he was only taking on hunters, and the opposition will be very different this time. He has many supporters, but I leave him out because I do not believe that he is quite good enough to win, and I cannot believe that one owner can have in his stable two horses capable of winning this great race, and Easter Hero, fit and well, would have been generally considered the winner this afternoon. Blennerhasset, like Melleray's Belle, is a super-hunter, but on Cheltenham form he has not so good a chance as Melleray's Belle. Peggie's Pride and May Crescent are, I believe, fancied, but I do not see why either should win such a race as this. The same comment can be applied to other horses whom I have not mentioned. One of them may be a Tipperary Tim and win, for this race has on occasions been won by such horses, but on many fewer occasions than one might be led to believe by what one reads and hears said.

In conclusion, while admitting that Gregalach is the class horse of the race, and, therefore, fit and well, would have been my selection, I leave him out, for I do not consider that he is at his best. I leave out K.C.B. for the same reason, and am left, on past performances and this season's running, with Grakle and Melleray's Belle, one of whom will, I think and hope, win. Of the pair I take MELLERAY'S BELLE as my choice, for the reason that she seems the more consistent, and, after all, has the beating of Grakle on last year's running in the race.

YESTERDAY'S RACING

It has been pointed out on many occasions recently in these Notes that it is by no means improbable that the winners of this season's Classic races never ran last year owing to the very hard state of the ground. I am not saying definitely at the moment that I have already seen the winner of this year's Derby running and winning, but I feel convinced that in Cherleon, who won the Union Jack Stakes yesterday, I did see a colt about whom, if all goes well with him, I shall have to write much more in the first half of the present season. Caerleon, a son of Phalaris and Canyon, never ran last year, and he had to carry as a maiden only 7st. 12lb. in this race yesterday, receiving 16lb. from Stingo and 5lb. from Paradine. Stingo last year was given 8st. 13lb. in the Free Handicap, 4lb. below the top weight, Diolite. Yesterday Caerleon won by a length and a half from Paradine, with Stingo third, beaten by another length and a half. Caerleon's actual form, as it stands on paper, does not indicate that he is a Classic colt, but I feel convinced that he is going to be one. He was far from as fit as he can be made, he is very good-looking, and he is bred to be a Classic colt. The time will come, unless I have made a very bad mistake, when this colt will give weight to Stingo over a mile and beat him with ease. The start for this race yesterday was delayed for a long time by the mad antics of Silver Flare, Fair Game, and Roar. The first and the third of these deserved to be left, and it was only due to the patience of the starter that at last they were all got well away with the exception of Fair Game, who was to all intents and purposes left. From the beginning Paradine was in front, and he was still in front a furlong from the finish, when Stingo challenged him, but was beaten off. So soon as he was held, Caerleon came bursting through, and, although he did not keep a straight line, he won quite decisively by a length and a half. His swerving as he came through did not, it is true, make any difference to the result of the race, but he most assuredly broke a Rule of Racing, and until the Rules of Racing are either altered or observed they are quite useless.

This event had been preceded by the race for the Liverpool Spring Cup, which, like the Lincolnshire Handicap, had a result which was not generally anticipated, for it was won by Alight, who started at 20 to 1 and who won easily from Larking, who started at 100 to 8, with another 20 to 1 chance in Regain third. Yosemite was fourth. Kings Oven ran very indifferently for so good a horse who looked most beautifully trained. Empire Builder had, so I understand, been stopped recently in his work, and the time will come when he will improve on this form. En Garde had every chance, but he obviously can be no longer trusted. Alight, who is a four-year-old colt by Galloper Light, was carrying only 6st. 12lb. He won two races last autumn, but there was no evidence in the market on yesterday's race that he was fancied at all. He stays well and will, if he keeps fit and well, in all probability have quite a successful season.

I am probably in a very definite minority, but I should dearly love to see whips and spurs forbidden in two-year-old races at this time of the season, and, failing that, I should like to see two-year-old races forbidden until much later in the season, as they are in France. It is urged that many two-year-olds of the small and sharp sort, which come to hand early, would never have a chance of paying their way if a late start were made with two-year-old races. No such argument can be used against the forbidding of the use of whip and spurs. I do not recall ever seeing that greatest of all two-year-old riders, Frank Bullock, punishing a young horse. He would rather have lost the race than do so. I do not think that I have ever seen his successor, C. Ray, use a whip, except as a reminder, on a two-year-old, and I recall him losing a very important race at Ascot on a two-year-old because he would not punish it. The two-year-old that beat him on that occasion was not improved by the experience through which she then went. At Lincoln, earlier in the week, a number of two-year-olds were given such hard races that their future may well have been jeopardized. Yesterday, Pharian, a nice-looking colt by Pharos, lost considerable ground at the start of the Molyneux Stakes and had to be ridden really hard for nearly three furlongs to get up and win by a very narrow margin from Fiesole, a sharp but forward gelding by Swynford—Fifine, a daughter of the War-time Derby and Oaks winner Fifinella. Polesden was third. If Pharian had belonged to me I would rather have seen him beaten out of a place than be ridden as hard as he was.

The remaining flat race on the programme was the Lydiate Handicap, which was won with ease by Dunlavin Lass, ridden by Clifford Richards and trained by Clancy. This one-time fine rider over a country has only a small string of moderate horses to train, but he keeps on winning a race or two, and most certainly deserves more patronage than he receives. As usual at this meeting the afternoon's programme was under both codes and included a steeplechase and a hurdle race. The former was the Stanley Steeplechase, which was a chapter of accidents. Ruin fell at the water jump, the first fence in the race, and then Mister Moon slipped up on the flat, making the turn into the country, into which the leaders were Sultan of Wicken, Swift Rowland, Scorpion, and Flywheel. I do not think I have ever seen horses go so fast over this steeplechase course, and that no doubt accounts for the falls. Sultan of Wicken, when in front, fell at the fence after Becher's, while Scorpion was lucky to escape a similar fate at the Canal turn. At Valentine's Scorpion and Flywheel were well in front, with Oxclose third, some six lengths behind the leaders. Then came Swift Rowland, already being hard ridden and fully a dozen lengths behind Flywheel. Once on the racecourse the pace became even more furious. Swift Rowland, running on as he always does under pressure, went quickly up to the leaders, and he was in front two fences from the finish. Scorpion fell at that fence, leaving Oxclose third and probably going the easiest of the three. At the last fence Swift Rowland and Flywheel fell, and Oxclose came home alone. Harewood was second and Swift Rowland, who had been remounted, third. The only other to finish was Tory Hill. The winner, a six-year-old by Moorside II., had, so far as I know, never won a steeplechase before.

The hurdle race, the Lancashire Hurdle, was a much more satisfactory affair. O, who had fallen when favourite in the Imperial Cup at Sandown Park last week, was given another chance and was very heavily backed. He did not fall this time but he did not win. For the greater part of the journey his rider kept him on a wide outside, but when once in the Straight he came over to the rails in behind a group of horses in the lead, among them Glenhazel and Brown Tony. It may be that the horse would not come on the outside; as it was he was continually balked of openings, and in the end was beaten completely. Half-way up the Straight, when it was very improbable that O would win, interest centred in Glenhazel, who had led into the Straight, and Brown Tony, who was close up with him. There was nothing to choose between them at the last hurdle, but the older horse, with the longer stride, stayed on just the better and won. This was a fine race, and Brown Tony, even in defeat, showed that he was a really good four-year-old hurdler. Glenhazel, after winning at Lingfield in the style of a very good horse, had run a rather indifferent race at Hurst Park. That sharp course could not have suited him. This galloping Liverpool course did. Both on this form and on his Lingfield running he is entitled to be considered the best hurdler of the present time. What is more, he looks the part. Watching him before and after the race he recalled Trespasser, the best hurdler since the War and perhaps as good a hurdler as there ever was.

When racing ended rain was beginning to fall and the outlook for to-day was very different from what it was when I walked round the course yesterday morning.

TO-DAY'S PROSPECTS

BRIDGEMAN PLATE (1m. 5f.).—SERVUS seems to me to be very nicely handicapped here on his best form, and as he has in the past shown his best form over this course, he seems almost an automatic selection.

WEST DERBY STAKES (6f.).—This race is very difficult to deal with and is best left alone, for the known horses in it are not very good on last season's form, while nothing is known about the others.

GRAND NATIONAL STEEPLECHASE (4m. 856yds.).—I have dealt already fully in my Notes with this race, and have selected MELLERAY'S BELLE to win from Grakle.

HYLTON PLATE (6f.).—Roigrey is said to be a better horse now than he was ever before, and if that is so he has a good chance here, but I shall want to see him show that he is back in his old form before I select him. Stranathro and Camacha have fair chances, as on some form has Bearskin. At the bottom of the handicap Ash Plant has the best chance. For the winner I take GARELOCH, who, however, is very accurately handicapped with Bearskin on last year's form.

BICKERSTAFFE PLATE (1m.).—This is another race for three-year-olds, maidens at closing. The known form is very moderate, so that it seems to me that this is just the sort of race to be won by a newcomer. I believe that PAL O' MINE, who never ran last year, is useful, and therefore may win. He was, I remember, much talked about last year, but could not be started owing to hard ground.

KNOWSLEY STAKES (1m.).—Stranathro may have run earlier, but in any case a mile is rather beyond his best distance. Candida won her last race last season, and on that running is about the same animal as Golden Dawn. Indeed, Mr. Dawkins, in his handicap of the season's two-year-olds, put them within a pound of each other. Further, he put Myra Blake colt within a pound of Candida, who, in this race, has to give Cleveland, Myra Blake colt's new name, 6lb. If this had been a handicap made by Mr. Dawkins, he would have had to put Cleveland higher in the weights than he is. I shall, however, not select him, for he disappointed me several times last season, being a most unlucky animal, and I shall take CANDIDA to beat him and win.

NEWMARKET PROSPECTS

(FROM OUR NEWMARKET CORRESPONDENT)

Forty animals left Headquarters yesterday morning to meet their engagements at Liverpool to-day and to-morrow, and to-day we shall be represented in each of the six events.

For the Bridgeman Plate I like the chance of SERVUS, who has kept up his form well in spite of being seven years old. He is very fit and well and is a recent trial winner. Western Flier has also done well in home gallops, and he is very much fancied. However, I like the Stanley House representative better.

For the West Derby Stakes we have four well-fancied candidates. Landsong finished second to Lanson in a very good trial recently and he was useful last season. Fifty-50 was second to Storm Cycle when tried, with Dandie Dinmont, Smoky Light, Treasure Island, and Aureate Bay behind. Fanatist, Palm Off, and Furlough are not going to be easily beaten, but I have seen nothing that I like so well as LANDSONG, who must be my selection.

If the Grand National Steeplechase comes to Headquarters SANDY HOOK will have to be the winner, as he will be our only representative. He has done a strong preparation and is a splendid jumper. He usually does well over the Aintree course and I am prepared to see him give a very good account of himself.

In the Hylton Plate T. Waugh will start Bearskin, a horse of whom I have a very good opinion, but I am not at all sure that he has reached his best, and a race will do him a lot of good. GARELOCH has been showing to advantage in recent gallops and I believe that his trainer has got him to his liking. He appeals to me as the winner of this race. Clarawood II. and Spring Zephyr will run.

In the Bickerstaffe Plate Stanley House will be represented by EDELWEISS. This filly failed in her trial to beat Fraudulent. Behind her were Caerleon, Filament, and Knight of Lorn. The gallop will have done her good and she is looked upon as one of Lord Derby's probable winners at the meeting. High Code, Tulchan, Versailles, and Pasiphae will be among the opposition.

In the Knowsley Stakes we have St. Leger, Tullycross, and Candida at the meeting, and, not being sure which will represent Stanley House I select TULLYCROSS, who will require a lot of beating.

THE RULES OF RACING

The Stewards of the Jockey Club give notice that at the meeting of the Club at Newmarket on Wednesday, May 7, they will amend Rule 169 to read that objections under Rule 168 (paragraph four) "be made to the Clerk of the Scales; in other cases to the Clerk of the Course."

Hitherto objections have been made to one of the Stewards, to the Clerk of the Course, or to the Clerk of the Scales, but when this amendment is passed all objections on any matter occurring in the race will have to be made to the Clerk of the Scales within five minutes after the placed horses have been weighed in, whereas all technical objections, or complaints that the weight at which a jockey weighed out was incorrect, may be made to the Clerk of the Course within 14 days of the conclusion of the meeting.

The Scottish Grand National Handicap Steeplechase, to be run at the Bogside Meeting on April 26, has failed to fill, and has been reopened with reduced entrance money.

JUBILEE HANDICAP WEIGHTS

(To be run at Kempton Park on May 17)

The **FORTY-FIRST YEAR OF THE KEMPTON PARK GREAT "JUBILEE" HANDICAP**; a plate of 3,000 sovs.; second to receive 300 sovs., third 150 sovs., and fourth 50 sovs. out of the plate; for three-year-olds and upwards; lowest weight may be 6st. Jubilee Course (one mile and a quarter).

	Yrs	st	lb		Yrs	st	lb
Strathon II.	5	9	0	Guards' Parade	5	7	7
Palais Royal II.	5	8	13	Midlothian	4	7	5
Vatout	4	8	6	Les Champlevois	4	7	4
Leonidas II.	5	8	6	Osiris	4	7	2
Kantara	4	8	5	Hebridean	4	7	2
Kantara	4	8	5	Tullycross	4	7	2
Artist's Proof	4	8	4	Rubicon II.	4	7	2
Dripping	4	8	4	The MacNab	4	7	1
Kings Oven	4	8	2	N.P.R.	4	7	1
Sciopio	4	8	2	Guy Mannering	4	7	1
Horus	4	8	2	The Hermit II.	5	7	0
Hurlingham II.	4	8	1	Greek Point	4	7	0
Ghost Train	4	8	1	Yosemite	4	7	0
Mr. Joshua	5	8	1	Abbots River	3yr	7	0
Hasty Lady	4	8	1	Rhodes	4	6	13
Enzenberg	4	8	1	Highside IV.	4	6	13
Silverstead	4	8	0	Lucky Tor	5	6	12
Salisbury	4	8	0	Six Wheeler	5	6	11
Premier Empire	4	8	0	Lambin	4	6	11
Plantazo	5	7	13	Song of Essex	4	6	10
Rapace	5	7	13	Stalactite	4	6	10
Gay Lord	4	7	11	Idle Hour	5	6	10
Dark Pearl	5	7	10	Acragas	4	6	10
Empire Builder	4	7	10	The Sirdar	4	6	9
Wyrach	4	7	10	Lyme Regis	4	6	7
Lion-Hearted	4	7	9	Black Ensign	4	6	6
Orgasdour	4	7	9	Phlegethon	5	6	4
Skytane	4	7	9	Akester	4	6	1
Waveton	5	7	8	Percival Boy	4	6	1
Ox and Ass	5	7	8	Markover	4	6	1
O'Cuarry	5	7	7	Lady Starlight	4	6	1
Star Eagle	4	7	7	Phonometer	3	6	0
Aristotle	4	7	7	Whitsbury	4	6	0
Le Phare	4	7	6	Kindrel	5	6	0
Hot Bun	4	7	6	Voltero	4	6	0

LONDON BETTING

THE GRAND NATIONAL

(To be run at Aintree to-day)

10 to 1 agst GRAKLE (t. and o.) (Cuthbwaite).
100 — 9 — SIR LINDSAY (t. and o.) (J. R. Anthony)
20 — 1 — GREGALACH (t. and o.) (Waldron)
20 — 1 — K.C.B. (t. and o.) (Whittington)
20 — 1 — SHAUN GOILIN (t. and o.) (F. Hartigan)
25 — 1 — MELLERAY'S BELLE (o., 33 to 1 t.) (Easterby)
25 — 1 — LORDI (o., 33 to 1 t.) (Turner)
25 — 1 — PEGGIE'S PRIDE (o., 33 to 1 t.) (James)
25 — 1 — TOOTENHILL (t. and o.) (Boswall-Preston)
33 — 1 — ALIKE (t. and o.) (Gore)
33 — 1 — MAY CRESCENT (t. and o.) (Rayson)
33 — 1 — GLANGESIA (o.) (A. Law)
33 — 1 — SANDY HOOK (o.) (T. Leader)
33 — 1 — DONEGAL (o.) (Woodland)
33 — 1 — MAY KING (o.) (Woodland)
33 — 1 — MERRIVALE II. (t. and o.) (Rimell)
40 — 1 — ROYAL ARCH II. (o., 50 to 1 t.) (Duller)
50 — 1 — BALLYHANWOOD (o.) (Blair)
50 — 1 — BIG WONDER (o.) (Whitelaw)
50 — 1 — DELARUE (o.) (Beeby)
50 — 1 — INSTOCK (o.) (Poole)
50 — 1 — NEWSBOY (o.) (Martin)
66 — 1 — AGDEN (o.) (Moseley)
66 — 1 — GATE BOOK (o.) (Barrett)
66 — 1 — BLENNERHASSET (o.) (Cockton)
100 — 1 — OTHERS

OFFICIAL SCRATCHINGS

WYE VALLEY HURDLE (Chepstow).—P.D.Q.
MONMOUTH MODERATE HANDICAP HURDLE (Chepstow).—Oblivious.
ROCESTER HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE (Uttoxeter).—East Africa.
UNITED SERVICES HUNTERS' CHALLENGE CUP (Cheltenham).—Wales II.
ALL ENGAGEMENTS.—Vieille Cure, Valentinemall, Silver Mystery, and Blue Line.

GUARDIAN PARI-MUTUEL PRICES

(28, UNIT—STAKE AND WINNING)

1.45.—Glenhazel, WIN 5s. 6d., PLACE 3s. Brown Tony, PLACE 2s. 6d.
2.15.—Pharian, WIN 4s. 9d., PLACE 2s. Fiesole, PLACE 5s., Polesden, PLACE 13s. 3d.
2.45.—Oxclose, WIN 107s., PLACE 12s. 6d. Harewood, PLACE 22s. 6d., Swift Rowland, PLACE 5s. 6d.
3.20.—Alight, WIN 140s., PLACE 33s. 6d. Larking, PLACE 76s. 3d., Regain, PLACE 56s. 3d.
3.50.—Caerleon, WIN 8s., PLACE 2s. 9d. Paradine, PLACE 5s. 9d., Stingo, PLACE 2s. 6d.
4.20.—Dunlavin Lass, WIN 10s. 3d., PLACE 5s. The Torch, PLACE 11s. 9d., Orbril, PLACE 8s. 3d.

OAKLEY HUNT BONA-FIDE MEETING

The Oakley Hunt held a *bona-fide* Hunt Meeting at Riseley yesterday in glorious weather.

The results were:—

OAKLEY LIGHT-WEIGHT RACE.—Mr. E. Grisdale's MAGIC II. (Owner), 1; Mr. Donald Fraser's BON (Mr. Bleackley), 2; Mr. E. Shuttleworth's SPEAK LASS (Owner), 3. Won by half a length. Eight ran.

NOMINATION RACE.—Mr. Hugh Peacock's SNOW-DRIFT (Mr. G. Dorton), 1; Mr. Warden's MIDDLE AGES (Owner), 2; Mr. K. Edwards's SIMON MACGREGOR (Mr. Gifford), 3. Won by 1½ length. Ten ran.

ADJOINING HUNTS FARMERS' RACE.—Mr. T. H. Gifford's JACK'S BIRTHDAY (Owner), 1; Mr. C. Pavitt's LITTLE BIDDLE (Mr. Dalzell), 2; Mr. Goodlet's PATH STEP (Owner), 3. Won by three lengths. Seven ran.

UNITED SERVICES RACE.—Mr. W. Halsall's HUMBLETON (Owner), 1; Mr. E. Shuttleworth's SPEAK LASS (Owner), 2; Mr. Bevan's GUNPOWDER II. (Owner), 3. Won by a distance. Four ran.

OAKLEY HEAVY-WEIGHT RACE.—Mr. A. Harlon's HUNTSMAN XI. (Captain Atkinson), 1; Mr. P. Shorten's BANDON BOY (Mr. C. Beechener), 2. Won by half a length. Five ran.

OAKLEY FARMERS' RACE.—Mr. P. Shorten's LITTLE TOFT (Mr. C. Beechener), 1; Mr. Wells's BRAVE BOY (Captain C. Phillips), 2; Mr. Arnold's SCARLET MONK II. (Mr. E. Pilgrim), 3. Won by three-quarters of a length. Nine ran.

LIVERPOOL PROGRAMME

(The letter "a" is prefixed to the names of horses which have arrived)

1.45.—The **BRIDGEMAN PLATE** (handicap) of 250 sovs. One mile and five furlongs.

	Yrs	st	lb
aCLEAR CASH (Sir J. Grey) ..... O. Anthony	5	9	0
aSERVUS (Lord Derby) ..... Frank Butters	5	8	13
LODORE (Lord Lonsdale) ..... R. Armstrong	5	8	9
aPOMEROL (Mr. R. Wood) ..... C. Chapman	6	8	3
LEMBURY (Mr. A. D. McAlpine) ..... Barthropp	4	8	2
aGLOUCO (Captain J. Fielden) ..... O. Bell	5	8	2
aANOTHER CRAFT (Mr. W. G. Woods) ..... In Ireland	6	7	12
POLISH PATRIOT (Mr. T. Walton) ..... Killalea	5	7	7
TU SHAN (Mrs. S. Whitburn) ..... Cottrill	4	7	7
aWESTERN FLYER (Lord Glanely) ..... Hogg	4	7	5
BLACK MINSTREL (the late Lord Coventry) ..... Rimell	4	7	4
PHILIP'S FANCY (Mr. F. More O'Farrell) ..... In Ireland	4	7	0
WESTCOURT (Mr. Joseph Benson) ..... Elsey	5	6	13
ARCHIMAGE (Mr. Joseph Benson) ..... Elsey	4	6	12
DOONVIED (Mr. J. T. Rogers) ..... In Ireland	5	6	11
MARTIAN (Mr. H. A. Brown) ..... H. A. Brown	5	6	7
aPUTNEY (Mr. E. Thornton-Smith) ..... Templeman	4	6	7
aBOIS DES AULNES (Sir A. Bailey) ..... Cottrill	5	6	7
aZABRAT (Mrs. L. G. Berwick) ..... Boswall-Preston	a	6	7

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

CLEAR CASH, F. Fox; SERVUS, T. Weston; LODORE, C. Brown; POMEROL, W. Wells; GLOUCO, H. Wragg; ANOTHER CRAFT, —; POLISH PATRIOT, R. Graves; WESTERN FLIER, C. Richards; BLACK MINSTREL, W. Stephenson; PHILIP'S FANCY, T. Lowtey; DISNIFIED, K. Gethin; BOIS DES AULNES, W. Alford; ZABRAT, A. Smirke; PUTNEY, F. Sharpe; ARCHIMAGE, A. Richardson.

2.15.—The **WEST DERBY STAKES** of 5 sovs. each with 200 sovs. added; for three-year-olds. Six furlongs.

	st	lb
aFANATIST (Mr. S. B. Joel) ..... Earl	9	0
aGOLD SEAL (Sir W. Cooke) ..... De Mestre	9	0
aPALM OFF (Mrs. Courtauld) ..... D. Jarvis	8	11
aFRIAR'S FLUTTER (Mr. A. T. Faulkner) ..... Leach, jun.	8	11
aLANDSONG (Major A. E. Gould) ..... Walter Griggs	8	11
aFIFTY-50 (Mr. H. Peacock) ..... Walter Griggs	8	11
aFURLOUGH (Mr. C. F. Kirk) ..... Kirk	8	11
LAST OF THE DANDIES (Mr. H. F. Stee) ..... Walls	8	11
aBEAR ADMIRAL (Commander W. Talbot-Ponsonby) ..... Perse	8	11
aTRINATON (Lord D'Abernon) ..... Beatty	8	11
QUEEN'S ORB (Mrs. Edgar Wallace) ..... J. Reary	8	7
ANN BRIDGE (Mr. E. A. Wigan) ..... F. Hartigan	8	7
THE SCOUT II. (Mr. Wm. Woodward) ..... Boyd-Rochfort	8	7
FRIARSVINE (Mr. G. G. H. Peek) ..... Cannon	8	7
BACK O' THE BAR (Mr. S. D. Pickering) Pickering	8	7
aBRIZA (Mrs. A. James) ..... Frank Butters	8	7
aCOLLINGWOOD (Lord Glanely) ..... Hogg	8	7
GOLDBEATER (Mr. E. Esmond) ..... Jarvis	8	7
DUNDRAVE (Major D. Dixon) ..... S. Darling	8	7
DWNING (Mr. F. C. Barber) ..... J. Reary	8	7
EGBTON (Mr. F. J. Benson) ..... O. Bell	8	7
aDANKON (Mr. Joseph Benson) ..... Elsey	8	7
aORIENT EXPRESS (Lady A. Compton-Vyner) Cole	8	7
CROMWAY (Mr. A. R. Cox) ..... Lawson	8	7
PARTIAL ECLIPSE (Mr. K. St. G. Stedall) Stedall	8	7
FLUTE (Sir H. Cunliffe-Owen) ..... O. Bell	8	7
aVARENSING DAY (Sir V. Sassoon) ..... C. Waugh	8	9

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

FANATIST, F. Winter; GOLD SEAL, C. Ray; PALM OFF, Elliott; FRIAR'S FLUTTER, H. Leach; LANDSONG, P. Beasley; FIFTY-50, G. Skelton; FURLOUGH, H. Wragg; REAR ADMIRAL, H. Beasley; ANN BRIDGE, —; TRINATON, W. Stephenson; BRIZA, T. Weston; COLLINGWOOD, G. Richards; DANKON, —; ORIENT EXPRESS, Pettyman; VARENSING DAY, S. Donoghue.

3.0.—The **GRAND NATIONAL STEEPLECHASE** (handicap) of 500 sovs. with 50 sovs. extra if left in after January 28, an additional 25 sovs. if left in after March 11, and 15 sovs. extra for starters, with 5,000 sovs. including a trophy value 500 sovs. added; second to receive 800 sovs., third 500 sovs., and fourth 200 sovs. from the stakes. Grand National Course (about four miles and 856 yards).

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

GREGALACH (Mrs. M. A. Gemmell), ch g. by My Prince—St. Germaine, 8 yrs. (Col. Waldron) ..... R. Everett
GATE BOOK (Marquis de San Miguel), gr g. by Book—Flood Gate, 9 yrs., 11st. 8lb. (Barrett) ..... T. Morgan
K.C.B. (t. and o.) (Whittington) .....
SHAUN GOILIN (t. and o.) (F. Hartigan) .....
b g. by Chaucer—Tortor, 9 yrs., 11st. 7lb. (Pollambe) ..... R. Lyall
SHAUN GOILIN (Mr. W. Midwood), ch g. sire's pedigree unknown—Golden Ray, 10 yrs., 11st. 7lb. (F. Hartigan) ..... T. Cullinan
GRAKLE (Mr. C. R. Taylor), b g. by Jackdaw—Lady Frank, 8 yrs., 11st. 6lb. (Cuthbwaite) ..... K. Piggott
NEWSBOY (Captain E. E. Sassoon), b g. by Drinmore—Chattering Kit, 11 yrs., 11st. 5lb. (Martin) ..... Capt. Sassoon
DONEGAL (Mr. A. Bendon), b g. by General Gough—The Jewess, 13 yrs., 11st. 5lb. (Woodland) ..... W. Speck
LORDI (Mr. A. M. Jones), br g. by Lorme—Santa Vista, 9 yrs., 11st. 2lb. (Turner) ..... W. Stott
ALIKE (Lady H. McCalmont), br m. by Southannan—The Very Same, 7 yrs., 11st (Gore) ..... Mr. M. Barry
IPSTOCK (Mr. J. Goode), b g. by Fowling Piece—Gem by Gold, 10 yrs., 10st 12lb. (Poole) ..... Mr. K. Goode
K.C.B. (Mr. F. H. Smith), b g. by The White Knight—Rill, 8 yrs., 10st 12lb. (Whittington) ..... J. Moloney
SANDY HOOK (Mr. S. Sanford), b g. by Santair—Pin Curl, 9 yrs., 10st 12lb (T. Leader) ..... T. Leader
PEGGIE'S PRIDE (Mr. H. E. Brandt), ch g. by Tidal Wave—Magic Maid, 7 yrs., 10st 11lb (James) ..... T. McCarthy
GUIDING LIGHT (Mr. J. d'Ardenne), br g. by Ogilvie Candle Fish, 9 yrs., 10st. 11lb (d'Ardenne) .....
BIG WONDER (Mr. G. S. Whitelaw), b g. by Sunningdale—Moonbeam, 10 yrs., 10st. 11lb. (Whitelaw) ..... Mr. L. Whitfield
SAVERNAKE (Mr. C. Anson), br g. by Charles O'Malley—Courts, 10 yrs., 10st. 10lb. (W. Nightingall) ..... E. McCarthy
MAY KING (Mrs. H. Mond), ch g. by Cherry King—Widgeon's Last, 11 yrs., 10st. 9lb. (Woodland) ..... G. Goswell
TOOTENHILL (Mrs. Boswall-Preston), b g. by Post Laureate—Trish or Ms. 8 yrs., 10st. 7lb. (Boswall-Preston) .....
PARIS FLIGHT (Mr. W. Harris), b g. by Rabelais—Adorable, 10 yrs., 10st. 7lb. (C. Young) ..... C. Wenham
SIR LINDSAY (Mr. J. H. Whitney), br g. by Sir Cosmo—Lady Peggy, 9 yrs., 10st. 6lb. (J. R. Anthony) ..... E. Vinall
DELARUE (Mr. J. B. Snow), b g. by St. Dunstan—Rose, 9 yrs., 10st. 6lb. (Beeby) ..... D. Williams
AGDEN (Mr. G. G. Moseley), b g. by Cyclone (Ire)—Thelma, aged, 10st. 5lb. (Mosely) ..... G. Wilson
TOY BELL (Mrs. E. D. Cohen), br g. by Santo—Clarebelle, 8 yrs., 10st. 5lb. (Powell) ..... Mr. D. Moseley
BALLYHANWOOD (Mr. M. D. Blair), ch g. by Cockbill—Crissy II., 9 yrs., 10st. (Blair) ..... D. Morgan
GOLD FLARE (Mr. J. M. Woodville), b g. by Ortiniment—Croc Bubble, 10 yrs. 10st. 4lb. (Sneyd) ..... E. Foster
GLANGESIA (Mr. J. Law), gr g. by Le Sauvenir—Malline, 10 yrs. 10st. 4lb. (A. Law) ..... F. Maxwell
BUDDLEIA (Mr. H. Oakfordige), b g. by Ruddyaxe—dam by Hermit II., 11 yrs. 10st. 2lb. ..... J. Browne
ROYAL ARCH II. (Mr. V. Emanuel), br g. by High Mor—Imaal, 9 yrs. 10st. 2lb. (Duller) ..... E. Brown
BLENNERHASSET (Mr. T. L. Parke), b g. by Ednam—Crane, 11 yrs. 10st. 2lb. (Cockton) ..... Mr. Thackray
MAY CRESCENT (Mr. H. Faber), b g. by Marforio—Miller's Pride, 8 yrs. 10st. 2lb. (Rayson) ..... Mr. W. P. Dutton
CRYPTICAL (Mr. F. H. Bowcher), b g. by St. Gris—dam by Cryptogram—Royal Dish, 15 yrs. 10st. (Bowcher) ..... G. Hardy
ANNANDALE (Lady Glenapp), br g. by Southannan—Lady Norrs, 9 yrs. 10st. (Pease) ..... J. Bisgood
THE MONK (Mr. J. Vinsun-Thomas), b g. by Pommern—St. Maria, 8 yrs. 10st. (Powell) ..... F. Gurney
SOLDIER'S JOY (Mr. S. G. K. Barratt), b g. by The Recruiting Officer—The Lady Slavey, 12 yrs., 10st. (Woodland) ..... W. Parvin
CURTAIN RAISER (Mrs. F. W. H. Leake), ch g. by Scene Shifter—Loupestline, 7 yrs. 10st. (Burns) ..... J. Farrell
GAY DOG (Sir L. Parkinson), ch g. by Jovial—Prudence, 10 yrs., 10st. (Lyall) ..... P. Powell
DERBY DAY II. (Mr. C. Nicholson), ch g. by Orwaddy—dam by Travelling Lad, 8 yrs., 10st. (Nicholson) ..... W. Gurney
MELLERAY'S BELLE (Mr. W. Wilson), ch m. by Melleray—Mountain Lily, 11 yrs., 10st. (Eas

Sporting News

(Continued from page 6)

BOAT-RACE PRACTICE

OXFORD'S FULL-COURSE TRIAL

(Race to be rowed on April 12)

Chief interest in the Boat-race practice at Putney yesterday was in the full-course trial which the Oxford crew rowed during the morning. Although they improved upon their time of last Saturday by 28sec., the trial was a moderate performance. Though the crew were 29sec. faster to Hammersmith than they were last Saturday, they failed to gain any more time; in fact, they were a second slower from Hammersmith to Mortlake. The conditions yesterday were very similar to those on Saturday, the tide being sluggish and the wind a slight following one over most of the course.

With Mr. A. S. Garton in charge the crew got afloat at about 11.20, about an hour and a half before high water at Putney Bridge. The tide was only making very slowly when the crew paddled away from the London Rowing Club. H. R. A. Edwards was back in his usual position at No. 5, having successfully passed his examinations at Oxford. After trying a start of ten strokes below Putney Bridge Oxford paddled on to the bridge, and there found a Lensbury crew waiting to pace them. Oxford took the Surrey side and made an excellent start, Martineau striking 10, 19, and 35 in the first quarter, half, and full minute. Oxford at once went ahead of the Lensbury crew, and at the end of a minute were leading by three-quarters of a length. For the second minute Martineau dropped to 32, and at the end of it there was half a length of daylight between the crews. Craven Steps were reached in 2min. 43sec., ten seconds faster than on Saturday. Oxford continued to draw away from Lensbury, and opposite the Fulham football ground, when they were two-and-a-half lengths behind, Lensbury stopped. At this point Martineau was striking 31, but rowing with good length. The Mile Post was reached in 4min. 42sec., 13sec. better than on Saturday. The crew kept going very steadily, and their boat ran well. Martineau livened his men with a ten by Harrods, and they reached Hammersmith Bridge in 8min. 7sec., compared with 8min. 36sec. on Saturday. They then seem to have caught up the tide, for they no longer improved upon their previous time.

A Midland Bank crew were waiting to pick them up above Hammersmith, and after paddling alongside for some time they joined in rowing when off the Doves. Oxford still kept to the Surrey station, but Durbridge did not appear to take full advantage of the bend before entering the Chiswick Reach, as he kept his crew well out in the river. The Bank crew stuck to their opponents very well for over three minutes, and it was not until Martineau gave the crew a ten near Chiswick Steps that Oxford began to forge ahead, and they gained a length at the end of a minute. Their time to Chiswick Steps was 12min. 45sec., 29sec. better than last Saturday. The Bank crew stopped near Griffin Brewery, after having rowed for over four minutes. They were then about a length and a half behind. Martineau was still striking 31 along Duke's Meadows, but the crew began to lose their drive, and Hutton was swinging short.

A Westminster Bank crew were waiting to join the Oxford crew below Barnes Bridge, and after paddling together the Bank began to row at the bridge, where Oxford's time was 17min. 45sec. The Bank crew at once took half a length off Oxford, but Martineau with a ten by Mortlake Brewery drew up level. There was a good row in for the finish, Martineau working his rate up to 34, and Oxford passed the post at Mortlake a canvas ahead of the Bank crew, having taken 20min. 40sec. to complete the course.

For the purpose of comparison the times of the two trials are given:—

	Saturday M. S.	Yesterday M. S.
Craven Steps	2 43	2 42
Mile Post	4 55	4 42
Hammersmith Bridge	8 36	8 7
Chiswick Steps	13 13	12 47
Barnes Bridge	17 52	17 25
Mortlake	21 8	20 40

The crew had only a short outing of about half an hour in the afternoon, getting afloat just after 5 o'clock, when Cambridge had returned. They paddled at 26 up to the Crabtree, and then turned. They tried a start, and Martineau rowed ten strokes in 15sec. Later, in a minute burst near Craven Steps, he struck 10, 19, and 37, a very high rate. That concluded the work, and the crew paddled back to the Boat-house.

The order of rowing and the weights were:—

	St.	lb
M. J. Waterhouse (Eton and Balliol) (bow)	12	8
2. K. T. Low (Winchester and University)	12	1
3. R. C. Hutton (Fettes and University)	12	9
4. C. M. Johnston (Shrewsbury and Brasenose)	12	9
5. H. R. A. Edwards (Westminster and Christ Church)	13	3
6. L. Clive (Eton and Christ Church)	13	0
7. B. F. Those (Eton and University)	12	1½
C. F. Martineau (Harrow and University) (stroke)	10	13
H. A. Durbridge (Malvern and University) (cox)	8	11

The crew will be out to-day at 12 noon and 3 p.m.

CAMBRIDGE AT PUTNEY

The Cambridge crew made their first appearance at Putney yesterday morning, when Mr. F. J. Escombe took over the coaching from Mr. P. Haig-Thomas.

The crew are, as usual, boating from the Leander Club. They got afloat after Oxford had started on their trial in the 1928 racing boat, which they have been using throughout their practice. Mr. Escombe took the crew by stages of paddling over the whole course between Putney and Mortlake, pointing out the various landmarks to them. Brocklebank made the rate of paddling 25, and the crew made excellent progress, the boat running well between the strokes. Above Barnes Bridge Cambridge passed Oxford, who had eased on their return journey. They continued to above the winning post at Mortlake, and then turned. Some more excellent paddling was done on the return journey, the crew going from Mortlake to Barnes Bridge in one piece, and then from Barnes Bridge to below Chiswick Steps in another piece. No rowing was attempted during their outing, which lasted over an hour, but the crew seemed perfectly at home on the more lively water of the Tideway.

They were afloat for about three-quarters of an hour in the afternoon, when they used their new boat, built by W. Sims, for the first time. They settled down to their new craft at once, paddling in one piece to the Mile Post. From there they went to Hammersmith in another piece of paddling, finishing the work with eight strokes of rowing. The crew continued up to the Stork training ship, where they turned. Above Hammersmith Bridge they tried a burst, Brocklebank getting in 10 strokes in 14sec. Off Crabtree the crew tried a half-minute row, and Brocklebank struck 10 and 19 in the quarter and half minute. Later, along the Boat-houses, the crew rowed a minute, and a very high rate of striking was attained, Brocklebank rowing 10, 19½, and 38 in the quarter, half, and full minute. Afterwards they paddled back to the Boat-house.

The order of rowing and the weights were:—

	St.	lb
D. Haig-Thomas (Eton and Lady Margaret) (bow)	11	6
2. H. E. N. Rickett (Eton and Third Trinity)	12	5
3. W. A. Prideaux (Eton and Third Trinity)	12	8
4. P. N. Carpmael (Oundle and Jesus)	12	7
5. M. H. Warriner (Harrow and First Trinity)	13	10
6. J. B. Collins (Eton and Third Trinity)	14	5
7. A. S. Reeve (Brighton and Selwyn)	12	1
T. A. Brocklebank (Eton and Third Trinity) (stroke)	11	11
R. E. Swartwout (Middlesex, U.S.A., and First Trinity) (cox)	7	8

They will row a full-course trial to-day, starting at 12 noon.

ICE HOCKEY

The French ice hockey team, one of the strongest in Europe, will play three matches against Great Britain next week. The first is at Hammersmith on April 2, the second at Brighton on April 3, and the last at Golders Green on April 4. Britain twice beat France at Chamonix a few months ago.

SPORTING ARRANGEMENTS FOR TO-DAY

RACING.—Liverpool, 1.45.
RACKETS.—Amateur Doubles Championship Final, Queen's Club, 2.
BOXING.—Civil Service Championships, Stadium Club.
BILLIARDS.—Lindrum v. Newman, Belfast; McConachy v. Smith, Manchester.
LAWN TENNIS.—Hampstead and Gallery (Dulwich) tournaments.
BOAT RACE PRACTICE.—Oxford and Cambridge, Putney.
FENCING.—Desprez Club, Bertrand's Academy.

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GOLF

THE CAMBERLEY MIXED FOURSOMES

The Camberley Heath Mixed Foursomes Inter-Club tournament was concluded yesterday, when Royal Mid-Surrey, represented by Major C. O. Hezlet and Miss Rhona Rabbidge, beat St. George's Hill (C. Shankland and Mrs. A. C. Johnston), after a tremendous struggle, on the 36th green by one hole. If the golf was not always of the most perfect it was as good a match as ever was seen, and both sides acquired great merit.

The morning's play will have to be dismissed briefly. Mid-Surrey were two up at the fifth, Hezler having holed a chip which was "not on" from the bank above the third green, the ball disappearing into the hole after the manner of a startled rabbit. They turned all square—the figures being nothing to be proud of—and were down for the first time at the 10th, where they took six. They won the short 11th in four, but lost the 12th by bad putting, and St. George's Hill were two up at the 15th, where Hezlet missed a tiny putt. St. George's Hill also won the 16th, where Hezlet's chip out of a rabbit scrape (why he did not take advantage of the local rule was a mystery) finished some 6ft. past the hole, but Hezlet made amends by lashing a grand brassey shot home to the 17th, his side winning the hole in four. They had a chance to be only one down at the home hole, but Shankland played a fine stabbing scuffle from under a clump of heather nearly in the car-park, and bad putting cost Mid-Surrey the hole. St. George's Hill accordingly went in to luncheon 2 up and had every reason to be satisfied with their position.

After luncheon Mid-Surrey drew first blood, Hezlet putting a grand brassey shot on to the first green and his side winning the hole in 4. However, they were two down again at the second, won the fourth, but lost the fifth, where Shankland holed out well for a 4. At the turn St. George's Hill were three up, and it looked all over bar the shouting, for neither Mid-Surrey player looked anything like happy on the green. Shankland was playing beautifully and his partner was backing him up nobly. Then came the turn of the tide. Mrs. Johnston cut her second to the 10th, her partner could not get her on to the green, and Mid-Surrey won the hole in 5. They had a chance at the 11th, where Miss Rabbidge's fine tee shot was rather unkindly treated, but failed to win by again taking three putts. Then came, as it seemed, the turning point of the match, for Hezlet at last holed a putt of 12 yards for a 3 at the 12th. St. George's Hill lost the 13th, Shankland having hooked his second shot badly and all was to play for again. Mid-Surrey got their noses in front at the 15th, which they were allowed to win in 5, Shankland's recovery from the rough being rather unlucky, but Mrs. Johnston made amends by holing a gallant putt for a 4 to win the 16th. St. George's Hill were away to the right of the 17th and Mid-Surrey won that hole in 5 and were one up with one to play. At the home hole Miss Rabbidge's second shot finished up on the bank behind the green; Mrs. Johnston played a beauty to within four yards of the hole. Hezlet chipped up to within 4ft.; Shankland just and only just failed to hole his putt for a 3, and Miss Rabbidge crowned a good performance by popping in her putt for a half to win the match.

THE LADIES' COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP

Kent and Hampshire met in their first match of the season in the Ladies' County Championship (South-Eastern Division, Southern Sub-Section) at Woking yesterday. Kent were successful in the morning by six matches to one, but were beaten by four matches to three in the afternoon.

The results were:—

MORNING

Kent		Hampshire	
Miss Fishwick (2 and 1)	1	Miss Uthoff	0
Mrs D. Pearson (6 and 5)	1	Mrs. Gwyn Davies	0
Miss Wanda Morgan (6 and 4)	1	Miss Aitchison	0
Miss Oswald (3 and 2)	1	Mrs. Wall	0
Miss I. Doxford (1 hole)	1	Mrs. Hunt	0
Miss Butler (9 and 8)	1	Miss Jarrett	0
Miss Cowie	0	Miss Paine (2 and 1)	1
Total	6	Total	1

AFTERNOON

Miss Fishwick (3 and 2)	1	Miss Uthoff	0
Miss Pearson (2 nd 1)	1	Miss Aitchison	0
Miss Morgan	0	Mrs. Davies (1 hole)	1
Miss Oswald (4 and 3)	1	Mrs. Wall	0
Miss Doxford	0	Mrs. Hunt (4 and 2)	1
Miss Butler	0	Miss Paine (3 and 1)	1
Miss Cowie	0	Mrs. Peacock (2 and 1)	1
Total	3	Total	4

Dorset gained their third successive victory at Weston-super-Mare yesterday, when they beat Somerset in a South-Western Division (Western sub-division) match by five matches to two.

The results were:—

Somerset		Dorset	
Mrs. Forgan Grant (3 and 2)	1	Miss M. Beard	0
Hon. Mrs. Wason	0	Mrs. Morant (4 and 2)	1
Miss M. Burford	0	Miss Graham Jones (4 and 3)	1
Mrs. Castle	0	Miss Arkell (5 and 3)	1
Mrs. Sice (1 hole)	1	Mrs. Parkinson Curtis	0
Miss Lane Joynt	0	Miss Lewis (6 and 5)	1
Mrs. Trezelles	0	Miss Hulcatt (3 and 1)	1
Total	2	Total	5

Worcestershire played their second match in Sub-Division II. of the Midlands Division over the Worcestershire Club's course at Malvern yesterday, and beat Shropshire, who were making their first appearance of the season, by six matches to one.

The results were:—

Worcestershire		Shropshire	
Miss Barbara Law (1 hole)	1	Mrs. Shepherd	0
Miss K. Nicholls (4 and 3)	1	Mrs. Brockley	0
Mrs. Cavendish-Fuller (6 and 5)	1	Miss Corser	0
Miss Charles (3 and 2)	1	Miss Liddell	0
Mrs I. Smith	0	Miss Barnes (2 holes)	1
Miss Mason (7 and 6)	1	Mrs. Heyward	0
Miss Russell (7 and 5)	1	Mrs. Kitchen	0
Total	6	Total	1

Devon, playing their fourth match in the Western Sub-Division of the South-Western Division, gained their first victory by beating Cornwall, over the Royal North Devon Club's links at Westward Ho! yesterday by four matches to three.

FENCING

THE DESPREZ CUP

The two semi-final pools in the Ladies' Foil Competition for the Desprez Cup were fought last night at Bertrand's Fencing Academy and produced some quite admirable foil play.

In Pool I. Miss Venables soon established a lead over the rest, for at the end of the second round she was the only undefeated competitor, Miss M. Smith, considered to be her most powerful opponent, going down rather unexpectedly to Miss Braine in her second fight by four hits to three. Miss Braine fenced unequally, showing really good form in this and in her last assault, but only moderate form in the others. Miss Venables continued her unbeaten career to the end of the fourth round, and Miss Smith won two more fights in succession, so when the last round started these two were already certain of promotion, and their assault, which should have been the best of the pool, was called off. Miss Pearce was third at this stage, with two wins and two losses, the other three fencers, Miss Braine, Miss Noel Paton, and Miss Roberts, having one win only to the credit of each. In the final round Miss Pearce met Miss Braine and quickly scored three hits in succession. One more hit would have ensured her appearance in the final, but this she could not get. Miss Braine fought an uphill battle with great bravery and gradually crept up to three hits all. The final hit took a long time to materialize, but at last Miss Braine straightened on her opponent's preparation of attack, found the target, and won the bout.

In the next fight Miss Roberts beat Miss Noel Paton, and tied with Miss Pearce and Miss Braine for third place, with three defeats each. Under the rules of the competition the tie was decided on a count of hits sustained by each competitor, and Miss Roberts, with 15, won the coveted place in the final pool, Miss Pearce having one hit more and Miss Braine three more. Miss Noel Paton, with four defeats, was sixth.

A very fine performance was given in Pool II. by Miss Arbuthnot, who won all her assaults, and was hit seven times only. Her crucial fight was with Miss Neligan, whom she defeated in the second round by four hits to three, but otherwise she was never extended. As in Pool I., there was a very close struggle for the third place. At the start of the last round Miss Arbuthnot and Miss Neligan were already safe for promotion, but Miss Guinness and Miss Davis were level with two wins and two losses each, and on their meeting the last place depended. Hits were level at one all, but Miss Guinness went ahead to 3—1, gaining the fourth hit with a very quick *riposte*. Miss Davis drew up 2—3, but a well-timed attack by Miss Guinness then found the target, and Miss Davis failed to gain promotion.

Of the 12 finalists Miss Arbuthnot is from Salle Gravé and all the rest from Salle Bertrand. The pool will be fought to-night at 8.30, and the issue appears to be very open.

LAWN TENNIS

HAMPSTEAD TOURNAMENT

Two Anglo-Japanese semi-finals in the Singles at the Hampstead tournament this afternoon should prove of great interest. Yesterday, Y. Ohta, R. Miki, and H. G. N. Lee joined J. S. Olliff in the last four, Olliff having reached that stage on the day before.

The meeting of Ohta and Olliff will recall their memorable match in the final of the Magdalen Park tournament last spring, when Ohta won in the twelfth game of the final set. Olliff has shown very good form, both in Singles and Doubles, this week, and has undoubtedly improved since then, but so has Ohta, who has added considerably to his game by the cultivation of a range of serviceable *f* volleys. Ohta yesterday beat O. Wright. Lee did not strike his best form at once against R. J. Ritchie, and was led by four games to one in the first set. Ritchie had shown splendid activity in returning his opponent's drives, but once Lee found a length Ritchie's opposition failed.

A certain significance may be assumed from the presence of Mrs. Mavrogordato, one of the ladies coopted to act in an advisory capacity to the Selection Committee, at the match between Miss Nuthall and Mrs. J. B. Pittman in the fourth round of the Ladies' Singles. Mrs. Pittman, then Miss Goldsack, reached the semi-final round of the Singles at Wimbledon last year, and both she and Miss Nuthall will come in for consideration when the Wightman Cup team is selected. Their match, according to form, was the virtual final of this event. Both players were in good form, and Mrs. Pittman has seldom played better. Miss Nuthall's victory by 5—7, 6—4, 6—0, therefore, was in every way convincing. While Mrs. Pittman was able to counter Miss Nuthall's aggressive driving there was always a chance that she might win. To do so, however, entailed a tremendous amount of chasing and retrieving at a pace which it was not possible to keep up. Victory had to come in two sets if Mrs. Pittman was to win. This looked likely to happen when Mrs. Pittman led 3—1 in the second set. Miss Nuthall, however, then made her effort and led 4—3. Her forcing drives increased in strength, and she made a number of openings to enable her to come up to the net, the volley deciding several rallies. Mrs. Pittman had the spirit but not the stamina to contest a third set. In the semi-final with Miss Nuthall are Mrs. W. T. Tucker, Miss N. C. Edes, and Miss V. H. Montgomery.

The results were:—

SINGLES.—THIRD ROUND (concluded).—Y. Ohta beat O. Wright (6—1, 6—3); H. G. N. Lee beat R. J. Ritchie (7—5, 6—0); R. Miki beat W. G. Curtis Morgan (7—5, 6—4).

WOMEN'S SINGLES.—FOURTH ROUND.—Mrs. W. T. Tucker beat Miss M. Burgess Smith (6—1, 6—4); Miss B. Nuthall beat Mrs. J. B. Pittman (5—7, 6—4, 6—0); Miss N. C. Edes beat Miss Mallory Cox (6—2, 6—2); Miss V. H. Montgomery beat Mrs. B. Gabbertas (6—2, 7—5).

DOUBLES.—FIRST ROUND (concluded).—L. E. Eeman and S. A. Young beat D. B. Jarvis and G. G. Lawrence (6—0, 2—6, 7—5). SECOND ROUND (concluded).—H. G. N. Lee and E. Higgs beat Eeman and Young (6—3, 6—1); Ohta and R. Miki beat O. Wright and V. Burr (6—3, 4—6, 7—5); J. S. Olliff and D. M. Greig beat K. C. Gandar-Dower and R. J. Ritchie (1—8, 6—4, 7—5).

WOMEN'S DOUBLES.—THIRD ROUND.—Lady D. Pierdell-Pierrepont (Surrey) and Miss E. M. Cunningham and Miss B. Yorke (6—3, 7—5); Miss D. E. Round and Miss N. Trentham beat Mrs. E. S. Law and Miss K. Thomson (6—1, 6—1); Mrs. Holcroft-Watson and Mrs. J. B. Pittman beat Mrs. W. J. Dyson and Mrs. W. T. Tucker (6—3, 6—3); Mrs. V. Burr and Mrs. Burgess Smith beat Mrs. M. E. Stebbing and Mrs. Dudley Cox (6—2, 6—4).

MIXED DOUBLES.—SECOND ROUND (concluded).—Y. Ohta and Miss N. Trentham beat O. Wright and Miss B. Nuthall (6—0, 6—4); H. G. N. Lee and Miss E. Round beat E. D. Brown and Miss L. M. Brown (6—3, 6—0); V. Burr and Mrs. Burr beat C. Duchemin and Miss K. Stocker (6—2, 6—1). THIRD ROUND.—R. Miki and Mrs. W. J. Dyson beat R. H. Young and Miss B. Yorke (6—3, 6—3); Dr. J. C. Gregory and Mrs. J. B. Pittman beat Ohta and Miss Trentham (6—3, 4—6, 6—2); Lee and Miss Round beat Burr and Mrs. Burr (6—2, 7—5); J. S. Olliff and Mrs. Holcroft-Watson beat K. C. Gandar-Dower and Mrs. Dudley Cox (6—4, 6—0).

WIMBLEDON PROFITS FOR 1929

Major D. R. Larcombe, the manager of the All England Lawn Tennis Club, stated yesterday that the net profit to the club from the 1929 Lawn Tennis Championships at Wimbledon was £28,100, an increase of £3,700 on the previous year.

GALLERY TOURNAMENT

The Gallery Tournament was continued at Dulwich yesterday, when the results were:—

SINGLES.—THIRD ROUND.—Shamus beat N. H. Latchford (2—6, 8—6, 6—2); O. Garangiotis beat Dr. A. A. Fyzee (4—6, 6—4, 6—1); "Blackheathen" beat G. O. Jameson (6—0, 8—6); J. D. Morris beat E. Flury (6—2, 6—3).

DOUBLES.—SECOND ROUND.—A. B. Rogers and T. B. Chong beat B. D. Helmore and R. E. Fawcus (6—2, 6—3); C. G. James and J. H. Wheatcroft beat R. H. Winfield and M. C. Partridge (6—2, 6—2).

WOMEN'S DOUBLES.—SECOND ROUND.—Mrs. I. D. Brumwell and Miss G. E. Tomblin beat Mrs. H. G. Broadbridge and Mrs. Lhe (6—4, 1—6, 6—1); Mrs. H. Edgington and Miss S. K. Johnson beat Miss J. Morley and Miss M. Lettington (9—7, 6—3).

MIXED DOUBLES.—THIRD ROUND.—A. C. Belgrave and Mrs. G. E. Broadbridge beat B. D. Helmore and Mrs. H. Edgington (2—6, 6—0, 7—5); I. H. Wheatcroft and Miss C. Hardie beat C. Edgeworth "and Miss Greenwood (9—7, 2—6, 6—3). SEMI-FINAL ROUND.—"Blackheathen" and Miss J. C. Ridley beat Belgrave and Mrs. Broadbridge (6—4, 8—6).

THE BEAU SITE TOURNAMENT

CANNES, March 27.—C. H. Kingsley was beaten to-day in three sets by W. F. Coen in the third round of the Singles in the Beau Site Tournament. Miss Helen Jacobs, America's second string, had an easy victory in her match with Miss Thomas, losing only one game.

The results were:—

SINGLES.—THIRD ROUND.—G. De Stefani beat F. Scovell (6—4, 6—2); W. F. Coen beat C. H. Kingsley (4—6, 6—4, 6—2); W. T. Tilden beat Garcia (6—0, 6—2); F. Mateska beat Salapore (6—3, 7—5); G. Lyttleton Rogers beat Magaloff (6—0, 6—0).

WOMEN'S SINGLES.—THIRD ROUND.—Miss Helen Jacobs beat Miss Thomas (6—0, 6—1); Mrs. L. G. Owen beat Miss Johnston (6—1, 6—1); Miss Ryan beat Mme. Fellman (6—1, 6—0).

WOMEN'S DOUBLES.—FIRST ROUND.—Senorita de Alvarez and Mrs. Owen beat Miss Thomasson and Frau Goldschmidt (6—1, 6—1).

DOUBLES.—FIRST ROUND.—Tilden and Coen beat Avory and Magrane (6—1, 6—3).—*Reuter.*

RACKETS

UNIVERSITY DOUBLES MATCH POSTPONED

As K. A. Wagg and I. Akers-Douglas, the Oxford pair, are in the final of the Amateur Doubles Championship, which is to be played to-day at 2 o'clock, the Doubles racket match between Oxford and Cambridge, which was to have been played yesterday at Queen's Club, was postponed.

N. M. Ford and R. H. A. G. Calthorpe beat Eton (R. Grant and J. de P. Whitaker) yesterday in a racket match by 4—15, 15—10, 2—15, 7—15, 17—16, 15—11, 15—10.

Radley College (P. I. Van der Gucht and W. H. Vestey) easily beat Cheltenham College (W. R. A. Fetherstonhaugh and C. N. Anley) at Radley by 15—6, 15—6, 15—9, 15—2. In Singles Van der Gucht beat Fetherstonhaugh by 15—3, 17—14, and Vestey beat Anley by 15—11, 15—10.

BILLIARDS

LINDRUM v. NEWMAN

Newman slightly reduced his arrears in the afternoon session of his match against Lindrum at Belfast, his total being 978 against Lindrum's 929. Newman averaged 244, and he had breaks of 505, 239, and 105 (unfinished). Lindrum's breaks were 250 (full), 183, and 432. Lindrum averaged 185.

The scores at the interval were:—Lindrum, 8,889; Newman (in play), 5,766.

The closing scores were:—Lindrum (in play), 10,070; Newman, 6,250.

SMITH v. McCONACHY

McConachy took the lead during the first session of his match with Smith yesterday at Manchester, but when the interval came he was again behind. Smith took his overnight unfinished run to 446, and he later added another break of 231. McConachy replied with 336, but Smith again got in to compile breaks of 103 and 363. During his fifth visit McConachy took the lead, when he scored 238, and McConachy, although outpointed, was in play with 33 at the interval.

The scores at the interval were:—Smith, 5,454; McConachy (in play), 5,327.

The closing scores were:—McConachy (in play), 6,635; Smith, 5,727.

STOCK EXCHANGE CHAMPIONSHIP

P. Wood beat W. E. S. Burgin (the holder) by 500 points to 405 in the first round of the Billiards Championship at Burroughes Hall, Soho-square, yesterday.

AMATEUR SNOOKER CHAMPIONSHIP

There was no play yesterday in the Amateur Snooker Championship at Thurston's Hall in Leicester-square. J. J. Ashley (London) was unable to play, and A. Kershaw (Leeds) received a walk-over. E. C. Barnard (Aldershot) has scratched from the competition, and there will be no play to-day, R. H. Webber (Bognor) having a walk-over.

Brighton College beat Tonbridge School in a boxing contest at Brighton by eight bouts to three.

BOXING

THE IMPERIAL SERVICES' TOURNAMENT

(FROM OUR BOXING CORRESPONDENT)

The Imperial Services' Boxing Tournament was concluded at the Stadium Club, High Holborn, last night, when the Army won five of the 14 championships, the Royal Navy five and the Royal Air Force four. This was a very different state of affairs from last year when the Army won 10 of the events.

Less than 11 rounds out of a possible 18 were required to decide the six finals between officers. First of all, Pilot Officer Noblston had a walk-over in the Light-weight division owing to the indisposition of Lieutenant H. C. Huxham, one of the Army's outstanding boxers. Other Ranks included. Last year, Huxham had dropped out of the tournament for the same unfortunate reason. On this occasion, Lieutenant J. McCully proved altogether too good for Mr. W. Moffatt, the Navy's representative, in the final. This contest was stopped in the first round after McCully had boxed his man to a standstill by means of a series of left leads and following rights to the jaw. By way of contrast, the next fight, between Lieutenant J. Dalrymple and Flying Officer McLean, for the Middle-weight title, remained open to doubt even after what the spectators had presumed wrongly to be the referee's decision. Dalrymple was rather the stronger and steadier boxer, but, in a fight in which both men became so tired that they had to lean against each other in order to keep their feet, failed to produce the final spurt that rarely fails to catch a judge's or a referee's eye.

The Royal Navy, or rather the Royal Marines, next won the Light Heavy-weight title, Lieutenant R. Formby being rather too steady and strong for Pilot Officer Lord Douglas-Hamilton, whose head-down rushes and swings were too obvious to reach their mark very often. Then, in the Heavies, the Navy won their second contest, Lieutenant C. K. T. Faithfull proving no match for Lieutenant E. Gregson, R.N., who not only was by far the better boxer but held a crushing advantage in reach. Faithfull was representing the Army in the absence of Lieutenant Britain-Jones, who, in beating him a few weeks previously, had badly injured a hand. It had to be noticed that Gregson's right-handed punches had much more effect upon Faithfull's strong jaw than Brittain-Jones's had had at the Albert Hall. Still, it was very unfortunate that the Army champion, an extremely promising man in spite of his 30 years, should have had no opportunity to show what he could do against Gregson, who also deserves to be regarded as one of the best boxers in the Imperial Services. Finally, so far as the officers were concerned, Lieutenant D. Taunton, who nearly was too late to defend the Feather-weight title for the Army, outpointed a very gallant little opponent in Pilot Officer H. Purcell. The latter was too far outreached to hold anything like an even chance of winning.

THE OTHER RANKS

Among the other ranks the absence of first-class men like Lance-Corporal Bennett and Sergeant Wigmore probably deprived the Army of two titles, and certainly robbed the tournament of a certain amount of distinction. Sergeant-Instructor Haslam had little difficulty in holding the Fly-weight Championship, Officer's Steward Saxton going down first to a short left hook and then to a right to the jaw in the opening round. The Bantams went to the Royal Air Force, for whom Aircraftman Johnson, after a bad start, boxed just cleverly enough to beat a very moderate opponent in Stoker Sullivan.

Corporal Jones, one of the best of the Army champions of this year, sustained his reputation by outpointing Sergeant Davison, of the Air Force, in the Feathers, but the Air Force gained their fourth success when perhaps the best of their champions beat Drummer Quilter, of the Army, in the final of the Light-weights. Aircraftman Herlihy had had a fairly good bout in beating Seaman Jenkins, and it seemed, for one round, that he had encountered a tartar in Quilter. That round over, however, Herlihy's excellent style and deceptive speed enabled him to give his opponent little time and room in which to develop any swings in the head, and the young Army champion, though a promising enough fighter, was well beaten on points.

After this, it was the Navy's turn. Able Seaman Warnes was a very moderate Welter-Weight Champion, but Able Seaman Dyer well deserved his victory over the holder, Aircraftman Clapp, in the Middles, if only because he must have impressed upon everyone the superiority of the hook over the swing. Many of Dyer's blows travelled less than a foot, but they hurt, and Clapp, who never before can have boxed worse—he appeared, in fact, to have forsaken boxing entirely in favour of fighting—was forced to retire in the second round. The victory of Able Seaman Scudder in the Light-Heavies was one of the most remarkable of the whole tournament. The holder, Lance-corporal Kennedy, is not a great boxer, but as a hitter, pure and simple, he has few equals. It came, therefore, as a considerable surprise to find Kennedy outpunched in a terrific slogging match that somehow lasted the full three rounds. Kennedy, after being knocked down six times in the last round, recovered sufficiently to knock down his opponent twice, but that in no way altered the fact that the sailor had won, and won well, on the full tally of blows. This win gave the Navy a lead of one victory, but Signalman Stuart was fully capable of winning the Heavies for The Army, and there the tournament came to an end.

The results were:—

OFFICERS

FEATHER-WEIGHT

FINAL ROUND.—Lieutenant D. Taunton (The Northamptonshire Regiment) (holder) beat Pilot-Officer H. Purcell (R.A.F.) on points.

LIGHT-WEIGHT

FINAL ROUND.—Pilot Officer Noblston (R.A.F.) walked over; Lieutenant H. C. Huxham (Loyals) unable to box.

WELTER-WEIGHT

PRELIMINARY ROUND.—Lieutenant J. McCully (Royal Sussex Regt.) beat Pilot Officer A. Abbots (R.A.F.) on points.

FINAL ROUND.—McCully beat Mr. W. Moffatt (R.N.) in the first round.

MIDDLE-WEIGHT

PRELIMINARY ROUND.—Lieutenant J. Dalrymple (Duke of Wellington's Regt.) beat Second Lieutenant R. Bradshaw (R.M.) on points.

FINAL ROUND.—Flying Officer McLean (R.A.F.) beat Dalrymple on points.

LIGHT HEAVY-WEIGHT

PRELIMINARY ROUND.—Pilot Officer Lord M. A. Douglas-Hamilton (R.A.F.) beat Lieutenant P. G. Davis (R. Tank Corps) on points.

FINAL ROUND.—Lieutenant R. Formby (R.M.) beat Douglas-Hamilton on points.

HEAVY-WEIGHT

PRELIMINARY ROUND.—Lieutenant E. Gregson (R.N.) beat Pilot Officer Williams (R.A.F.) on points.

FINAL ROUND.—Gregson beat Lieutenant C. K. T. Faithfull (Duke of Wellington's Regt.) in the first round.

OTHER RANKS

FLY-WEIGHT

PRELIMINARY ROUND.—Officers'.—Steward Saxton (R.N.) beat A. A. Hobbs (R.A.F.), on points.

FINAL ROUND.—Sergeant Instructor Haslam (Army) (holder) beat Saxton in the first round.

BANTAM-WEIGHT

PRELIMINARY ROUND.—A./C. Johnson (R.A.F.) w.o., Bandsman Jones (Army) unable to make the weight.

FINAL ROUND.—Johnson beat Stoker Sullivan (R.N.) on points.

FEATHER-WEIGHT

PRELIMINARY ROUND.—Sergeant Davison (R.A.F.) beat Stoker MacCormack (R.N.) on points.

FINAL ROUND.—Corporal Jones (Army) beat Davison on points.

LIGHT-WEIGHT

PRELIMINARY ROUND.—A./C. Herlihy (R.A.F.) beat Leading Seaman Jenkins (R.N.) on points.

FINAL ROUND.—Herlihy beat Drummer Quilter (Army) on points.

WELTER-WEIGHT

PRELIMINARY ROUND.—A.B. Warnes (R.N.) beat Private Batt (Army) on points.

FINAL ROUND.—Warnes beat Sergeant Harper (R.A.F.) on points.

MIDDLE-WEIGHT

PRELIMINARY ROUND.—A.B. Dyer (R.N.) beat Trooper Banjamin (Army), who was disqualified for continued boring with the head.

FINAL ROUND.—Dyer beat Aircraftman Clapp (R.A.F.) (holder) in the second round.

LIGHT-HEAVY-WEIGHT

PRELIMINARY ROUND.—Lance-Corporal Kennedy (Army) (holder) beat Aircraftman Watt (R.A.F.) in the second round.

FINAL ROUND.—A.B. Scudder (R.N.) beat Kennedy on points.

HEAVY-WEIGHT

PRELIMINARY ROUND.—Signalman Stuart (Army) (holder) beat Leading Aircraftman Jones (R.A.F.) in the first round.

FINAL ROUND.—Stuart beat A.B. Judge (R.N.) on points.

ATTEMPT ON SPEED RECORD

DAYTONA BEACH, March 27.—Kaye Don has applied to the city authorities here for an extension of the period allotted to his world's speed record attempt. The time limit expires on Sunday, and Don's decision to apply for an extension was made at noon to-day, when it was obvious that the beach would not be in a fit condition for an attempt to be made within the original period. The city authorities, who supervise the trials, will present the application to the American Automobile Association with a recommendation that the extension be granted.—*Reuter.*

Broadcasting

THE PROGRAMMES

THE GRAND NATIONAL

This afternoon at 2.45 a running commentary on the Grand National will be relayed from Aintree and broadcast from the National transmitter. While the arrangements for broadcasting the race are more complicated than in previous years, the result as heard by listeners should be just as lucid. This year, for the first time, two commentators will be employed. Mr. R. C. Lyle will describe events from the start to Becher's Brook and from the Canal Turn to the finish; and Mr. W. Hobbis will describe the race between Becher's Brook and Valentine's Brook.

PROGRAMMES

The broadcasting arrangements for to-day, March 28, are as follows:—

NATIONAL PROGRAMME.—1,148kc. (261.3m.); 193kc. (1,554.4m.).

10.15 a.m. :—Service. **10.30** :—Time Signal from Greenwich; Weather. **10.45** :—The Townswoman's Day, 12—Planning the Allotment, by Mr. G. Butcher. **11-11.30 (261.3m. only)** :—Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process.

12 :—Ronald Good (violin); Margaret Good (pianoforte). **12.30** :—Organ Recital, by George Ryan, relayed from St. Mary-le-Bow; Dorothy Tillett (soprano). **1.30-2.30** :—Gramophone Records. **2.45** :—A Running Commentary by Mr. R. C. Lyle and Mr. Hobbis on the Grand National, relayed from Aintree. **3.30** :—Interlude. **3.45** :—Play for Schools: Scenes from Twelfth Night (Shakespeare), with Osmund Willson, Ethel Lodge, Frederick Burtwell, Rupert Bruce, Malcolm Young, George Howe, Irene Freeman, and Doris

Parliament

COTTON TRADE PLIGHT

WEST INDIAN SUGAR INDUSTRY

COMMONS DEBATES

HOUSE OF LORDS

THURSDAY, MARCH 27

The LORD CHANCELLOR took his seat on the Woolsack at a quarter past 4 o'clock.

The Great Western Railway, Milford Haven Urban District Council (Water), London and North Eastern Railway (No. 1), Liverpool Corporation (No. 1), and Chester Water Bills were read a second time.

SAFETY OF RESERVOIRS

On the order for the consideration of the Reservoirs (Safety Provisions) Bill,

LORD THOMSON, Secretary of State for Air, who is in charge of the Bill and in whose name stood a number of amendments, said, in answer to points raised in Committee by Lord Salisbury and Lord Bridgeman, it seemed to him that there was no necessity for any amendment in respect of reservoirs which were not "large" reservoirs within the terms of the Bill—that was to say, reservoirs which had not a capacity of more than 5,000,000 gallons. The Bill did not affect that category of reservoirs at all except by section 7. Reservoirs of that description constructed under statutory authority would be liable, under that section, only so far as damage was incurred in case of an accident. The Bill safeguarded the private owner and the factory reservoir.

The amendments were agreed to and the Report stage was concluded.

BETTING TRANSACTIONS

LORD CARSON'S PROPOSALS

LORD CARSON rose to call the attention of his Majesty's Government to the practice of certain bookmakers of circularizing persons to enter into betting transactions and offering as an inducement to open credit accounts, and to ask whether such action was legal as being an attempt to induce wagering contracts; and whether his Majesty's Government would consider the advisability of preventing the issue of such circulars and making applicable the law relating to circulars by moneylenders. He said he did not propose to enter upon the anomalies, inconsistencies, and hypocrisies of our present betting system. The point he was raising was a small one, comparatively. A few years ago he succeeded in introducing some amendments into the Moneylenders Act prohibiting the sending of circulars or other documents advertising the name, address, and telephone number of a moneylender. Before that Act was passed a great deal of business was carried on with moneylenders by inexperienced young people for the purpose of betting transactions. He was not there to moralize or to denounce bookmakers generally. He knew nothing about them. Only once did he put a bet on a racehorse, and as it was even money and he won he had no grievance. (Laughter.) It was the only time he was at the Derby. He was not such a fool as to enter into that kind of speculation. In his opinion the law relating to moneylenders' circulars should be extended to the circulars of bookmakers. One circular from a bookmaker which came into his hands gave the name and address of the firm and nine telephone numbers in various places. The directors were said to be members of the Turf Guardian Society, no doubt as a further attraction to bettors to do business with the firm. They read in the newspapers of people being arrested or summoned for passing betting slips, and he supposed those transactions were on a very small scale; but those great people who were members of the Turf Guardian Society and who could afford extra good notepaper and envelopes could go on as far as they liked. Another analogy between those circulars and the circulars of moneylenders was that the circulars were often sent to young officers in the Army and Navy. He did not know whether such a letter was legal; but as the House had taken up the matter of the protection of innocent and inexperienced people from moneylenders, there was no reason why bookmakers' circulars should not be brought within the same law.

GOVERNMENT'S ATTITUDE

LORD PARMOOR, Lord President of the Council, said that the question of what was legal or illegal in betting was difficult owing to the multiplicity of statutes; but he understood that the circularization to which Lord Carson referred was not illegal unless minors were affected. The Government sympathized with Lord Carson's desire that circularization of that kind should be stopped if it could be stopped, and if Lord Carson would introduce a Bill for discussion in that House, the Home Office would do all that it could to cooperate with him in having it passed into law. The first step would be for Lord Carson to put into concrete form what he exactly desired, and he would have the assistance of the Government in framing his Bill and also in its subsequent stages. That did not mean that a Bill would be passed into law in the present Session, but it would not be dropped.

LORD CARSON expressed his thanks to Lord Parmoor for what he had said, and undertook to put his proposals in concrete form.

LORD PARMOOR, in moving the adjournment of the House, said that their lordships would meet to-morrow at a quarter before 12 for the purpose of receiving the Consolidated Fund Bill, and at noon there would be a Royal Commission.

Their lordships rose at one minute after 5 o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS

THURSDAY, MARCH 27

The SPEAKER took the Chair at a quarter to 3 o'clock.

THE DEATH PENALTY

LIEUT.-COM. KENWORTHY (Hull, Central, Lab.) presented a petition to the House which, he said, was signed by 88,594 British subjects, and bore the seals of various local bodies, begging that the death penalty should be abolished by law.

UNEMPLOYED FIGURES

Miss BONDFIELD, Minister for Labour (Wallsend), replying to a question by SIR A. STEEL-MAITLAND (Tamworth, U.), said:—It is estimated that the total on the registers of employment exchanges in Great Britain at March 17, 1930, included between 40,000 and 50,000 persons brought on to the register as the result of legislative and administrative changes which have become operative since June 1, 1929.

THE IMPERIAL ECONOMIC CONFERENCE

SIR N. GRATTAN-DOYLE (Newcastle, N., U.) asked the Prime Minister whether it was the intention of the Government to place the subject of Empire economic unity on the agenda of the Imperial Economic Conference.

Mr. SNOWDEN, Chancellor of the Exchequer (Colne Valley).—I am unable to make any statement regarding the Economic agenda for the Imperial Conference, which, as explained by the Prime Minister in reply to a question on March 25, is now under discussion between the Governments.

SIR N. GRATTAN-DOYLE.—Will the right hon. gentleman make representations to the Prime Minister in view of the enormous amount of interest taken overseas in this question as well as in this country?

Mr. SNOWDEN.—I do not very clearly understand what the hon. member means by economic unity, but if he is thinking about the Empire protectionist stunt, then I think I may go so far as to say that he can be assured that we shall not place that subject on the agenda. (Ministerial cheers.)

Mr. CHURCHILL (Epping, U.).—Are there not good precedents for a very full statement being made by the Government to Parliament well in advance of the meeting of the Imperial Conference as to the scope and character of its work, and will not the right hon. gentleman follow those precedents and let us know when we may expect a full statement from the Government?

Mr. SNOWDEN.—It wants about five months before this Conference meets, and surely the right hon. gentleman is asking at a very early stage for a statement about the agenda to be put before Parliament. If he is correct in saying that there are precedents for a statement being made I am quite sure that the Prime Minister will consider it.

LONDON SQUARES

In reply to SIR K. VAUGHAN-MORGAN (Fulham, E., U.), Mr. GREENWOOD, Minister of Health (Nelson and Colne), said he proposed to introduce a Bill on the subject of the London squares this Session, but he was not yet in a position to indicate a date.

MINISTER OF HEALTH AND CATTLE SHOWS

Answering Mr. RAMSBOTHAM (Lancaster, U.), Mr. GREENWOOD said he had been informed that some of the bodies responsible for the organization of agricultural shows were now prepared to arrange for the segregation of animals belonging to licensed tuberculin-tested herds, and he had promised to see their representatives with a view to considering the withdrawal of the prohibition in the case of shows where effective provision was made for this purpose.

WEST INDIAN SUGAR

Mr. ORMSBY-GORE (Stafford, U.) asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer what was the estimated increased annual loss of revenue involved in the proposal in paragraph 53 of Lord Olivier's Commission on the West Indian sugar industry for increasing the rate of preference on Empire sugar imported into Great Britain from its present figure to the rate of preference at present given by Canada to British West Indian sugar.

Mr. SNOWDEN (Colne Valley) said the additional preference suggested in the recommendation referred to could not be confined to imported Empire sugar, but would have to be extended to home-grown sugar. It was estimated that on that basis the cost to the Exchequer would approximate to £1,333,333 a year.

NATIONAL MARK FRUIT

DR. ADDISON, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Agriculture (Swindon), informed Mr. MORLEY (Southampton, Lab.) that the National Mark scheme, which had already been extended to apples, pears, tomatoes, and cucumbers, would shortly, he hoped, be extended to strawberries, cherries and, eventually, to other fruits and to vegetables.

BUSINESS NEXT WEEK

Replying to Mr. BALDWIN (Bewdley, U.), Mr. SNOWDEN, Chancellor of the Exchequer (Colne Valley), said the business for next week would be as follows:—Monday: Motion that the Speaker do leave the Chair on the House going into Committee of Supply on the Civil Estimates and the Estimates for the Revenue Departments, 1930. The Votes taken would be art and science buildings, public buildings, and public buildings overseas. Army and Air Force (Annual) Bill; second reading and the Report stage of the money resolution of the Unemployment Insurance Bill. Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday: Further stages of the Coal Mines Bill; by arrangement the third reading would be completed not later than 7.30 on Thursday. On Thursday, after the completion of the Coal Mines Bill, the House would take the further stages of the Army and Air Force (Annual) Bill. On Friday they would take the second reading of the Unemployment Insurance Bill. If time permitted on any day other orders would be taken.

SLUM CLEARANCE BILL

Mr. GREENWOOD presented the Housing (No. 2) Bill, a measure to make further and better provision for the clearance or improvement of unhealthy areas, the repair or demolition of insanitary houses, and the housing of persons of the working classes; to amend the Housing Act, 1925, the Housing, &c., Act, 1923, the Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1924, and the other enactments relating to housing subsidies; and for purposes connected with the matters aforesaid.

COTTON TRADE DEPRESSION

LARGE INCREASE OF UNEMPLOYMENT

The Consolidated Fund (No. 3) Bill passed through Committee.

On the motion for the third reading of the Bill,

SIR H. SAMUEL (Darwen, L.) raised the question of the depression in the cotton industry in Lancashire. In the north-west division, he said, there were 400,000 unemployed workpeople, and of these 100,000 had become unemployed within the last three months. There were 160,000 more unemployed than a year ago. Furthermore a large number of the workpeople in the cotton trade, while not actually unemployed, were working only two looms instead of four. Their earnings were halved, and the poverty and distress in which they were plunged were very grave. This increase in unemployment during the last few months, intensified during the past few weeks, was almost imperceptibly connected with recent legislation in regard to genuinely seeking work. However genuinely these people might seek work they would find their task hopeless. It was estimated that during the last few years more than 200 cotton firms had closed down altogether, representing on the weaving side over 100,000 looms, and in Lancashire to-day the trade depression was regarded as the worst experienced for a generation. He thought the gravity of these circumstances was not fully appreciated yet by the country or by the House.

The cause was not to be found in the importation of foreign manufactured goods. The imports were exceedingly small compared with the total volume of our trade. He had been surprised to find that the imports of foreign manufactured goods were considerably less than before the War. The cause was to be found on the export side. Before the War Lancashire exported over 8,000,000,000 linear yards of cotton cloth, and last year she only exported 4,000,000,000 linear yards, and in that decline was to be found the real cause of the trouble. Before the War this country had two-thirds of the whole of the cotton exports of the world; to-day we had less than half. The Indian market was the chief factor in this decline. Our exports to that country had gone down by 1,200,000,000 yards, and the fall was intensified last year. It was due mainly to the Indian tariffs and partly to the importation from Japan. Figures published that morning showed that in the 10 months ended last January the Japanese figures had increased as compared with the corresponding 10 months from 192,000,000 yards to 332,000,000 yards. Then there came the disaster of the yet further and severe increase in the Indian duties upon imported cotton. He maintained that in this matter the interests of the Indian consumer corresponded with the interests of the British producer, but in the difficult political situation in India the Indian Government was hampered in protecting the interests of the Indian consumer by the very fact that the interests of the latter were the same as those of the British producer. It was difficult for this country to make effective representation in that regard.

When the Government came into office they appointed a Committee to investigate this problem. He asked when the inquiry would be completed, when the House might expect to receive its report, and if they could be told of any suggestions that had been arrived at. Was the Committee working in conjunction with the new Economic Advisory Council? He hoped they would be told how, for it was considered that the troubles of Lancashire were due to temporary causes. He did not think that Lancashire would lose heart or that she would consider that the position was desperate.

RATIONALIZATION

Referring to the organization of the industry he said that there was a good deal that they could learn from Japan, and particularly in regard to rationalization. From 70 to 80 per cent. of the cotton exported from Japan was handled by three firms, and four firms produced 40 per cent. of the production of the whole cotton trade of Japan. He contrasted those figures with the 1,800 spinning and weaving firms of Lancashire, the 700 or 800 exporting merchants in Manchester, and the large number, in addition, who were engaged in the home trade. The Lancashire Cotton Corporation had already purchased 70 mills and was creating a great amalgamation of firms. A combination among the Egyptian spinners was now proceeding. Manufacturers had formed an amalgamation. In other directions efforts were being made to rationalize the industry. A second industrial revolution was now proceeding to substitute vast-scale production for smaller-scale production. That must necessarily proceed in Lancashire and was likely to bear good results. He asked the President of the Board of Trade what they were to anticipate from the proposals of the Lord Privy Seal with regard to finance. He also asked whether the Committee had examined changes in mechanical methods and their effect upon labour. If the automatic loom, which meant the employment of about half the labour required for the present loom, was very efficient and more economical, the question arose, what was the duty of the operatives' trade unions with regard to its introduction. There was a conflict between the ultimate interest of the industry as a whole and the immediate interest of the operatives who were directly affected.

It was a difficult and painful dilemma. Inevitably in the long run, if the trade was to be saved, the most efficient methods must be adopted, and they must endeavour in the process to safeguard as best they could the interests of the workers, who would be seriously affected. Had the Committee given their special attention to this problem, and did they propose to offer any advice to the manufacturers and workpeople of Lancashire in this regard? Had the Committee examined the complaints made from the trade with regard to the high cost of the finishing end—the bleaching and the dyeing—due to a combine that had been brought into existence? While amalgamations were necessary, they brought with them grave dangers to others, and it might be a matter for consideration whether it was not necessary to have legislation with regard to monopolies of all kinds. He hoped the Committee would make it clear that in their opinion the Dye Stuffs Act should not be further extended, and that manufacturers should be free to buy dyes where and when they could best do so. This hard-pressed industry was still a great industry, providing one-fifth of all the exports of this country and sending out over £130,000,000 worth of goods. It might be that world causes which had operated to our detriment might operate later to our advantage. He was convinced that Lancashire would still display her old qualities of courage and perseverance, and by some means and some day restore the industry to its old position in which the nation could find prosperity and take pride.

"A PRECIPITOUS DECLINE"

Mr. HAMMERSLEY (Stockport, U.) said that one person out of four in Lancashire was now out of a job. Since the beginning of the year over 100,000 new people had been thrown out of work in the Lancashire cotton trade. When an industry showed the precipitous decline which had been experienced in the last few months there was a great danger to the whole of the economic fabric of the country.

On the whole, they were agreed that lack of organization was in the main responsible for the trouble. They were agreed about rationalization, but when every cotton-spinning industry in the world was depressed they could not expect to find a solution by merely grinding down the costs of production in each individual section and in each country. The effect would be to give the battle to that section which could live on the least. That was not the kind of battle from which this country would emerge the victor. All the cotton-producing countries were faced by the problem of over-production, and the industries as a whole were not profit-producing. Rationalization could not be brought into being without a constructive system of finance. They could grind down the costs of production and use finance to bring together mills which at the moment were burdened with financial charges, but if they had potential over-production inside the section all they would do would be to create a new item of competition within that section and reduce the whole of the profit-earning of the section.

The speech of the Lord Privy Seal at Manchester, in which he said that the City would cooperate with the Government in financing sound schemes, was most misleading. It could only have been made on the assumption that the Socialist Party connived at the financial dictatorship of the Bank of England in this matter. No comprehensive view of the cotton business was taken by the joint stock banks. It would appear that the present policy was to back up the Bank of England in an attitude of enforcing a particular and, to his mind, too narrow line of amalgamation on a reluctant industry. In view of the fact that the normal avenues of finance were blocked the Government must intervene. The action that the present Government had already taken had been to the definite harm of the industry. They had pursued an obsolete free-trade policy at home, they had acquiesced in a weak surrender to the nationalists in India which had added a burden to the problem of Lancashire, they had wasted a great deal of time endeavouring to negotiate a tariff truce at Geneva, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, by a gratuitous announcement regarding the silk duties, had made what was a prosperous industry extremely uncertain. They had set up an inquiry, but the only thing known about it was that it was continually changing its chairman. The action of this Government had been spineless, dilatory, and meretricious. They would be condemned for what they had done, they would be condemned still more for what they had not done, and they would be condemned most of all for their callous disregard of the interests of those by whose votes they got into power.

Mr. LANG (Oldham, Lab.) suggested that some definite mark should be placed on cotton goods produced in this country. He thought that people would buy more Lancashire goods if they were able to identify them. The textile industries might also be helped if they were advertised by the Empire Marketing Board in the same way as agriculture, and the Government might consider the possibilities that lay in the utilization of waste.

Mr. SIMON (Withington, L.) said that while the cotton trade was highly efficient in its more specialized branches, it was inefficient as regarded the bulk production and bulk sale of the ordinary standard articles. It was there that we had been beaten by Japan and other countries, and this was the kind of subject in which the Government might seriously consider whether they could not help the trade in a big experiment in mass production and mass sale. Three main aspects of rationalization which would have to be dealt with were whether the costs were unduly high owing to wages; whether by the creation of larger units there could be bulk production and bulk sale, and whether methods of control should not be adopted to secure that such larger units did not by reason of their monopoly unduly raise prices.

Mrs. HAMILTON (Blackburn, Lab.) said that it seemed to be agreed that what was wrong with the cotton trade was individualism. She urged the House to save the trade from going the same road as the coal industry, where the unemployed in the cotton industry 90 per cent. were women, and they formed 70 per cent. of all the unemployed women in the country. Though rationalization might be useful its introduction should not mean the exploitation of the workers in the industry.

SIR A. SANDEMAN (Middleton and Prestwich, U.) said that Sir Herbert Samuel's speech was singularly lacking in any constructive policy. One cause of the decrease in our export trade was the enormous tariffs against us; another was the high costs of production. There were far too many directors in the cotton mills. A vital point was the excessive handling of cotton goods. In Mexico he saw the largest cotton mill in the world, where all the operations of manufacture were done under one roof. It was easy to imagine what a huge saving that meant. Japan was greatly helped as a competitor by her two-shift system. He was told that the two-shift system in Lancashire would bring down the cost of production by 2½ per cent., and he was sure people would far prefer to go to work at 6, breaking off at 2, than have no other resource but the dole. He would like to see the business in one combine from the buying of the cotton to the selling of the goods. A manufacturer told him with great indignation that he saw some cloth in a Bond-street shop marked 16s. 11d. which he had sold to the shop at 4s. 3d. Combines of manufacturers should open multiple shops and undercut the Bond-street shopkeepers. Above all, he would safeguard the home market. Ten millions' worth of cotton goods were imported into this country last year, which, if made here, would give full-time employment to 30,000 people.

Mr. P. OLIVER (Manchester, Blackley, L.) said our cotton trade was faced with an intense and growing competition by Russia in the Persian market. In consequence, half the merchant houses of Manchester engaged in this once remunerative trade had gone under.

Mr. H. GIBSON (Lancs, Mossley, Lab.) said that the word rationalization raised apprehensions in the minds of the workers. They should aim so to carry out rationalization that the community in general and the workers in particular might fully share in the economic results achieved.

SIR P. CUNLIFFE-LISTER'S VIEW

SIR P. CUNLIFFE-LISTER (Hendon, U.) said he had been informed by several merchants, not that there was any large amount of importation of Russian goods into this country, but that Russian manufacturers of cotton goods were going to merchants with world-wide connexions and saying they would quote them Russian goods at a very low price for them to sell in competition with English goods in neutral markets. He had been told by Eastern merchants with very large connexions that they were offered large quantities of Russian goods for sale in this way. The President of the Board of Trade would be far better able to help Lancashire to get into her former markets by considering the possibility of using some weapon of negotiation and retaliation, rather than by offering a one-sided truce. Among other problems which confronted the cotton industry was that of reorganization. If money was required for the reconstruction of an industry, and, owing to shortage of credit, it was impossible for that industry, having set its house in order, to obtain the necessary capital, a very good case might be made out for the use of Government credit. That was not the position in the cotton industry to-day. If Government finance were necessary, the President of the Board of Trade ought to insist on just as drastic conditions as would any private investor. The object which any great amalgamation ought to set before itself was efficient production. There had been a tremendous wastage and increase in costs in the past by a single mill shifting from type to type of manufacture. Standardization must be carried a great deal farther, and here a great lesson could be learned from Japan. He believed that it was recognized in the trade that they could carry standardization not only in piece goods but also in yarns a great deal farther than it had been carried in this country. When that was done they would solve the question of price. In order to get this standardization they must have a much closer relationship between manufacturer and selling organizations.

GOVERNMENT REPLY

Mr. W. GRAHAM, President of the Board of Trade (Edinburgh, Central), said that the cotton industry depended overwhelmingly on its export trade, and the broad and simple fact was that whereas in pre-War times we exported about 6,600,000,000 yards of cotton goods, that total had fallen in the past period of one year for which there were complete figures to round about 3,700,000,000 yards. Side by side with that, there had been a great growth of unemployment in Lancashire. There was great anxiety regarding the future of the industry, especially as to whether these markets had been permanently lost. The savings of enormous numbers of people had been seriously diminished, and the whole economic strength of the county appeared to have been undermined.

With regard to the Committee of inquiry, a large volume of evidence had now been taken, and he hoped that the Committee would complete the taking of evidence within a week or two. The Government had given no promise as to the publication of the report, because this was a Cabinet Committee—or a sub-committee of the Committee of Civil Research—and a large amount of the evidence had been given on the understanding that it was confidential. The report might be expected at a very early date, and every effort on his part would be made to avoid any delay. As to the suggestion that the industry was affected by Russian goods that had been put on the market, it was perfectly clear that any imports from Russia were of the most infinitesimal kind.

In regard to the Indian tariff, the Government here had made such representations as they could from the very start. In the result, it was suggested in India that, while they could not modify the tariff of 15 per cent., they would impose an additional duty against foreign cotton goods. But since then it had been indicated that an amendment would be accepted in India which took away the preference of 3½ annas per lb. for British goods, and they must recognize that that might modify the preference of 5 per cent. which we had got *ad valorem*. The fullest representations were made, and he did not think that the Government here could do more, because the Indian Fiscal Autonomy Convention placed these matters quite clearly within the jurisdiction of the Indian Government.

As to the industry itself, the Lancashire Cotton Corporation had to contend all along with the extreme individualism of that part of the country and of the industry. It had, however, covered a fair part of the field and was continuing its work. The work of both the Consultative Committee and the Lancashire Cotton Corporation, and, indeed, of any other enterprise of the kind bearing, either directly or indirectly, on the industry, was all material for the Sub-Committee of Civil Research, which was the appropriate Committee for the purpose.

He passed to the proposals for amalgamation and financial support which had been raised in the debate. As to finance, it had been intimated by the banks that if sound schemes were prepared, they were willing to give them the most sympathetic consideration. The extent to which the Bank of England was behind the Lancashire Corporation was already known, and he had not the slightest doubt that, so long as there was this disorder in the industry, its facilities would be available. The real point was the future organization of the industry. It was remarkable that the separation which they had in the industry should have survived such a strenuous period, and that it should be so very difficult, even after all the pressure on Lancashire in recent years, to find a bridge between one section and the other. He did not think that the industry could escape comprehensive amalgamation, and he agreed that it must go through all the processes in the industry. In the presence of the grave conditions of Lancashire it was idle for any one of them, whatever might be his economic faith, to segregate the processes. The industry had got to be united; it had to stand together in the face of what might be fierce world competition. In that state of affairs Lancashire would be forced to this comprehensive amalgamation.

DR. DAVIES (Royton, U.) said that this country could not afford to see its principal export industry destroyed. He urged the Government to see that the Committee produced its report as soon as possible, and then to tell the cotton trade that unless they put their house in order the Government would step in and do it for them.

Mr. BROTHERS (Bolton, Lab.) said that if it was possible to control the cotton trade during the War it could be done to-day.

WEST INDIAN SUGAR INDUSTRY

MR. SNOWDEN'S RESPONSIBILITY

Mr. ORMSBY-GORE (Stafford, U.) raised the question of the depressed condition of the sugar industry of the British Empire and particularly of the Crown Colonies. He said that owing to conditions particularly favourable to the production of sugar in Cuba and Java, the two largest producers, world stocks of sugar had been increased this year by over 1,000,000 tons, resulting in a sensational fall in prices. The Government were doing nothing to meet the situation presented to them by the reports of Sir Francis Watts and Lord Olivier, and their proposals for the future were a mockery. The Government had refused to publish any document, and one of the reasons why was because the peasantry, the labourer, and the sugar farmer were being sacrificed to the pride and prejudice of one man—the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The Colonial Office had done their best, but the Chancellor of the Exchequer would rather see the people for whom he said he was one of the trustees starving than abate one jot or tittle of the religious faith he had in the universality of free imports and his hatred of Imperial preference. The doctrinaire views of the Chancellor of the Exchequer had threatened an industry on which thousands were dependent for their livelihood. The Government had rejected all the proposals made in all the reports on the West Indies.

DR. MORGAN (Camberwell, N.W., Lab.) said there was no doubt about the dreadful economic situation in certain islands. There was great need for reorganization of the sugar industry, but for the sake of the black proletariat he appealed to the Colonial Office to see whether they could not do something to relieve the situation and adopt some of the recommendations of Lord Olivier's Commission. The report of the Commission was a masterly analysis of the economic situation and a statesmanlike document, yet the Government, following the bad precedent of "safety first," were going to adopt practically none of its recommendations. The matter must be reconsidered. The Government had a unique opportunity of leaving their mark on Colonial and especially West Indian policy, but they looked like throwing that opportunity away.

SIR J. GANZONI (Ipswich, U.) said that if by our neglect we destroyed the sugar trade with the West Indies we should no longer have the people there as our customers and would lose a market worth about £6,000,000 a year.

Mr. TINNE (Wavertree, U.) said the offer of the Government amounted to saying that nothing was to be done for the Colonies.

Mr. MARJORIBANKS (Eastbourne, U.) said that the "statement of policy" which the Government had produced amounted to nothing—it was a policy of despair.

THE UNDER-SECRETARY'S REPLY

DR. SHIELS, Parliamentary Under-Secretary for the Colonies (Edinburgh, E.), said that if the Government had not been able to accept heroic remedies for the condition of things in the West Indies and Mauritius it was not because they had not realized its great importance. It had been stated that the Government had accepted none of the recommendations of the Olivier Report. One of these was that his Majesty's Government should make a resolute endeavour to eliminate in concert with other Powers the disturbing factors of high tariffs and subsidies. The President of the Board of Trade had been very actively engaged in that work, and not without some success, during the last few weeks, but that would not be of immediate benefit to the sugar Colonies. The recommendations which concerned preference would really arise in the Budget statement and could not be anticipated by any announcement now. An increase of the preference was definitely excluded by the instructions to the Commission, and it was rather surprising to see that included as a recommendation. The Chancellor of the Exchequer had a full knowledge of all the facts of the situation, and they must await the right hon. gentleman's judgment.

The most important and interesting recommendation in the report was with regard to the import board. As the Government saw the proposal, it could only be carried out by imposing an extra charge on the consumers of this country amounting, on the basis of current prices and supplies, to something like £4,000,000 a year in the first place, and in the fairly near future probably reaching as much as £6,000,000 a year. The Government were unable to impose that burden on the consumers in this country. The interim arrangement suggested by the present Government to assist the banks to give credit had not been received with enthusiasm because it was thought that the proposal was put forward as a solution. In spite of all that had been said against it, he believed the proposal would serve a useful purpose. While the Government had not been able to do all they would like to have done to help in this crisis, they hoped that the West Indies would increasingly avail themselves of the opportunities which the Empire Marketing Board and the Colonial Development Fund offered for the British Exchequer to give real help. The Government wished to help and were helping, but they must await the Budget for the next chapter.

MAJOR ELLIOT (Glasgow, Kelvingrove, U.) said that it was the Chancellor of the Exchequer who had produced the uncertainty and suppressed the report, and he was responsible for the conditions in which the West Indian Islands remained to-day. The Under-Secretary had said that he had told them all he could and they must wait until the Chancellor opened his Budget. Where was the Chancellor of the Exchequer? He was away making sure that the state of uncertainty which he had produced was continuing. The right hon. gentleman had produced a situation to which the hon. member had no defence to offer the House, save that these were good reports. Could the Under-Secretary tell them whether the preference was to be maintained and increased? That was one of the main recommendations of the Commission. It was a recommendation which could be carried into effect immediately, and which did not, like the sugar-producing agency and the import board, require the setting up of elaborate machinery. The uncertainty which existed only existed because of the policy of the Chancellor of the Exchequer; he could, if he would, remove it in a single sentence.

The Bill was read the third time.

The House adjourned at a quarter-past 11 o'clock.

PARLIAMENTARY NOTICES

HOUSE OF LORDS

AT 11.45

Consolidated Fund Bill. Royal Commission, at 12.

HOUSE OF COMMONS

AT 11

Unemployment Insurance, money resolution. Committee.

COMMITTEES

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Group E., London Electric. Metropolitan District, Central London and City and South London Railway Companies Bill, Room 5, at 11. Group F, London County Council (Charing Cross Bridge), Grand Committee Room, Westminster Hall, at 11.

REFORM OF ELECTORAL LAW

"KEY TO THE POLITICAL SITUATION"

Mr. Churchill, speaking in the Epping Division last night, said that it was very important for the electors to understand what was really going on in politics. The key to the present political situation consisted in the reform of the electoral law.

The Liberals complained that whereas it took only about 20,000 votes to return a Socialist it took nearly 100,000 votes to return a Liberal. They demanded that something should be done, either by proportional representation or by the second ballot or alternative vote, to enable them to secure representation in Parliament corresponding to their voting strength in the country. A Conference of all parties was now sitting, under Lord Ullswater, but was not apparently making much headway. He (Mr. Churchill) had hoped that the attitude of the Conservative Party towards a reform of the electoral law would be such as to enable the two non-Socialist parties to find a certain common measure of agreement. A reform of the electoral law which would secure majority representation would have important advantages.

Events had now taken a very significant turn. The over-shadowing importance which had been given to the fiscal question and to the taxation of food had afforded a common platform to the leaders of the Liberal and Socialist Parties. There had already been, as Mr. Neville Chamberlain had pointed out, a somewhat sinister luncheon at Downing-street between Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Philip Snowden. Following upon that, the Liberals withdrew their opposition to the "Dear Coal Bill," and Mr. Lloyd George, with a singular lack of his customary adroitness, had put forward the perfectly farcical reason that he was afraid of endangering the Naval Conference by voting against the Government. When a man put forward a reason that was not his real reason it always made people suspicious. He, Mr. Churchill, thought that it was more than probable that some understanding had been reached between the Liberal and Socialist Parties, behind the backs of Lord Ullswater's conference, for a reform of the electoral law. Such an understanding if reached and carried out might mean that the electoral law would be reformed in a manner most detrimental to the Conservative Party, and that the Socialists would be kept in office until such time as the necessary legislation had received the Royal Assent.

"DEAR FOOD" CRY

It would be most imprudent and short-sighted for Conservatives, and those who cared about the United Empire, not to realize in good time the formidable nature of the difficulties they might have to meet. They might find themselves confronted in 1931 with what is called a "Lib.-Lab." combination, which would work the "dear food" cry for all it was worth in our vastly increased electorate of consumers, and who at the same time would have twisted the electoral law into a form most harmful to the Conservative and Imperial interests. He hoped it might well be possible, by skilful and prudent conduct, to avoid the dangers to the constitutional cause which could now be clearly foreseen, or that something would happen to prevent those dangers from presenting themselves.

Conservatives must be united among themselves and have a high spirit of comradeship and loyalty throughout their ranks. The Conservative Party would grow strong and march to victory because it was a broad and free association of the largest possible number of men and women of good will to keep our country powerful and famous. There must be room in every great party for men of many shades of opinion. Parties were organizations aiming at obtaining the control of the Government of the country by gathering to themselves a majority of its citizens and then ruling the country in accordance with well-defined general principles. In the General Election of 1924 the Conservatives had received at least 1,000,000 Liberal votes. It would be madness to drive those away needlessly when so many enemies were gathering up against the Empire cause. There was nothing in Mr. Baldwin's programme which should alienate from the Conservative Party those extremely important elements. Above all they must not forget that the failure and incompetence of the Socialist Government would be increasingly felt with every month they remained in office, and he (Mr. Churchill) looked forward with a confidence which outweighed many grave anxieties to a victorious regathering in 1931 of the great forces which had triumphed in the election of 1924.

FREE STATE GOVERNMENT DEFEATED

HOSTILE VOTE ON PENSIONS BILL

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

DUBLIN, MARCH 27

In Dail Eireann this evening the Free State Government was defeated by 66 votes to 64. The division was on the second reading of a private member's Bill, introduced by three Republican Deputies, to amend the Old Age Pensions Bill.

The sitting was adjourned at 8.30 on the motion of the President, and a Cabinet meeting was held in Leinster House. The question of the Government's resignation will be considered at a meeting of the Governmental Party to-morrow.

THE DUKE OF YORK AND THE PRESS

The Duke of York, who is to preside at the 67th annual dinner of the Newspaper Press Fund at the Hotel Victoria on May 7, has written to the organizers as follows:—"As chairman of the annual dinner of the Newspaper Press Fund, I wish to say how delighted I am to have this opportunity of associating myself with the fund which is doing such magnificent work throughout the country—a work which I hope will receive the generous support it so thoroughly deserves."

FREEDOM OF TWICKENHAM FOR LORD BRENTFORD

It was announced at a meeting of Twickenham Corporation last night that the freedom of the Borough is to be presented to Lord Brentford on May 14.

AN EMPIRE TRADE ASSEMBLY

A NEW MINISTERIAL POST

PROPOSALS BY CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

The Association of British Chambers of Commerce, the Federation of British Industries, and the Chamber of Shipping of the United Kingdom recently formed a British Preparatory Committee in order to secure and define the opinions of industry, commerce, and shipping, and, if possible, to agree on a policy to recommend to the Government and to the Imperial Conference which meets in October. Each of the organizations agreed to prepare a report for the consideration of the Preparatory Committee. The report prepared by the Association of British Chambers of Commerce has now been issued on its adoption by the executive council of the association.

The report states:—

The Committee recognizes the progress which has been made as a result of the decisions of previous Imperial Conferences. It feels, however, that the time has come when the Imperial Conference should take into its most serious consideration the position of the trade relations existing between the various parts of the Empire with a view to such procedure being laid down for the future as will enable those relations to be discussed and considered in the light of current events and current conditions existing in each part of the Empire and in foreign countries. The Committee hopes that out of such new procedure as may be determined an effective policy may be laid down for the guidance of each part of the Empire in the future.

While recognizing that difficulties exist, the Committee feels that the meetings between the responsible representatives of the Empire for the discussion of questions affecting the trade of the Empire should take place more frequently. The present Conferences, held, as they are, at intervals of three years, do not permit of that close contact which is necessary if the trade of the Empire is to be developed on progressive lines. Moreover, in the intervals, rapid changes in the trade conditions throughout the world are taking place. The Committee, therefore, urges that meetings should take place annually.

The Committee recognizes the steps which have been taken by previous conferences for the establishment of the Imperial Economic Committee. The chief function of that Committee is to consider the possibility of improving the methods of preparing for market and marketing within the United Kingdom the food products of the overseas parts of the Empire with a view to increasing the consumption of such products in the United Kingdom in preference to imports from foreign countries. The Imperial Economic Committee puts forward for the consideration of the various Governments concerned (*a*) lists of raw materials for possible further marketing inquiries and (*b*) suggestions for the preparation and circulation of brief preliminary surveys of any branch of Empire trade and marketing. The Committee finds, however, that the functions of the Imperial Economic Committee are advisory only, and that it has no executive functions. The Imperial Economic Committee cannot be looked upon as an effective means of promoting economic unity in the Empire.

EXTENSION OF EMPIRE MARKETING BOARD

The Committee also recognizes the steps which have been taken to set up the Empire Marketing Board, and desires to record its appreciation of the valuable work done by this Board in furthering the interests of Empire trade. The Committee is of the opinion that the time has come when arrangements should be considered with a view to advertising United Kingdom goods in the Dominions. As matters stand at the moment overseas Empire producers of foodstuffs and raw materials have their goods freely advertised for them in the United Kingdom, while United Kingdom manufacturers have to rely on their own efforts to sell their products throughout the Empire overseas.

The Committee desires to urge that the work of the Empire Marketing Board should be reconstituted and extended so that it would undertake the work of popularizing the goods and products of each part of the Empire in all other parts. There should be a system of contributions from each part of the Empire towards the cost of this work. Its object should be the encouragement of the exchange of goods within the Empire.

Apart from the establishment of the Imperial Economic Committee, the Empire Marketing Board and the investigations recommended by the General Economic Sub-committee of the Conference of 1926, the Committee is unable to find any permanent connecting link between the Governments of the various parts of the Empire in relation to trade matters.

The Committee is of the opinion that the Imperial Conference should bring about a complete overhaul of the machinery at present in existence for consultations on trade matters between the different parts of the Empire. Addressing the members of the Leicester Chamber of Commerce in November, 1929, Sir Gilbert Vyle said:—

> Since the League of Nations was formed our Government has sent with unfailing regularity every three months to Geneva its most prominent Ministers to discuss with similar representatives of all the foreign Governments which are members of the League questions affecting not only foreign policy but questions affecting our trade with foreign countries. Surely the time has come when we should give as much attention at conferences either here at home or in one of our Dominions overseas to trade questions affecting the development of our Empire as we do so regularly at Geneva to questions affecting our trade with foreign countries. Let us have regular assemblies of the League known as the Commonwealth of British Nations.

The Committee is in agreement with this view and considers that the overhaul suggested should include the setting up of regular assemblies of representatives of Great Britain, the Dominions, India, Crown Colonies, Protectorates, and other parts of the Empire in specially convened meetings on similar lines to the meetings at present held at Geneva of the representatives of the various Governments which are members of the League of Nations.

MINISTER OF EMPIRE TRADE

The Committee recommends the setting up of an organization which might be known as the Empire Trade Assembly and that this

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Books of the Week

THE BRITISH ARMY

SIR JOHN FORTESCUE'S HISTORY

A HISTORY OF THE BRITISH ARMY. By the HON. J. W. FORTESCUE, LL.D., D.Litt. With a Separate Volume of Maps. (Macmillan. 40s. net.)

A piece of historical work which will never lose its value and will always stand among the most attractive as well as the most useful of its kind is brought to an end with the publication of Sir John Fortescue's 13th volume. Histories of this great length by a single hand have gone out of fashion, and it is much more usual to see them undertaken by an editor who himself writes a volume on his favourite period and entrusts the others to half a dozen specialists. Perhaps the one-man work can never from the strictly scientific point of view equal the composite production, but it has a continuity and a uniformity of spirit and atmosphere which the other inevitably lacks. Certainly we could ill spare the individuality, the vigour, and the charm of style which run through Sir John Fortescue's long volumes from first to last. The work is an entity, as well as being an aid to the student of general history, a guide to the student of military history, and a splendid monument to its subject, the "Old British Army" down to its reconstruction under the hands of Cardwell and Wolseley.

This volume is in the main that of the Crimean War and the Indian Mutiny. The other operations described in it, expeditions to Persia and China, the little Ambela campaign on the Indian frontier, and the fighting against revolting Maoris in New Zealand, are of minor importance. There is, however, one small campaign of interest, because of its great difficulties and because it was the type of many which were to follow, and of which Wolseley was to prove himself the first master of modern times—Napier's capture of Magdala. But before he says farewell Sir John Fortescue has to make a final survey of the situation of the Army, and briefly outline the circumstances which led to reform. We have not noticed that he uses this word, and it is possible that he does not feel very enamoured of short service and the territorial system; if that be so, his regrets for the old order are natural enough in one who has so long followed its triumphs and its tragedies. He recounts the futile attempts to create a Reserve and the establishment of various institutions which belong to the coming era, such as the new camps of instruction, the schools of musketry and gunnery, the Royal Military College. Then he glances back for a moment over his work and ends on a note of quiet dignity.

The Crimean War is surely one of the gloomiest of our military enterprises, even if, as the historian suggests, a part of its ill-fame is due to the fact that it was the first in which the public at home was kept informed by the Press of the sufferings of the troops. There were expeditions during our wars against the First French Republic and the Napoleonic Empire which ended in a far more humiliating manner, but we look back upon them as episodes in the course of a long period of warfare which in the end achieved its main objects. It has always been one of Sir John Fortescue's merits that he makes clear the causes of wars, the policy in the mind of the Government when embarking upon them, the strong and weak points of that policy, the causes of success or failure so far as these do not depend upon the favours of Bellona, that fickle mistress. His other great virtue, his skill and power in the description of an action, is also apparent here, especially as regards the Alma. Balaclava is not so good, either in the text or on the map. Here, it need hardly be said, he follows the now universal military view that the charge of the Heavy Brigade should stand above that of the Light Brigade. The latter is an example of magnificent but purposeless valour; the other, as valorous, was a brilliant piece of work winning its due reward.

The account of the Mutiny is also clear though comparatively brief, and its grimmer episodes are pictured with all the force of the pen that described the rout of Buxar and the ambush of the Monongahela. There are few lessons here for the aspirant to military efficiency but for the Central Indian campaign of Sir Hugh Rose, though there are examples of what to avoid, such as the marching of a mixed force into a defile without protection, on the one hand, and on the other the painful slowness of most of the older commanders. The Ambela affair is but one of many hazardous frontier enterprises; but some readers may be pleased to meet in real life the Akhond of Swat, who has probably hitherto been to them as fanciful as the Dong, the Pobble, or any other of the characters of Lear's books of nonsense. Of the Abyssinian expedition Sir John writes with undoubted exaggeration that it was "perhaps the most difficult and dangerous enterprise in which a British army was ever engaged." If he had said that it was the most difficult and dangerous expedition against an uncivilized enemy which the British ever carried through to complete success without a mistake or a hitch, we could agree with him; but he will be the last to deny that our expeditions were sometimes set to achieve the impossible.

Sir John Fortescue does not believe that wars will ever cease, though their nature may be transformed. It is not our part to argue with him here, and the most confirmed admirer of the League of Nations will smilingly acknowledge a very palpable hit in his gibe that "if unreadiness for hostilities be any furtherance of the cause of peace, then assuredly the English cannot be blamed for leaving the experiment untried in the past." At least he can say to pacifist, militarist, and the more general holder of intermediate opinions:—"I have given you the material to study the case. Here you will find the causes as well as the conduct of the nation's past wars." And all can agree with him in the claim which he has done so much to substantiate that, were the Army to be swept away to-morrow, it has already done enough to give it rank with the legions of ancient Rome. More than that, one might add; for even if this Empire were to disintegrate at the same time there are components of it the future of which seems better assured than the institutions of the Roman. The work done by the British Army will stand in some form or another. The monument that Sir John Fortescue has built to it has its flaws. It has not, and from its bulk and nature probably never can, become a popular one which draws the multitude, even though one can think of few works of its length that are easier to read. But by those who have understanding, sympathy, and love of history it will always be reckoned a noble achievement, worthy of the matchless instrument and the matchless exploits which it commemorates. And that is the historian's highest reward.

HAMMERSMITH DAYS

SIR NIGEL PLAYFAIR'S MEMOIRS

HAMMERSMITH HOY. By NIGEL PLAYFAIR. (Faber and Faber. 21s. net.)

A producer of plays must have versatility, and, therefore, it is not surprising that when Sir Nigel Playfair takes up the pen he should write extremely well. He showed that he could do this in the book he wrote a few years ago about his theatre in Hammersmith, and he has lost none of his wit and incisiveness in the book he now writes about himself. "Hammersmith Hoy" is the most informal of autobiographies; but you could hardly look for a formal record of a life that has taken an apparently haphazard course, though all the while drifting (if one may pursue the waterman's metaphor of the title) towards an end which fulfilled the liver's deeper instincts. The "hoy" of Sir Nigel's fortunes is well harboured, one feels, at Hammersmith; just such a theatre was what he always needed—though nobody who recalls what it was like previously (before and behind) can stop wondering at his courage in seeing a future for it.

Sir Nigel is the son of a physician in fashionable practice; but although the idea of his becoming an actor would have been greeted with horror at home, theatrical fairies (as it were) hovered around his christening or, at any rate, his childhood. The grimmest was W. S. Gilbert, who does not shine at his brightest in Sir Nigel's reminiscences; but who would like to be introduced at a children's party—and introduced to Miss Julia Neilson?—as "a boy that none of the girls seems to want to dance with"? At two Public Schools—Winchester, where he was only able to stay a few days through ill-health, and Harrow, which was more agreeable to his constitution—he seems to have been rather an aloof observer of events—though he has anecdotes to tell of F. S. Jackson and Winston Churchill, his contemporaries at Harrow—and at Oxford O.U.D.S. were letters with more magic for him than M.A. or D.C.L. Yet he had what he calls an "interlude" at the Bar—his chapter of legal memories consisting chiefly of souvenirs of amateur acting, particularly with the Old Stagers at Canterbury. Inevitably he came at last to the "decisive step" and began professional acting in Arthur Bourchier's company, and then with Tree. He gives a most amusing account of Tree's rather unlucky visit to Imperial Berlin, when it fell to Sir Nigel suddenly to play the First Gravedigger—with no rehearsal at all. It was certainly unkind of Hamlet (Tree's famous bearded Hamlet) to say to him in a whisper, "You're not doing any of the right business. What's the matter with you?" He had, however, once to face a worse shock, as he recounts,

during a first night in a play of Pinero's, when I was struggling with a military gentleman called "Colonel Ponting." Mrs. Campbell was the leading lady, and when, on such a great occasion, she should have been paying the strictest attention to the very considerable emotions, which were to be expected of her, she actually found time to turn to me and say in a very audible whisper, "Buck up, Nigel, you're very Colonel Disa-Ponting so far." And I daresay I was.

Anecdotes like this may suggest that the future triumphant producer was a relative failure as an actor. Sir Nigel is modest enough, but he must not be allowed to leave such an impression. There are playgoers who consider that in certain Pinero and certain Shaw parts he was unsurpassable. Limited in physical and vocal resources, he displayed a blend of bravura and finish such as, transposed to a different medium, were to be the characteristics of those many Hammersmith productions which have made their mark on modern theatrical history. The history of those productions is told anew and with fresh detail in the closing chapters of this delightful volume. The tale of the way in which the delicious setting of *The Beggar's Opera* came into being at the very last moment is worth telling again. Lovat Fraser, the designer, had made elaborate scenic preparations, which proved impracticable. He had to be told.

I remember quite well even the words I used. I said: "Lovat, the whole damn thing has got to be done somehow in one scene, and you've got to produce that scene by to-morrow morning." I know his face went white, and I know his voice went husky, for he was a pretty tired man even then, but he only said "All right."

And all right it was by 1 o'clock the next morning. It "created something of a revolution in the English theatre," says Sir Nigel, and he does not say too much. His book gives a chronicle of the consequences of that little "revolution," its successes and its difficulties.

I have at least proved that there is a large audience for sane entertainment and for the best things in drama. I have proved also that its provision is a large task for a small organization to carry through unaided. Revision of taxation and some modest assistance from a wise Government would go far to removing difficulties. If I have made out a case for that, I shall feel that my life and work will not be found to have been altogether a failure.

NAVAL WARFARE

NAVAL WARFARE. By ADMIRAL SIR H. W. RICHMOND. (Ernest Benn. 5s. net.)

This book contains two lectures originally delivered at King's College, Cambridge. In the first Sir Herbert Richmond explains what is actually meant by the terms most commonly used in books on strategy; in the second he examines a more comprehensive group of subjects: trade defence, and the size of capital ships. Strategy is a collection of abstract principles and their application to concrete cases, and to write well upon such a subject is exceedingly difficult; the enunciation of principles generally reads like Euclid's axioms, the discussion of concrete cases like abbreviated extracts from military history. None the less, readable books can be written about strategy, and this is one of them, for Sir Herbert Richmond has a great power of illustrating his subject copiously; he can draw examples from naval history of all periods in order to prove or emphasize a point. And this alternation of abstract and concrete is never tedious or pedantic.

At the present moment, when a Conference is sitting and when the size and composition of battle fleets is the subject of earnest and difficult negotiations, Sir Herbert Richmond's closing essay will be read with great interest. The author is an unflinching opponent of the idea that a vessel cannot be a battleship unless she displaces an enormous tonnage and mounts guns of huge calibre. The most decisive battles in history have been fought with comparatively small ships, and size can be proved to be a product of competition. It has no relation to any of the strategical or tactical duties of a battleship.

If one should imagine that, in desperate battle, the British and German fleets had destroyed all of each other's capital ships . . . would sea warfare have come to an end because there were no great, or capital, ships left? Certainly not. The next sized ships would have become the capital ships . . . and would have performed the functions previously performed by the larger vessels.

It is, of course, quite impossible to examine these opinions in a review. He who wishes to discuss these matters with so well-informed a writer must have open spaces of paper ahead of him.

SHORTER NOTICES

RELIGION, POLITICS, TRAVEL

THE LAMBETH CONFERENCES: THEIR HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE, by Mr. Sidney Dark (Eyre and Spottiswoode, 6s. net), provides sketches of the six Lambeth Conferences held since Archbishop Longley presided over the first in 1867. An account is given of the circumstances in which each Conference met, with short summaries of the reports issued by it. In a chapter on the Conference to be held next July Mr. Dark discusses the results of the Lambeth Appeal of 1920 and contemporary movements towards reunion. One of these movements has led to the production of the South Indian scheme, which Mr. Dark criticizes with vigour. In a discussion of the probable results of the Bishops' decision he anticipates some secessions if formal sanction is given to the scheme in its present form. Its main provisions are set out in an appendix. Mr. Dark gives a number of short character sketches of the Bishops who may be expected to be conspicuous in the Conference. Sir Henry Lunn contributes the appendix on "A Free Church Point of View," in which he comments on the happy change in the relations between the Church of England and Nonconformists during the last generation.

The present political situation lends special interest to a book which not only justifies the three-party system, but presents it as the means by which Parliament can recover its traditional sovereignty. In HOW BRITAIN IS GOVERNED (Constable, 12s. 6d. net) Mr. Ramsay Muir analyses constitutional developments since Bagehot's day and shows how the extension of the franchise has led to the tighter organization of parties; how party discipline has caused power to pass from the party in Parliament to the party managers in the Cabinet; and how the Cabinet itself, oversized and overworked, has fallen under the control of the Civil Service. Mr. Muir proposes to stabilize the three-party system by means of proportional representation. He would have the House of Commons, freed from the danger of dissolution before its term without its own consent, control the administration by means of its standing committees; and he would make the Cabinet an effective instrument for the framing of policy by separating Cabinet work from departmental administration, thus reducing the Cabinet to a body of 10 or 12 persons, most of them with subordinate Ministers grouped under them.

Parents, teachers, and young men contemplating Colonial careers will find THE COLONIAL SERVICE, by Sir Anton Bertram (Cambridge University Press, 10s. 6d. net), a mine of information concerning administrative and judicial work in the Colonies. Students, too, will value its wide survey of the principles and machinery of Colonial government. As might be expected from a former holder of high judicial office in Cyprus, Ceylon, and Palestine, the legal side of the book is the best. However, the succinct accounts of the working of such principles as that of indirect rule in Nigeria, the Cameroons, the Gold Coast, Togoland, and various territories in the Pacific are illuminating. The survey of Malaya, Sarawak, and Brunei gives in a handy form much information which is rather awkwardly scattered in official publications; but the author has hardly left himself sufficient space for the complex problems of the A class mandates, the accounts of which, and particularly that of Palestine, are sketchy.

In GERMANY (A. and C. Black, 7s. 6d. net) Mr. Gerald Bullett describes rather superficially, the Rhine from Cologne to Bingen, Heidelberg, the Neckar, a small part of the Black Forest, some Bavarian towns, Berlin, Hamburg, and Bremen—a scattered itinerary which no intending tourist should undertake without a break. We do not gather that Mr. Bullett recommends this tour to others. In fact, he has very little practical advice of any kind to offer. His book seems to be written to amuse the returned traveller who likes to refresh his memory with the help of a gay book illustrated in colour. But if Mr. Bullett writes to amuse, his collaborator, Mr. Anthony Bertram, who adds a chapter on "German Tourism and Mountaineering," is eminently practical. He tells us how and where to walk or climb, what equipment to buy, and when and what to eat and drink, the forms of greetings to be used in the plains, the valleys, and on the mountains, and how to avoid being arrested on the Italian frontier. Mr. Bertram is struck by the passion for walking which is noticeable among Germans of all classes and ages. The craze has developed in recent years, although it is in no sense new. But the slim athletic men who drink little and eat less and do not smoke will come as something of a surprise to visitors who have not been to Germany since the War.

The first volume is published of the SUBJECT CATALOGUE OF THE LIBRARY OF THE ROYAL EMPIRE SOCIETY, FORMERLY ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE (£1 11s. 6d.). It is the work of nearly 20 years under the direction and supervision of Mr. Evans Lewin, the Society's librarian. Its aim is to present a bibliography of the Overseas British Empire. The present volume relates to the Empire as a whole, and to Africa in particular. The earlier catalogues, the last of which was published in 1901, Mr. Lewin explains, illustrate the development of the Library from a small collection of books and pamphlets into what may be regarded as the most important collection of literature dealing with the Empire. The catalogue now forming deals not only with upwards of 200,000 books and pamphlets, but also the titles of articles appearing in the principal reviews and journals, papers read before societies, and other matter.

The third and concluding volume is published of Lieutenant-Colonel Reginald C. Bond's HISTORY OF THE KING'S OWN YORKSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY IN THE GREAT WAR (Lund, Humphries and Co., 15s. net). The author has taken great care in tracing the War records of all battalions of his regiment, and the threads of the narrative are skilfully woven. Honour is paid to the men of all ranks. The volume begins with the order to mobilize on August 4, 1914, and the history covers the actions at Mons and Le Cateau, the Marne and the Aisne, La Bassée and Messines in 1914, Hill 60, the second battle of Ypres, Hooge and Loos in 1915, the Somme in 1916, the advance to the Hindenburg Line, the battles of Arras and the Scarpe, the third battle of Ypres, and Cambrai in 1917, the German attack in the spring of 1918, the counter-attack, the battles of Amiens and Bapaume, the capture of the Hindenburg Line, and the Armistice. It is the story of a regiment, and the story of the British Army on the Western Front.

Mr. G. Gibbard Jackson's THE ROMANCE OF THE SUBMARINE (Sampson Low, Marston and Co., 6s. net) is a history of submarines from the earliest times until to-day. The book, which has many illustrations, presents a mass of information in a simple, straightforward way, and, though non-technical, is carefully written and free from inaccuracies. An index and summarized statement of the submarines now afloat would have enhanced its value; but it should interest boys, and also those of an older generation who wish to refresh their memories about the invention and gradual development of a type of vessel the use of which in war is even now under discussion at the Naval Conference.

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Letters to the Editor

THE COAL MINES

PROPOSED TRIBUNALS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The Coal Mines Bill as amended in Committee of the House of Commons is now issued by the Stationery Office, and your readers can judge of its policy and its cost.

The urgent question in the mining industry is prudent amalgamation. Under the Mining Act of 1926 amalgamation was referred to the Railway and Canal Commission, and since that time many cases have been dealt with. There has been no appeal from the decision of the Commissioners, and the results of the cases are summarized in the Annual Reports of the Railway and Canal Commission, published by H.M. Stationery Office, the last report, for last year, being Cmd. 3497. The Railway and Canal Commission is authorized to hold its sittings in any place most convenient to the parties. It can call in the assistance of assessors who may be familiar with the interest of the mining owner, the worker, the dealer, and the consumer. The procedure is quick, cheap, and effective, and the schemes already authorized have resulted in great benefit to a most important industry.

The new Bill proposes to constitute new and expensive tribunals, a Reorganization Commission, the Coal Mines National Industrial Board, with a host of officers to be nominated by the Board of Trade. The dictation of the Board of Trade is writ large all over the Bill. On August 12 last you allowed me to call the attention of your readers to the danger of bureaucratic legislation in this important industry. The advisers of the Board of Trade have apparently not read or not appreciated the condemnation of this policy, expressed in clear and cogent language by the Lord Chief Justice of England in his volume on bureaucracy. Perhaps Parliament may yet make amalgamations cheap and effective, and so one important step will be taken out of the rut into which the mining industry has been allowed to sink. This Bill, by section 11, provides for the creation of a Coal Mines Reorganization Commission, consisting of five members whose duty, according to section 11, is to promote and assist amalgamations in the national interest. They are to discharge their uncertain duties under one part of the Tribunals of Inquiry Evidence Act, 1921, and whether in any particular case they have acted under the proper part of a difficult statute may well exercise the energy of some ingenious lawyers. But this is not all. By the ambiguous subsection 5 of section 13 it is provided that, where owners asking for amalgamation agree, this Commission may represent that the scheme is in the national interest and the Board of Trade may certify its approval as if the scheme had been confirmed by the Railway and Canal Commission; and thus for the jurisdiction of the Railway and Canal Commission, which decides upon argument and evidence, the question of national interest and the claims of the persons interested in the mining industry are apparently to be decided in the dark by the arbitrary ruling of some official of the Board of Trade, whose ruling is accepted by the President of that Board.

There is a further point. The Board of Trade may constitute under section 15 a Coal Mines National Board consisting of 17 members. It is, as the late Sir George Jessel said in a leading case, "a mob of Judges." Fortunately, however, they have no power according to the Bill except to inquire and report, and apparently no one is bound to receive and adopt their report. All legitimate claims of the various sections of the mining industry have been dealt with and can be dealt with under the existing legislation. Where the Board of Trade decide that amalgamation is in their opinion necessary, the objecting units are compellable to come into the amalgamation scheme. Perhaps the courage of the Minister failed at this point, for the Bill does not require the miners who worked for the objecting units to come in and work for the amalgamation. The compulsion directed by cumbrous and expensive machinery seems to be the keynote of the Bill. What the cost will be to the mining industry and to the taxpayer, and what the effect will be upon an all-important but struggling industry if the Bill becomes law, I dare not even guess.

Temple, March 26. K.C.

BRITISH TRADE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Lord Salisbury's letter in your issue of the 25th so closely concerns members of the Conservative Party in the House of Commons that I hope you will allow me a brief space to comment on two points which he makes.

Contrasting the policy of safeguarding with economy, Lord Salisbury writes, "it is much more important to have economy." Surely, as these are the two main planks of the Conservative policy as laid down by the Leader in his Coliseum speech, and as both are equally essential, it is a pity to belittle one by contrasting it with the other.

Lord Salisbury asks the question, How long does Lord Beaverbrook suppose it will take to convince Canada and Australia of the merits of his proposals? Lord Salisbury appears to envisage the policy of Empire economic unity as a whole and indivisible proposition. It would, of course, be achieved by separate negotiations between all parts of the Empire and dealing separately with specific commodities and products. My answer to the question would be that there is nothing to prevent definite results being arrived at very rapidly by an Imperial Economic Conference.

Lord Salisbury asks what is going to happen to British industry in the meantime. The answer to that appears to me to be in the domestic tariff policy so clearly laid down by Mr. Baldwin. There is a body of approximately £300,000,000 of manufactured goods imported from foreign countries, the production of a large proportion of which would be transferred to this country immediately the necessary Customs duties had been imposed. It is disquieting to see the official policy of the Conservative Party depicted by the Leader of the Conservative Party in the House of Lords as something vague and visionary that can afford no immediate solution of our industrial problems.

BASIL PETO.

House of Commons, March 26.

LORD BALFOUR

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—During the last year of the War I was serving in Dublin, and one of my duties was to visit a depôt at Kingsbridge each morning. I became quite friendly with a civilian who held a responsible position there. He was a very strong Nationalist, and we used to have arguments for and against Home Rule. One day when the rebels were making themselves more noisy than usual, I jokingly asked my Nationalist friend why he could not keep his rebel countrymen in order, and his immediate reply was: "A Unionist Government at Westminster is the only thing to keep Ireland peaceful and in order." I asked him why he (a strong Nationalist) made such a reply. His answer was as follows: "When there is a Liberal Government at Westminster we ask for Home Rule and get the reply that they will think about it. Then we begin to make a noise and try to force them. When there is a Unionist Government at Westminster we ask for Home Rule, and Arthur Balfour replies: 'You shan't have it.' We know he means what he says, so we get on with our work and say no more about it."

This was a wonderful tribute to the late Lord Balfour, who went to Ireland as Chief Secretary in 1887, a much-hated man, and left Ireland a few years after a genuinely respected man.

Yours faithfully,
W. KEENE OLIVER.

14, Park-street, Bath.

CADET CORPS

WITHDRAWAL OF FORMER PRIVILEGES

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—As the Territorial Cadet Units have just been sentenced to extinction, a few facts concerning these bodies may interest your readers.

The Cadet Units are formations of lads aged 12 to 18, "for the purpose of receiving mental, moral, and physical training through the medium of military instruction." They are not subject to military law, but, if officially recognized by a county Territorial Association, receive a small grant of money and certain privileges. The units vary considerably. They include school Cadet Corps (not to be confused with the O.T.C.), the Church Lads' Brigade, companies which are part of the welfare organization of large works and factories, and unattached battalions recruited largely from boys of the poorer classes. Military uniform is optional. Periodical parades and summer camps are the chief activities.

The Government grant amounts to 4s. per efficient cadet payable to the unit and 1s. per efficient cadet to the Territorial Association. Contributions are also made by the cadets themselves, sometimes to the camp fund only, sometimes towards clothing costs as well. But expenses practically always exceed income from the two sources named, and the common lot of unit commanders is one long struggle to make ends meet.

The two principal privileges accorded to recognized units are permission to use drill halls and the loan of Army camp equipment provided the unit pays the carriage both ways. In some cases the loss of these privileges would be even more serious than the loss of the grant. The loss of both grant and privileges would be fatal.

The rank of the officers is only "cadet" rank, and carries no military status. They must pay for their own uniform, camp, and travelling expenses. As the boys are only retained by being kept interested, it is often necessary to continue parades the whole year round without a break.

I will only depart from this description to suggest to those who approve of the movement that now is the time for their active support, and to those who disapprove that surely remodelling or reform would be more in the public interest than abolition.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
HERBERT WAUGH, Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, 1st Cadet Brigade, Northumberland Fusiliers.

Watergate-buildings, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, March 25.

TREES ON THE KINGSTON BY-PASS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—As a resident in the neighbourhood of the Kingston By-Pass Road, I have observed with regret the damage which is being done by thoughtless people to the trees which have been planted along the side of the road, most of them bearing memorial tablets. Not only are the trees themselves damaged, but the tablets have been broken and in many cases thrown away. Most of these memorials are to men who fell in the War, and I write this letter in the firm belief that this damage would stop if it could be brought home to the perpetrators that their conduct is the equivalent of the desecration of tombstones and an insult to the memory of those who died for their country. I have been in communication with the Roads Beautifying Association, whose Roads of Remembrance Committee are responsible for putting up these tablets, and they are doing all they can to protect them. They are replacing all the damaged trees and tablets so that donors may be assured that nothing will be left undone to keep their Remembrance Trees in good order. They are also replacing the watcher who was employed on the road last year with good results.

The best protection, however, is public opinion, and school teachers, scout masters, and others are among the many strong and wholesome influences which are persuading thoughtless young people to see such conduct as I have described in its true light. In the meantime it would be a great encouragement to them in their endeavours if they were fortunate enough to receive your powerful support.

Yours faithfully,
ARCHIBALD SINCLAIR.

Robin Hood Farm, Kingston Vale, S.W.15, March 24.

EARLY TURKISH ART

MOSQUES OF KONIA

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Those of your correspondents who have addressed you on the subject have done well to call attention to the danger from inattention and neglect threatening that treasure-house of early Turkish art, Konia. Even more important, architecturally, than Brusa, residence of the earlier Ottoman Sultans, is Konia, once abounding in artistic masterpieces of the Ottomans' predecessors, the Seljuqs. It is true that even before the War several of Konia's mosques and *medresés*, such as the Sirchali and the Qaratai, were in a state of decay, and that an earthquake towards the end of the 19th century had destroyed the upper stages of the slender and beautiful minaret of the Inje Minaré *medresé*, not subsequently repaired. But the Laranda Mosque, or Mosque of Sahib Ata, was still intact; and the Mosque of Ala al-Din Qai Qobad I., the greatest builder among the Seljuq Sultans of Rûm, so reminiscent of the Mosque of Cordova, had just been restored to its religious use when I was in Konia in 1913, after having served as temporary barracks for some of the Anatolian troops being drafted to the lines of Chatalja.

The mosques dating from Ottoman times, and particularly the Mevlevi-Khané, the central shrine of the Dancing Dervishes, were then well cared for and in excellent preservation. It is greatly to be hoped that the suppression in Turkey of the Mevlevi Order will not also involve the material ruin of the group of buildings surrounding the tomb of its founder, Jelal al-Din, one of the most remarkable and interesting products of Turkish art.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
H. C. LUKE.

St. James's Club, Piccadilly, W.1.

THE VICEROY AND HIS CRITICS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—You have from time to time been good enough to publish letters from myself and from other ex-Governors, jointly with myself, regarding the grave trend of events in India. You have also lately published letters from other correspondents who deprecate attempts, particularly by persons who have held responsible posts in India, to give the benefit of their experience to the British public. The ground taken is that it is reprehensible to criticize the Viceroy because he is the "man on the spot." Within certain limits it is a very sound doctrine, but from long experience of public affairs I can certainly affirm that it is a doctrine which Government sometimes find it convenient to shelter behind, and at other times flagrantly ignore. It is obvious that the doctrine cannot be invested with a Papal infallibility. In the present instance the position requires to be more clearly defined.

The fact is that India is a very large "spot" to be on. To the British public the Viceroy is the "man on the spot"—to the Viceroy at Delhi the "men on the spot" are the Governors of the Provinces, and to the Governor of each Province the "men on the spot" are the district officers, on whom it falls to carry out a policy without murmur which they may feel to be disastrous because the Governor has overruled them, or because the Viceroy has overruled the Governor. Any Viceroy, however nobly intentioned, may yet be headstrong. He may prefer his own theories and conclusions to the advice of his own "men on the spot." His policy may be erroneous and even dangerous, yet his own "men on the spot" are muzzled; they cannot convey their alarm to the public, and the time comes when they find it hopeless to tender advice. This has happened more than once in Indian history. In the present case some of us retired administrators who have retained a deep interest in India, and are in touch with some of the lesser "men on the spot," as well as with many others, British and Indians, whose sentiments are well known to us, felt that it was our duty to the King's Indian Empire which we have so long served, and to the safety and welfare of the Indian masses, to speak out now while there is yet time.

For some three and a half years we have watched events in silence, always hoping that Lord Irwin's attempts to conciliate the irreconcilable (with which we profoundly disagreed) might after all succeed, and that if they did not resolute measures would be taken to crush insidious revolution. Instead of this we have seen a Government that "never was but always to be strong" inactive while a revolutionary campaign is being developed before its eyes. If it is merely waiting for the psychological moment to display its strength, well and good—it will not be hurried by our admonitions. If, on the other hand, it is drifting, it is surely right that the British public should be made alive to the risks. The British public never see the Indian papers or hear of many incidents that occur which lead the people to think that the time of Gandhi Raj is at hand, by which alone the old respect for law and order is being undermined among millions of ignorant men. Nor is it to be supposed that the politicians who are clamouring for immediate Dominion Status will cease their clamour if they see the Government halting between two opinions.

The atmosphere for the reception of the Simon Commission's Report is becoming more disturbed and not calmer by these happenings. The chairman of the Indian Central Committee in a recent speech freely admitted that Lord Irwin's pronouncement had affected the prestige and influence both of the Simon Commission and of the Indian Central Committee. Indeed, he had already heard that their reports might as well be burnt. (Cable to the *Observer*, February 22.)

Commander Kenworthy, of the Labour Party, at the end of his rapid tour through India, stated at a parting interview that the Independence Resolution of the Congress did not disturb him as "every country was entitled to declare for Independence if it wished." He was, however, "convinced that the Labour Party were perfectly sincere in the action that they had taken, and were taking, to enable India to obtain *full* Dominion Status at the earliest possible moment." (*Statesman*, Weekly Edition of February 20.)

Is it these sayings intended for Indian consumption, or the grave warnings addressed through you to the British public by men of long Indian experience thoroughly familiar with the weight to be attached to the various branches of Indian political agitation, that should most excite the reprobation of your critical correspondents who do not deny our facts because they cannot? I leave it to your readers to judge between us.

I am yours faithfully,
R. H. CRADDOCK.

84, Whitehall-court, S.W.1.

UNIVERSITY GOLF MATCH

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—If these young golfers from Oxford and Cambridge cannot play to the rules of golf, the sooner they learn to do so or give up the game the better.

Yours faithfully,
VICTOR LONGSTAFFE.

47, Springfield-road, St. John's Wood, March 26.

Points from Letters

WEST INDIAN SUGAR

Lord Olivier's report and the debate thereon in the House of Lords yesterday shows that, owing to the parlous state of the sugar industry, Jamaica is on the verge of an economic and domestic crisis. When the British Empire confronted a crisis in the Great War what did Jamaica do? She sent 10,000 of her sons to serve overseas, and, of her own accord, offered a free gift of £60,000 a year for 40 years as a contribution to Imperial funds. This gift was accepted by Parliament. Shall Parliament now offer to Jamaica, in her need, sympathy to the extent of a guarantee of £20,000 for 12 months?—COLONEL SIR HERBERT BRYAN (sometime Colonial Secretary of Jamaica), Rudham, Limpley Stoke, Bath.

SLUM CLEARANCE

As a member of the Special Housing Committee of the Finsbury Borough Council, may I stress the point you raise in your leading article as to the need for a "cheaper house." We have 4,900 families living in single room dwellings, and, unless we can build more cheaply, it is difficult to see how we are to substitute even two-room dwellings for these existing single rooms. With nearly 50 years' experience in the administration of the London Building Acts, I think that modifications in the existing law might be made that would tend to economy without jeopardizing the essential requirements of health. My object in writing is to suggest that a special committee should be appointed at once to consider to what extent the "cheaper house" is a feasible proposition. The incidence of cost is also a question that needs consideration.—MR. ARTHUR CROW, Sidmouth.

INDIAN MEDICAL DEGREES

It is not true that the number of Indian doctors practising in this country is about two dozen. Their number is nearly as many hundreds. Also, as most of these doctors possess British qualifications, their position is not likely to be affected by extremist action in India or in this country. I am, of course, one with your correspondent in hoping that the General Medical Council will see its way soon to recognize the Indian degrees. I have no doubt India will do her utmost to deserve it and if she is treated like the other Dominions of the Empire in this matter the difficulty will soon disappear.—Dr. M. P. KESAVA MENON, St. Winifred's, 7, Churchstreet, Edmonton, N.9.

WOODCOCK IN RICHMOND PARK

I saw a woodcock in the Bird Sanctuary in Richmond Park on Sunday, March 23. One would like to know if woodcock were ever observed so near London before the sanctuaries were established.—Mr. ORLANDO BRIDGEMAN, 6, Pelham-crescent, S.W.7.

NAVAL REDUCTIONS

It is not easy for a layman to appreciate the contentions of the various nations with regard to the proposed reduction of their navies, but one can appreciate the difficulty they have in arriving at an agreement on a "number of ships" basis. Cannot an agreement be arrived at on an "annual reduction of expenditure" basis? For example, let each nation declare the amount of its total expenditure for 1929, and then agree to reduce its next year's expenditure by a definite sum, calculated, say, at 5 per cent. on such declared total expenditure for 1929. Thus, if Great Britain declared its total expenditure for 1929 at £80,000,000, then in 1930 its expenditure would be reduced to £76,000,000, in 1931 to £72,000,000, and so on, and in 10 years its annual expenditure would be reduced to £40,000,000. The advantage of an agreement on this basis would be that each nation would be free to expend its "annual allowance" in whatever manner it deemed expedient and would be unrestricted as to the kind or number of ships it desired to build.—Mr. G. S. GODFREE, Brighton.

UNEMPLOYMENT

The interesting suggestion revived by Dr. Ede in your issue of March 25 for the payment by local authorities of the difference between the dole and the normal rates of pay to the unemployed, when works of public utility are taken up to find employment, does not carry matters very much farther unless this payment is eligible for grant from the public Exchequer. Is not our present system of dealing with such cases preferable whereby a Government grant up to 75 per cent. of the cost may be paid on approved works, as in the case of the Pattens-lane widening at Rochester to provide a much-needed commodious road from the Medway towns to the county town of Maidstone? It seems wiser to develop the systems we have rather than rush to new methods we know little of, which may prove more difficult in working than laymen can realize until they are involved in them.—Mr. W. CORBETT BARKER, Alderman, Kent County Council, Rochester.

LIBERALS AND THE COAL BILL

We entirely agree with your correspondent Mr. P. M. Moir, and have adopted his suggestion, and have passed a resolution deprecating the stand the Liberals have taken in the House of Commons. We believe that the policy can be formulated which will definitely cure unemployment without tariffs, and, at the same time, build up an indissoluble bond of Empire between the far-flung parts of the Empire and the Motherland. If the party is to take its proper place in the country it must stand four square against other parties, and fight all the time and every time against Socialism or its blood relation, modern rationalization.—Mr. J. M. CRANSTON, Propaganda Secretary, Newcastle West League of Young Liberals, 32, Simonburn-avenue, Fenham, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

TRADE IN THE EMPIRE

In reading the very able letter of Lord Salisbury, I asked myself whether it had occurred to him that to convince Canada and Australia of the soundness of the remedy prescribed by Lord Beaverbrook we must place ourselves in a position to offer our Dominions a real *quid pro quo* for anything they may offer us. In other words, it seems to me that we must place ourselves in a position to accept from them a "world price" for what they sell to us, and be prepared to offer to them a like world price (and not an artificial price) for what we may seek to sell to them. If we are not in a position to do this, what have we to offer them? Has it struck Lord Salisbury that "the out-of-date equipment and organization of our factories" of which he speaks will not provide manufactured goods at world prices? Before we shall be able to do this, large finance will be required to re-equip the out-of-date machinery scrapped. Where is the money coming from even to begin this reconstruction?—Mr. EDWARD BERKELEY, Finsbury-court, Finsbury-pavement, E.C.2.

ALTERNATIVE PROGRAMMES

Why does Mr. Redwar not adjust his set or have it adjusted, so that he can separate, instead of blend, the programmes, before bursting into unhappy complaint? Such adjustment should rid him of his troubles, when he might enjoy, as others do, the benefits of the alternative B.B.C. fare, provided for London listeners.—Mr. J. W. LAURIE, 82, Warwick-road, Ealing, W.5.

A SAXON SQUINT

The rector of Compton asks for information of a splay with a squint similar to that recently discovered in Compton Church and believed to be Saxon. From the details of the latter available it seems to be similar in shape, size, position, and purpose to the lychnoscope at Othery, in the marshland of Somerset, near Athelney, except that the latter, which has always been considered unique, penetrates a buttress on the outside wall. It was apparently made when the church was built in the 14th century.—CAPTAIN C. A. E. CHUDLEIGH, Rolandsfield, Bude, Cornwall.

THE LITTER LOUT

I hope the book which you reviewed on Tuesday under the heading of "The Shabby Side of England" will have a large circulation. The litter lout belongs to all classes of society. The large number of empty cigarette cartons of good-class cigarettes deposited in the gutters show that men who should know better make the roads untidy as soon as they are swept up. It may be thoughtlessness, it may be sheer ignorance; in any case the result is the same. Public opinion can do much, but I am afraid police intervention in some cases will be necessary to make shabby and dirty England once more fit for decent people.—Mr. GERALD MCMICHAEL, 105, Colmore-row, Birmingham.

TITHE

In advocation of the abolition of tithe I do not mean confiscation, as Mr. Peterson implies. Nearly a century ago slavery was "abolished," and Parliament then voted £20,000,000 "compensation" money. Mr. Peterson may call tithe a trivial charge on land; but I still maintain that on many thousands of acres owned by working farmers it is too heavy a burden, obsolete and iniquitous. A tithe charge of even 5s. an acre may make all the difference between profit and loss on the year's work. Tithe originally was paid in kind—a tenth of the produce—in the old tithe barns. How it can be defended to-day in the present condition of agriculture I must leave to the moralist, as the ways and means of abolition I leave to the expert.—Mr. F. B. BISSLEY, Highfield, Maidenhead Thicket.

Grand National Steeplechase
[Handicap],
Liverpool, 4 miles, 856 yards.

The whole history of this race, the world's greatest Steeplechase, is one long record of surprises. Very seldom has the favourite ever won. Out of 66 starters last year only 9 horses finished, the winner being Gregalach at 100-1.

It's a Certainty . .

Player's Please

PLAYER'S NAVY CUT. REGISTERED TRADE MARK

N.C.C.323

L.C.C. AND POOR RELIEF

NEW SYSTEM ON APRIL 1

DECENTRALIZATION AND COOPTION

On Tuesday, April 1, Boards of Guardians all over the country will have ceased to exist and their functions will be transferred to the County Councils. In London the work of the Guardians and of the Metropolitan Asylums Board will be taken over by the London County Council, and Sir William Ray, in a statement to *The Times* yesterday expressed the utmost confidence that it would be found that everything possible had been done to ensure the smooth working of the arrangements on and after the day of transfer.

In preparation for the change the London County Council has formed a Public Assistance Committee composed of 32 members of the Council and 16 coopted members. The Council has not, like some authorities, closed the door to cooption, for being new to the work it has felt that in order to get sound administration it was advisable to include people who had been devoting themselves to it for years. The sixteen members coopted on the Committee include Lord Doneraile and Mr. George Prittain, the chairman and vice-chairman of the Metropolitan Asylums Board. The Council has been fortunate in the type of men and women accepting the invitation to cooperate. It has appointed as its chief officer Sir Allan Powell, who occupies the position of clerk to the Metropolitan Asylums Board, and as second officer Mr. E. C. Blight, who was connected with this class of work at the Ministry of Health. Sir Cyril Cobb is the chairman of the Public Assistance Committee, with Sir Francis Morris, a former chairman of the Metropolitan Asylums Board and a coopted member, as vice-chairman.

TEN AREAS

In order to decentralize the work London has been divided into ten areas, and a system of grouping has been adopted which has enabled the Council to intermingle what are regarded as richer and poorer districts. The City of London, for example, has been grouped with Stepney and Poplar, while Bethnal Green is placed with Hackney and Stoke Newington. Each of the areas will have its own local Public Assistance Committee with a membership varying from 32 to 48. Except for two or three members of the Public Assistance Committee, these local committees will be composed of co-opted persons recruited largely from the guardians who are now superseded. These bodies have extensive powers and will each set up four sub-committees. The first of these will be a general sub-committee, which might be termed a General Purposes Committee and will deal with estimates of expenditure and matters of that kind.

There will be a Review and Special Cases Sub-Committee, which will review periodically all cases of persons in receipt of institutional relief and deal with any cases requiring special consideration or raising questions of principle. An Assessment Sub-Committee will deal with questions arising out of the assessment, the collection of any amounts to be paid by recipients of public assistance or by the persons liable for their maintenance. A Visiting Sub-Committee will deal with the management, visitation and inspection of institutions.

Beyond these, in each area, a number of district sub-committees will be formed whose duties will be to deal with all applications for relief. The members of the local committees will serve on the Relief Sub-Committees, but it is obvious that even the largest of these composed of 48 members, would be unable to deal with all cases of relief, and the principle of co-option has been extended further. They will therefore be assisted by a number of other persons experienced in social work drawn from a panel approved by the County Council. By this means many hundreds of those who were members of the Boards of Guardians will again be drawn into this service. A large body of public-spirited men and women have generously placed their time at the disposal of the County Council for this work. It is work of considerable magnitude and great difficulty, but the arrangements are so well advanced that the County Council has not the slightest doubt that on April 1 the new machinery will be found to be efficient.

MAGNITUDE OF THE WORK

The magnitude of the work of the Public Assistance Committee is indicated by the fact that the total number of persons in receipt of poor-law relief in the County of London on Saturday, March 8, was 165,510 excluding casuals (737 men and 14 women) and cases in receipt of domiciliary medical relief only (1,546). The figure also excludes lunatics in county asylums, the number of whom on January 1, 1929, was 18,933. Of the total number of 165,510 above, roughly one-third were relieved in institutions, namely, 51,415; and two-thirds, namely, 114,095, were given outdoor relief.

The numbers relieved in institutions have remained fairly constant during recent years, but the numbers on outdoor relief have shown a marked decline.

Of the 51,415 persons receiving poor law relief inside institutions rather more than one-half are suffering from sickness, accident, or infirmity, and the remainder, being less than one-half, are healthy people, in the sense that they do not require regular medical and nursing attention. Of the 114,095 persons in receipt of domiciliary relief, many are wives, children and other dependents of the head of the family. Thus the figure includes 40,651 children under 16 years of age.

The number of cases, therefore, in receipt of domiciliary relief is somewhere between 30,000 and 40,000, and the majority of these are receiving domiciliary relief on account of sickness, infirmity, and various causes other than unemployment. There is, however, a substantial minority of persons receiving domiciliary relief on account of the unemployment of themselves or the head of their family, and in November, 1929, there were 8,000 unemployed insured persons with 24,000 wives and dependent children in receipt of domiciliary Poor Law relief. The number of unemployed uninsured persons and their dependents in receipt of poor relief was 4,000. In addition to these, there were 9,000 other persons ordinarily engaged in some regular occupation, together with their dependents. This made a total of 45,000 persons from the unemployed classes, compared with 62,000 of all other persons in receipt of domiciliary relief.

It is very difficult to give up-to-date figures of the cost of poor relief in London. The latest figures published by the Ministry of Health (Annual Local Taxation Return, England and Wales, (1927-1928), issued by the Ministry in 1929, show that during that year £10,120,197 was expended by Poor Law authorities acting for London or unions therein. Of this total £1,318,295 was for maintenance of lunatics, £5,905,299 for other institutional relief, and £3,443,801 for domiciliary relief. This expenditure represented 43s. 8½d. per head of the population. Of the amount spent on outdoor relief £1,471,534 was for relief to persons ordinarily employed and £1,579,092 was for other out-relief. The amounts recovered from relatives, or property of persons in receipt of relief, amounted to only £308,189.

With regard to the expenditure on institutional relief, £2,671,759 was for Poor Law hospitals and other Poor Law institutions for persons suffering from disease of body or mind and represents an average cost of 54s. 9d. per week per inmate. The cost of relief in general institutions, that is to say, other than institutions for the sick or children, was £1,109,942, representing a cost of 23s. 2¼d. per week per inmate.

ELIZABETH GARRETT ANDERSON HOSPITAL

SIR ALAN ANDERSON, who presided at the annual meeting of the Elizabeth Garrett Anderson Hospital, Euston-road, N.W., on Wednesday, said the accommodation in the hospital had increased from 26 beds in 1882 to 105 beds, and the number of patients had multiplied seven-and-a-half times in the same period. In recent years there had been a large growth of the class of people who could just afford to pay their way and were very jealous of their independence. Consequently at the hospital they were installing 20 pay-beds at a total cost of £20,000.

Lady Hardman Lever, Mr. Gordon Pollock, and Dame Mary Scharlieb were elected vice-presidents. SIR WILLIAM PLENDER, in proposing the re-election of retiring members of the committee, said he doubted if they could find anywhere a specialized institution which was better equipped.

After the meeting the chairman unveiled a window in the Pollock Ward in tribute to the 40 years' work of Mr. Gordon Pollock who recently resigned from the office of chairman, which he had held for 27 years.

FAMILY ALLOWANCES

T.U.C. COUNCIL DIVIDED IN OPINION

(FROM OUR LABOUR CORRESPONDENT)

The General Council of the Trades Union Congress gave a special session yesterday to the discussion of the reports on family allowances that have been produced by the joint committee representing the Council and the Executive Committee of the Labour Party. A majority report recommends a system of allowances, provided by the State, of 5s. a week for the first child and 3s. for the other children of school age in every family of which the income is below the income-tax-paying level. The cost is estimated very conservatively at £70,000,000 a year. A minority of the joint committee advocates an extension of social services instead of direct payments to the household. Mr. W. M. Citrine has prepared a third report, in which he advises caution in adopting measures which may derange the wage system of the country and interfere with the functions of trade unions.

Yesterday's discussion proved the General Council to be hopelessly divided in opinion. Had a vote been taken a majority would probably have been obtained for State-provided allowances, but it does not follow that a majority of the Council would represent a majority in the Trades Union Congress. The largest federation affiliated to the Congress—that of the miners—is in favour of family allowances, but it is believed that most of the large unions are doubtful of the wisdom of a State subsidy of the family income. The National Union of Railwaymen is strongly opposed to such a subsidy, and its representative on the General Council would no doubt echo the argument in the current issue of the *Railway Review*, which includes the following passage:—

"How often have we heard that charity or the gift of money or goods is not Socialism nor the substitute for Socialism? If the gift of money by persons to persons is not Socialism, can it be argued that the gift of money to persons by the State is Socialism or tending towards Socialism? We think not, as there is no difference in the principle. There is no difference in effect between private charity and State charity; neither will alter the system we are hoping to alter in order to render charity unnecessary."

SOCIAL SERVICES AND WAGES

The decision yesterday was to arrange a joint meeting between the executive committee of the Labour Party and the General Council in order that the question of principle may be thoroughly thrashed out. The trade union opponents of the allowances are seriously concerned as to the consequences to trade union organization and the effect not only of family allowances but of the increase of social services on wage negotiations. Already in the engineering industry, and also in the report of Lord Macmillan upon the wage rates of the wool textile industry, there have been warnings that the social services cannot be left out of account in a consideration of the standard of living.

Lord Macmillan's reference to the subject has already been quoted in *The Times*, but may be recalled because of the influence it is likely to have on the present discussion. He pointed out that in former times the prudent workman had to make provision out of his wages for various eventualities, the risk of which is now covered by one or other of the social services. The workman contributes to some of these services, but even in those cases the greater part comes from the State and from the employers. "Thus [Lord Macmillan continued] the workman is now insured against ill-health, unemployment, accident, old age, and blindness, and provision is also made for his widow and orphans. In addition, money from public sources is provided in connexion with the health of mothers and children and the prevention and treatment of disease, as well as for the relief of the destitute and the care of the physically or mentally infirm. I do not propose to attempt any statistical measure of the value of these services, but I think it relevant to point out that they play a substantial part in improving the standard of life of the workman and lightening the burden on his wages."

The force of this argument has not been lost, and it strengthens the opposition of those who were already sceptical of the ultimate benefits of a family allowances scheme and who desired also to look with great care at any proposal for largely augmenting the social services.

ALLEGED CRUELTY TO A DOG

ATTENDANT AT ANIMALS' DISPENSARY SUMMONED

The hearing was resumed at the Clerkenwell Police Court yesterday of the summons against GEORGE PLANTON, an employee of the People's Dispensary for Sick Animals, Camden-mews, York-road, N., for alleged cruelty to a dog by treating it in an unskilful manner. The proceedings were taken by the R.S.P.C.A., for whom Mr. John Flowers, K.C., and Mr. Edward Marjoribanks appeared. Mr. Roland Oliver, K.C., and Mr. Arthur Henderson defended Planton.

At the previous hearing evidence was given by Mrs. Trachsel, owner of the dog, a small Yorkshire terrier, that she took it to the dispensary for treatment for a broken foreleg. She alleged that the leg was put in splints which had rough, jagged edges, without any cotton-wool or other material underneath, and that the dog was in a state of terror, crying and moaning. In cross-examination by Mr. Roland Oliver, Mrs. Trachsel agreed that when she took the dog back to Planton on one occasion he pointed out that the dog's leg had been broken a second time.

Mr. Oliver said that Planton had not operated on the leg by breaking it as suggested.

Mr. Hugh Macdonald, M.R.C.V.S., of Highgate, said that he examined the dog on January 27. The left fore-foot was two or three times its normal size. There was a hole in the top of it and another in the lower part of the foot. The foot was septic, and he came to the conclusion that there had been only one fracture. It was unnecessary cruelty to put on the dog's fractured leg splints without cotton-wool bindings beneath them.

Professor J. G. Wright, of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, said that it would be improper to put the dog's leg into splints with no material between.

Mr. Oliver proceeded to call expert evidence for the defence.

Mr. Alexander Arthur Wilson, a veterinary surgeon of more than 30 years' practice, said that if the dog's fractured leg was set in plaster of paris and was afterwards broken again in the same place, it would not be proper to put the leg in plaster of paris again. Splints would be the proper treatment, applied directly to the limb.

The defendant said that when he took the plaster of paris off Mrs. Trachsel's dog, he found the limb perfectly healed. The dog was brought back on January 27 with its leg broken again in the same place. Both he and the superintendent of the depôt recommended the destruction of the dog, but Mrs. Trachsel would not agree. The splints applied were carefully made by himself and had not rough, jagged edges. He considered that the hair on the dog's leg would be a sufficient protective covering between the skin and the splints.

The hearing was adjourned till Monday.

PRISONER'S ATTEMPT TO ESCAPE

A coloured man named Robert Watson, who was alleged to have been concerned with other men in stealing motor-cars, made an attempt to escape from custody after being committed for trial by the Hendon Bench yesterday. Watson was being escorted from the court-house to the prison van, when he flung off his overcoat, scaled a wall, and then plunged into the Welsh Harp lake. After swimming for about 10 minutes he landed on the opposite side and was there seized by two police officers, who brought him back to the court-house. He was removed to prison in a police blanket.

STOCKBROKER AND CLIENTS' MONEY

ROBERT MCCLELLAND, 38, a well-known Paisley stockbroker, pleaded "Guilty" at Greenock Sheriff Court yesterday to 22 charges of embezzlement and one of theft, involving a total sum of over £13,000, and was remitted to the High Court of Judiciary for sentence. It was alleged that the offences were committed between July, 1921, and December, 1928, and that the money was entrusted to him for investment by clients in Paisley, Glasgow, London, Motherwell, Uddingston, and Ayr.

WOMEN AS EDUCATION INSPECTORS

VIEWS OF SIR AUBREY SYMONDS

The increasing difficulty of getting the right type of men and women to act as education inspectors was mentioned yesterday by Sir Aubrey Symonds, Permanent Secretary of the Board of Education, in evidence before the Royal Commission on the Civil Service, at Old Hall, Lincoln's Inn.

The inspectors' work of advising the Board and the schools as to the principles and best methods of teaching particular subjects would, he thought, be developed in the future. The detailed inspection of schools would more and more be left to the local authority. As time went on and local authorities and directors of education became more expert and teachers more highly qualified, the ordinary day-to-day inspection work might be left to them. The Board was devoting itself much more to principles of education, and looked upon its inspectors as educational experts to advise and help the Board in forming its policy. The Board at present had the types of men and women it wanted, but in view of outside competition it would be more and more difficult to obtain them. There was no longer the same powerful inducement that there used to be in the old days. In one case some time ago the Board had to offer special inducements to obtain the man they wanted.

Questioned by LORD TOMLIN, the chairman, regarding the position of women in the inspectorate, Sir Aubrey Symonds said that they were introduced for the purpose of assisting the male section of the Board on particular subjects of education. That was the policy in 1904 and general practice to-day conformed with it. He did not agree that the posts of men and women should be interchangeable. They had to face the fact that every single director of education in the country was a man, and perhaps they preferred to do business with men rather than with women. "Whatever we may do in the future this is essentially the worst time to make a change," he added. "We are in the middle of a change in the educational system of this country and have to adapt our inspectorate in the future to the new educational system." He did not question the ability of women, but what he questioned was their suitability, for instance, for dealing with local authorities. He would be glad of the opportunity to appoint men and women indiscriminately to the subject-expert posts, but he would have to take care not to appoint too many women because at some public schools they wanted men only.

Mr. F. W. GOLDSTONE (secretary of the National Union of Teachers and a member of the Commission).—Is it not a fact that some headmistresses of girls' secondary schools prefer to have men?—Yes. It is curious, but it is a fact.

Mrs. HAMILTON (a member of the Commission) asked whether it was due to the policy of the Board that men in the educational world seemed to be much more frightened of women than they were in the political world. Harrow, for instance, would be horrified at having a woman inspector. (Laughter.)

Sir Aubrey Symonds.—I would not say horrified. Perhaps they would not want a woman inspector.

DISTRUST OF WOMEN

Mrs. HAMILTON.—Is it not a fact that if a woman were put in charge of a district she would find herself up against some distrust of her qualifications on the part of the men among whom she would have to work?—That attitude still exists, but it is breaking down. He added that the time was not too near when the big English public schools for boys would want a woman to inspect them. The old public school was a very conservative institution.

Mrs. HAMILTON.—That is why a little new atmosphere might be valuable to them.—I would not mind an experiment.

The attitude against women, added the witness, was a survival of the old theory that the masculine mind was better than the feminine mind for educational purposes. He thought it was foolish himself.

Mrs. HAMILTON remarked that the Board's policy of segregation was not very helpful in breaking down the opposition to women.

Evidence regarding the organization and functions of the Ministry of Pensions was given by Sir George Chrystal, Permanent Secretary to the Ministry.

The subordinate position women occupy in the inspectorate of the Board of Education was discussed at the sitting of the Commission on Wednesday, when evidence was given by representatives of the women's branch.

It was submitted that such responsibility as the women enjoyed was, as a general rule, delegated responsibility, the divisional and district inspectorships being held by men. Among the women's claims were equality of opportunity and status and equal pay for men and women in the same grades.

Replying to DR. J. B. BAILLIE, Miss Tann, inspector, elementary and technical branch, said that women had as much administrative ability as men, but hitherto they had not been allowed to show it.

DR. BAILLIE.—In your opinion are men incapable of examining in girls' schools?—Not all of them. Cooperation between men and women inspectors is better.

If the women were allowed to be fully conversant with the plans and policy of the education authorities their work would be done better, Miss Tann continued. There were 63 women inspectors in elementary, secondary, and technical schools and training colleges. Forty were university women, 20 of whom held first or second class honours, and the majority had been headmistresses or assistant headmistresses of secondary schools.

Replying to the DUCHESS OF ATHOLL, Miss Tann said that as education advanced there was more need for the counsel of women inspectors. That was particularly so in view of the reorganization of schools and the possible raising of the school-leaving age.

The Commission sits again to-day.

INDUSTRIAL PROFITS IN 1929

SURVEY IN "THE TRADE SUPPLEMENT"

The Times Trade and Engineering Supplement publishes to-day the initial section of its 17th half-yearly review of industrial profits, based on the reports of selected and representative public companies. The figures have a dual interest as a commentary on recent events and a sidelight on possible future developments.

The article, which includes elaborate tables, states that the figures suggest that 1929 was for many trades an appreciably better year than 1928, though there were significant exceptions. While the metallurgical industries as a whole fared better, the "heavy" section continued to show a meagre return on its large amount of invested capital. Railway transport yielded the best results for three years, and the operations of the retail stores were highly profitable.

The textile trades, on the other hand, made a depressing showing, and conditions in the shipping world left much to be desired, the ratio of profits to capital continuing the persistent decline of recent years. In the food and drink trades earnings were, on the whole, stable, the year emphasizing the claim of these industries to rank among the most prosperous in the country. The oil industry failed to recover any large proportion of the setback of 1928, and rubber remained depressed, profits of less than 8 per cent. being, the article points out, extremely low for a speculative tropical industry.

The Times Trade and Engineering Supplement is not published as part of *The Times*, but is on sale to-day separately, price 3d., and is obtainable from all newsagents and bookstalls. The annual subscription is 17s. 4d., post free at home or abroad.

A CRAVING FOR DRUGS

Sentence of 12 months' imprisonment in the second division was passed by the COMMON SERJEANT (Sir Henry F. Dickens, K.C.) at the Central Criminal Court on Wednesday on JULIAN PINDER, 39, who had been employed as secretary to a panel doctor, for obtaining medicine by means of forged prescriptions. The defendant pleaded "Guilty." Mr. Gerald Dodson prosecuted, and Mr. J. P. Valetta was for the defence. He was described by counsel as a drug addict, and Detective-sergeant Edwards, of New Scotland Yard, said that Pinder had twice previously been sentenced for possessing morphine. After that he gave up the drug habit, but later he was medically treated for a complaint, and was given medicine which contained a small percentage of morphine.

The COMMON SERJEANT, in passing sentence, remarked that the term of imprisonment might help to stop the craving for drugs.

NAVAL WAR FLAGS FOR SALE

EMBLEMS WITH HISTORIC ASSOCIATIONS

(FROM OUR NAVAL CORRESPONDENT)

As was foreshadowed in *The Times* on March 7, a Fleet Order has now been issued offering for sale several flags worn during the late War by ships of the Royal Navy. These emblems, now at Chatham and Portsmouth, may be sold to naval or civil officers, ships, naval establishments, or R.N.V.R. Divisions, at prices of 30s. for flags of eight breadths and above, and 20s. for flags six breadths and below, plus the cost of packing and carriage from the dockyard. In order that the claims of any officers serving abroad may be considered with those of other applicants, none of the flags will be sold until August next. Applications should reach the Admiralty before July 31, addressed to the Director of Stores, and should not be accompanied by cheques, information as to payment being sent later to applicants to whom flags are allotted.

A perusal of the notes accompanying the Fleet Order reveals the world-wide character of the War service of the Navy. There is a flag from the battleship Commonwealth, which after service with the Grand Fleet was allocated to the Northern Patrol Force in 1918, and there is one from the cruiser Lancaster, which in 1916-18 served in the Pacific. Another emblem belonged to the destroyer Wolfhound, which on December 14, 1918, bombarded Port Makholm, Russia; and others come from ships on War service in the Red Sea, such as the Topaze, which destroyed some dhows by gunfire at Perim on September 11, 1918. The Topaze had other active service too, as during 1915 she was in action with enemy submarines when in the Brindisi Patrol, and on September 13, 1916, she was attacked by hostile aircraft.

FLAGS FROM JUTLAND SHIPS

Five Jutland ships figure in the list from which the surplus flags have come, the Royal Oak, Captain (now Vice-Admiral) Crawford Maclachlan; the Hercules, Captain (now Admiral Sir) Lewis Clinton-Baker; the battle-cruiser Indomitable; Captain (now Admiral) F. W. Kennedy; and the destroyer Menace, Lieutenant-Commander (now Captain) C. A. Poignand. Perhaps the best record of those in the list is that of the battle-cruiser Princess Royal, which flew the flag of Rear-Admiral (now Admiral of the Fleet Sir) Osmond Brock at Jutland, and was also present in the Heligoland Bight action on August 28, 1914; the Dogger Bank action on January 24, 1915; and the engagement with enemy light cruisers on November 17, 1917. Other Grand Fleet ships in the list are the Resolution, the cruisers Calliope and Caledon, and the destroyers Wessex, Walpole, and Versatile.

Some of flags have associations with more than one theatre of the naval operations. There is one from the cruiser Lowestoft, which was present at the Dogger Bank action in 1915, and on October 2, 1918, was at the bombardment of Durazzo. The Indomitable, a Jutland ship, was in the Mediterranean in 1914 before returning home in time for the Dogger Bank action. On June 1, 1916, she was engaged with a Zeppelin in the North Sea. The cruiser Lancaster began the War on the America and West Indies Station, joined the Grand Fleet from January to July, 1915, and from 1916 was in the Pacific.

DARDANELLES SHIPS

Dardanelles ships in the list include the cruiser Chatham, which was employed off the East African coast in 1914, and engaged the Konigsberg. On May 26, 1916, the Chatham was towed back to her name port after striking a mine. The Euryalus, another Dardanelles ship, flew the flags of Sir Rosslyn Wemyss and Sir Richard Peirse, and in 1917 was appointed for duty in the Red Sea. The battleship Hibernia and destroyer Jackal were also at the Dardanelles, and the Jackal has to her credit an action with five enemy destroyers on April 22, 1918.

The work of the Dover Patrol is represented by one of its monitors, M 24, which was in action with enemy aircraft off Dover during 1916 and off the Belgian coast in 1917-18. The destroyers Skilful and Velox also served in this locality. The destroyer Violent, from which there is a flag for disposal, sank four enemy trawlers in the North Sea on April 15, 1918.

Pathetic interest attaches to the last item in the Admiralty list. It is a Red Ensign, flown by submarine E 5, in the Eighth Flotilla, in 1914-16. This vessel was lost in the North Sea on March 7, 1916. At the Heligoland Bight action all the British vessels wore Red as well as White Ensigns for distinguishing purposes, but that from E 5 is the only one now offered for sale.

STATUETTE OF LORD HAIG

GIFT FOR MESS OF 17TH LANCERS

For presentation by Colonel Dennis Boles to the mess of the 17th Lancers, Mrs. J. W. Boumphrey, the American sculptor, has just completed a memorial equestrian statuette of the late Lord Haig. The work, which is to be executed in bronze, and was seen in the intermediate stage of a bronzed wax model, is one-fifth life size and represents Lord Haig in an easy and characteristic attitude on a charger of the type he preferred. It is a good and pleasing likeness skilfully modelled in a style of slightly simplified realism, the movement of horse and man—at a walking pace—flowing together in a graceful design.

Since the national memorial to Lord Haig has been the subject of controversy it may be well to point out that this is a memorial of an entirely different kind. Its merits have no bearing whatever upon those required for the larger purpose. Apart from the important questions of difference in scale—the very virtues of a statuette preclude enlargement—and relation to architectural support or surroundings, there is the difference in emotional function. To take a homely illustration, it is something like the difference between a public ceremony and a private party. A different conduct is required. Monumental qualities have no place in a mess memorial, and they have not been attempted by the artist. Mrs. Boumphrey, most of whose work is in America and France, specializes in animal sculpture on a small scale. Among her recent productions are a portrait of the King's horse, Scuttle, and the Hurdle Championship Trophy for the Northern Hurdle Championship of the Greyhound Racing Association.

. A picture will be found on page 18.

MANSIONS TO BE LET

THE "LABOUR COLLEGE" SCHEME

Frances, Countess of Warwick, wishes to let Easton Lodge, Dunmow, and park of 800 acres. The mansion contains large reception rooms and 22 principal bedrooms and dressing rooms. It is electrically lighted and has central heating. The estate has been in the family's possession for centuries. The gardens and grounds extend to 40 acres. Messrs. Hampton and Sons (St. James's-square) are the agents.

In 1925 Lady Warwick's offer of Easton Lodge to the Labour Party was announced in *The Times*. The proposed use of the seat as a "Labour College" was discussed by the General Council of the Trade Union Congress. Acceptance of the offer of the mansion and 1,000 acres was formally notified on January 28, 1926. In that year the matter was further considered, and a proposal to raise £50,000, by a levy spread over three years, was negatived. In *The Times* of December 31, 1926, the withdrawal of the offer of the seat was announced.

Lord Scarsdale has instructed Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley (Hanover-square) to let Kedleston Hall, Derbyshire, furnished. It contains paintings, mostly old masters, and there are 6,000 acres of shooting and three miles of trout fishing. Beaumanor Park, one of the seats in the Quorn Country, is to be let furnished with 3,800 acres of shooting by the same firm.

CONTROL OF A CLUB

Following a police raid on the Tipton (Staffordshire) Conservative Club, seven persons on Wednesday were fined a total of £60 for licensing offences. Subsequently four members of the club committee who were at the club at the time were summoned for aiding and abetting. The prosecution contended that club members had a proprietorial interest in the property and its effects and were responsible if they permitted the law to be broken while they were on the premises. The defence was that control was invested in the whole committee and not in individual members. The MAGISTRATE decided to convict, and fined the four members £5 each.

THE SALE ROOM

OLD FURNITURE AND TAPESTRIES

Christie's sale yesterday of old furniture, decorative objects, and tapestry included the properties of the late Major John Hunter Reynolds, of Grays, Essex, of the late Mr. F. J. Tompson, of Parkside, Wimbledon, and others, the total being £7,572.

The more important prices were realized by some of the anonymous properties, and these included a suite of Louis XV. furniture, a settee and eight fauteuils with gilt frameworks carved with flowers, upholstered in flowered cream silk brocade, stamped L. Delanois, which fetched 720 guineas (H. Simmons). Two Queen Anne walnut chairs, carved with shells, &c., brought 430 guineas (M. Harris); a pair of Chippendale mahogany armchairs, pierced with lattice-work in the Chinese taste—100 guineas; a Georgian mahogany bookcase, 6ft. wide—190 guineas (both bought by Messrs. Mallett); a pair of Louis XV. ormolu andirons designed as scrollwork and foliage, 18in. high—105 guineas (Speelman); an Italian walnut commode carved with amorini supporting a coat-of-arms, 65in. wide, 16th century—285 guineas (I. R. Thomas); another, with a shield painted with a coat-of-arms, 6ft. wide, 16th century—160 guineas (Bossi); a pair of panels of mortlake tapestry woven with a vineyard scene and children, signed T. Poyntz, 17th century, the larger panel about 10ft. by 10ft.—600 guineas (Benjamin); and a panel of Flemish tapestry, with a subject from Roman history, about 10ft. by 15ft., 16th century—270 guineas (Mason). In the Reynolds property a mirror in frame of embroidery with figures of Charles I. and Henrietta Maria in stump work and classical portraits in coloured silks on satin, 35in. by 30in., fetched 480 guineas (I. R. Thomas).

THE BIBBY COLLECTION

Messrs. Robinson and Fisher concluded yesterday at Willis's Rooms the two days' sale of the Old English furniture tapestries, carpets, &c., of the late Mr. Frank Bibby, of Hardwicke Grange, Hadnall, Shrewsbury. The total amounted to £7,700. A fine Agra carpet of Ispahan design, red ground with floral design, 24½ft. by 15ft., fetched 660 guineas (Oundjian); a panel of 18th-century Brussels tapestry, with a landscape and pastoral figures after Boucher, 16ft. by nearly 8ft.—400 guineas (Camerons); a Chinese tortoiseshell lacquer cabinet with gold lacquer decorations, and chased gilt metal mounts, 40in. wide—380 guineas (Mallett); a set of six Adam carved gilt elbow chairs, upholstered in silk tapestry—95 guineas (M. Harris); Thomas Chippendale, "The Director," 1762, third edition—£120 (Batsford); a set of six hunting pictures by J. N. Sartorius, each 17in. by 14in., signed and dated—300 guineas (Holliday); and a fine Agra carpet by Ispahan design, red ground with floral design, 19½ft. by 12½ft.—1,000 guineas (Oundjian).

A PERUVIAN SYRINX

Sotheby's two days' sale of antiquities from various sources realized £2,086. A Peruvian syrinx or huayra-puhura, of varnished soft stone, 6.2in. broad, 5.3in. deep, and from .50in. to .70in. thick, the property of Major C. H. Rawdon, Downrew House, Bishop's Tawton, N. Devon, fetched £330 (Leslie); this interesting instrument, similar to the syrinx of the ancients, would seem to be of a date considerably earlier than that of the Spanish conquest. It was given by General Paroissien, who obtained it in Peru, to Joshua Rawdon in 1820. Among other properties, a Greek head of a woman in Parian marble, 4¼in. high, on marble base, 450-400 B.C., brought £125; a bowl of glazed clay, 2¼in. high, 6¼in. across, Greek work of the Hellenistic period, £110; a cylinder seal of gold over a core, 1in. long, Phœnician work, from a tomb at Gebeil (Byblos), £125 (all three bought by Spink); a Celtic silver brooch of penannular form, the long pin and the two ends of the ring terminating in bulbs in the form of thistle heads, 7¼in. long, 10th century A.D., £72 (Tessier); and a black-figured amphora, 15¾in. high, Attic of the middle of the sixth century B.C., £75 (Burney).

The annual meeting of the London Diocesan Council for Rescue Work will be held, under the Lord Mayor's presidency, at the Mansion House on Friday at 3 o'clock. The Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of Kensington will speak.

ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF AUSTRIA

EXHIBITION IN LONDON

Mr. Arthur Henderson, Secretary for Foreign Affairs, opened at the London School of Economics yesterday an exhibition arranged to illustrate the economic progress of Austria since the stabilization of the currency of the country in the autumn of 1922.

Except for some maps in relief, photographs and dioramic models of Alpine scenery, and a few miscellaneous exhibits, the interest of the exhibition is to be found in an extensive series of diagrams which give an idea of the extent to which Austria has so far surmounted the principal obstacles which threatened her economic existence after the War. Where comparison can be instructive, Germany, Czechoslovakia, and Switzerland—Austria's economically important neighbours—and the United Kingdom have been considered. Among the subjects treated in the charts and diagrams are public revenue and expenditure, the principal sources of revenue, the use made of the League of Nations Loan, the rate of exchange, general business activity, the exploitation of water-power, the electrification of Federal railways, rationalization, labour conditions, the cost of living, and the output of various industries. It is noted that rationalization of production has in many cases lowered costs and increased output. Although equally favourable results have not been attained in all industries, the policy has on the whole proved satisfactory. Concerning public revenue and expenditure, it is stated that in 1929 the whole of the Government expenditure could be defrayed without external help.

PROFESSOR GREGORY presided at the opening ceremony.

The AUSTRIAN MINISTER (Baron Franckenstein) said that during the past 10 years he had had many occasions to witness and testify to the generous assistance which the British Government had given to Austria. The exhibition would show how Austria had surmounted difficulties and had gone along the road of progress. Austria had a great inheritance of culture and art; but works of art and crafts had been excluded from the exhibition because they wished to emphasize the energy, resourcefulness, and technical skill of the nation in the sphere of economics. They were proud that the reconstruction of Austria had served, with some modifications, as an example for the reconstruction of other countries, and they were proud also that during the loan negotiations the Austrians had succeeded in inducing the Americans to participate for the first time after the War in the financial reconstruction of Europe.

Mr. HENDERSON congratulated the organizers of the exhibition, and spoke of the recovery of Austria as one of the most remarkable, constructive, and encouraging episodes in the history of Europe since the War. This recovery had been due in part to the friendly cooperation of Powers and interests outside Austria, but if the desire of those Powers and interests to see Austria reorganized and fortified had been fulfilled it was because Austria herself had believed in her own destiny and had been prepared to work hard to make that destiny a successful reality. In the Foreign Office they followed the developments of Austrian political and economic life with a closer solicitude than was perhaps generally realized. What they saw inspired them with confidence that the same qualities of wisdom, moderation, and patience which had distinguished the conduct of Austrian affairs recently would continue to ensure to her the enjoyment of that place in the public life of Europe to which she was justly entitled.

The exhibition, which will remain open until April 5, has been arranged by a committee of representatives of Austrian public and economic life, called together by the Vienna Chamber of Commerce.

Among those who had accepted invitations to be present were:—

The Spanish, German, Portuguese, Italian, Belgian, Argentine, and Polish Ambassadors; the Swiss, Swedish, Estonian, Greek, Bulgarian, Hungarian, Bolivian, and Chilean Ministers; Lord Parmoor, Mr. Pethick Lawrence, M.P., Dr. Hugh Dalton, M.P., Mr. S. F. Perry, M.P., Mr. G. M. Gillett, M.P., Mr. W. R. Smith, M.P., Sir Maurice Hankey, Dr. Thomas Jones, Sir Robert Vansittart, Sir Edward Crowe, Sir Henry Cole, Sir John Anderson, Sir Warren Fisher, Sir Richard Hopkins, Sir Sydney Chapman, Mr. Percy Ashley, Sir Arthur Robinson, Sir Charles Howell Thomas, Mr. H. V. Taylor, Sir Horace Wilson, Sir Montagu Barlow, Sir Basil Blackett, Professor Bowley, Sir Maurice de Bunsen, Sir Howard d'Egville, Lord Dickinson, Sir Howard Frank, Dr. Otto Friedländer, Sir William Goode, Mr. F. J. Hannon, M.P., Sir Lynden Macassey, Sir Clive Morrison-Bell, M.P., Sir Gordon Nairne, Dr. Richard Reisch, President of the Austrian National Bank, Lord Riddell, Mr. Rennie Smith, M.P., Sir Henry Strakosch, Sir Percy Vincent, Lord Wakefield, Mr. John Walter, Sir Ralph Wedgwood, Mr. Wilson Fox, and the Dean of Windsor.

News in Brief

Alterations to omnibus and tramcar stopping places in Lower Clapton-road at Median-road are to be put into operation on April 2.

John Bruen, a colliery fireman, employed at Lyme Pit, Haydock, was fined £1 at Newton-le-Willows yesterday for having in his possession in the mine six detonators not in locked canisters.

Mr. Frederick Horner, for 32 years clerk to the Newton Abbot Board of Guardians, died in his office yesterday, after attending the final meeting of the board and a luncheon at which he received a presentation.

A portion of Kent-road, St. Mary Cray, collapsed without warning yesterday afternoon, leaving a hole 10ft. by 6ft. The collapse is believed to be due to the action of subterranean water. All traffic has been diverted.

A number of watches were stolen early yesterday morning from the premises of Messrs. Greene and Calvert, jewellers, Shudehill, Manchester. A window was smashed and a piece of brick was found on the pavement near-by.

In sentencing William Greighton, 25, to three years' penal servitude for cattle-stealing Judge Gleeson, of the Circuit Criminal Court at Roscrea, Co. Tipperary, said he was satisfied that the prisoner's mind was abnormal the direction of an inclination to remove other people's property.

Three men in a motor-car made a "smash and grab" raid on a branch shop of Messrs. R. and E. Redappie, tobacconists and confectioners, in Lordship-lane, East Dulwich, yesterday. They were disturbed by a policeman, and drove off. The constable chased them in another car but failed to overtake them.

For the first time in the history of the port all berths in the Great Ocean Dock at Southampton will to-day be occupied by ships of one company—namely, the Mauretania, Aquitania, Laconia, and Ausonia. The Carinthia lies at another berth, and the total tonnage of the Cunard vessels in the port will be 130,000.

Mr. J. W. Ogden, formerly president of the Weavers' Amalgamation, was buried at Heywood yesterday. Two hundred delegates, representing 80 trade union organizations, attended, among those present being Mr. T. H. Gill, M.P. (National Labour Party), Mr. W. J. Tout, M.P., Sir David Shackleton, and the Mayors of Heywood, Oldham, and Blackburn.

NEWS IN ADVERTISEMENTS

The following items are taken from the advertisement columns in this issue of *The Times*, where details will be found:—

The London County Council invite tenders for the construction of a new concrete river wall in front of Wandsworth Park. (p. 1)

The Corporation of Bristol invite applications for the post of Director of the Municipal Museum and Art Gallery. (p. 3)

The Port of London Authority give notice that they will cause to be offered for sale by public auction on April 10, for recovery of rates, rent, and charges due thereon, sundry parcels of wine and spirits, &c. (p. 26)

An electrical engineer is required for service on the Nizam's State Railways. (p. 3)

The Charity Commissioners propose to establish a scheme for the regulation of the charity of John Came, under the management of the Cordwainers' Company of the City of London. (p. 26)

NEW DIRECTOR OF BIRMINGHAM CITY ORCHESTRA

It was announced last

Selfridge & Co., Ltd.
(Editorial Rooms), London.
NOTE.—This space is occupied every day by an article reflecting the policies, principles, and opinions of this House of Business upon various points of public interest.
SELFRIDGE & CO., LTD.

THE FAILURE OF BRITISH BROADCASTING—I.

By CALLISTHENES

The heading we have chosen for this article is an assertion and an assertion which would stand even if we could not give the reasons for the failure or suggest a means by which the failure could have been avoided, and manufacturers of Wireless Sets are made painfully aware of this unfortunate condition.

Broadcasting is a failure unless people listen in. There is no use in confusing the issue by talking about the quality of the programmes when it is a quality that fails to attract. The perfect newspaper, for example, which exists only as a specimen in the British Museum is by that fact not a perfect newspaper. "Getting it sold" is the preliminary condition of such perfection. The so-called perfect broadcasting programme which is ignored or listened to only as a last resort is by that very fact not a perfect programme. Popularity and an evident desire to listen to the programme must be the preliminary conditions of excellence.

That part of the British Public who would ordinarily look to broadcasting as a happy entertainment each evening find themselves less and less inclined to do so because the programmes are so dull and uninteresting, and we and other distributors, as well as all manufacturers of Wireless Sets, are seriously feeling this reaction.

British Wireless Sets are as good, as well finished, and as cheap as any in the world. Very few manufacturers when they started a few years ago in the manufacturing of sets did so with any exaggerated idea as to what their available market was, but now for the last six months or more these same manufacturers have been striving with little success to make of their undertakings a splendid industry for this country.

To try to make a great business of the manufacture of Wireless Sets with the present programmes which are offered each day is like attempting to sell motor-cars in a country where the roads are so bad and so uninviting as to make motoring entirely undesirable.

We therefore plead for brighter, more interesting and more attractive programmes which will, by their charm, win a continually greater number of listeners. If this is done the effort to make the manufacture of Wireless Sets a splendid industry in this country is quite possible.

Selfridge & Co., Ltd.

FURNITURE.

SECOND-HAND HIGH-CLASS MODERN ENGLISH AND CONTINENTAL—FINE REPRODUCTIONS, GENUINE ANTIQUES AND WORKS OF ART. Removed for convenience of Sale from numerous West End Mansions and various sources, including many items from the following important Collections:—LANSDOWNE HOUSE, The PRINCESS CLEY (by Palace), LADY [illegible] (decd.), Mary Anna, DUCHESS of ABERCORN (decd.), third EARL of DURHAM, K.G. (decd.).

GENUINE ANTIQUE FOUR-POST BEDS, Tallboy and Shaped-front Chests, Corner Washstands, Wine Stands, Toilet Mirrors, Sofa Tables, Bow-front Wardrobes and Dressing Tables, 1,000 CARPETS and RUGS, including Wilton, Axminster, Turkey, Persian, Chinese, Aubusson, &c. A quantity of pile carpets offered at 2s. 9d. per yard, a large number of square carpets in various designs from 30s. each.

750 SETTEES and LOUNGE EASY CHAIRS, covered morocco leather, heavy woven art tapestries, rich silk, and in guaranteed velvet and art linens, all being of excellent quality and in most cases equal to new. SEVERAL SMALL LOUNGE EASY CHAIRS offered at 45s. each; small-size LOUNGE EASY CHAIRS in REAL HIDE, 54ns. Larger-size LOUNGE EASY CHAIRS from £4 17s. 6d. to 12ns.; well-made SPRUNG CHESTERFIELD SETTEES, 5ns.; LARGE-SIZE CHESTERFIELD AND OTHER SETTEES, many with loose down pillow seats and backs, from £7 15s. to £8ns.

THE DINING, RECEPTION ROOMS, LOUNGES, and LIBRARIES comprise a magnificent collection of Walnut, Mahogany, and Old Oak Furniture, in styles of Commonwealth, Queen Anne, Georgian, Hepplewhite, and Adam, the small complete suites including set of Chairs, Sideboard, Table, &c., offered for 10 guineas, the more elaborate sets ranging up to 200 guineas, many of these exquisite sets having cost over double the figure now asked to clear. Quantity of Cottage Wheelback Chairs 5s.

500 COMPLETE BED ROOMS, including 36 SOLID OAK CLUB BED-ROOM SUITES, with full-sized Bedsteads and Mattresses, offered at £5 10s. set.

60 fine Walnut, Mahogany, Lacquer, Satinwood, Enamel, in English and Continental styles, from £9 15s. up to 250ns., many originally costing over double.

A LARGE NUMBER of PIANOFORTES by eminent makers, ranging from 16ns. to 150ns.

OLD ENGLISH CHIMING GRANDFATHER and BRACKET CLOCKS. IMPORTANT COLLECTION OF STATUARY, PICTURES, SILVER and SHEFFIELD PLATE, quantity of fine Old Cut Glass, BED and TABLE LINENS, A LARGE QUANTITY OF OFFICE FURNITURE, including IRON SAFES, ROLL-TOP DESKS, PEDESTAL DESKS, BOOKCASES, &c., &c.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE (7) POST FREE.

ON SALE DAILY, 9 till 7 (Thursdays close at 1 o'clock). Any item may be purchased separately, can remain warehoused free for 12 months or delivered on any part. Settlement of account can be arranged to suit customer's convenience.

AT THE EXTENSIVE GALLERIES OF THE FURNITURE & FINE ART DEPOSITORIES, Ltd. (By Royal Appointment to H.M. the King of Spain.)
PARK-STREET, UPPER-STREET, ISLINGTON, LONDON, N.1. 'Phone: North 3560.
Omnibuses Nos. 144a, 43a, 142a, 149a, 44, 19, and 30 pass the door. CAB FARES ALLOWED TO ALL CUSTOMERS. Within ten minutes of the West End. [Adv.

For LOSS OF APPETITE, ACIDITY, FLATULENCE,

coated tongue, bad breath, headache, take on rising or retiring ½ to 1 tumbler of

Hunyadi János

NATURAL APERIENT WATER

Physicians and specialists in stomach and intestinal complaints emphasise the fact that Hunyadi János is an ideal and unrivalled aperient. All good Chemists sell it.

F.B.I. FILM GROUP AND BRITISH FILMS

A special report dealing with the general question of improved production of British films has been prepared by a sub-committee of the Film Group of the Federation of British Industries, and this will be submitted to the Film Group at their next meeting on Tuesday. The report, it is understood, proposes the following amendments to the Films Act:—The elimination of the requirement that a scenario writer must be a British subject; the removal of the clause stipulating that 75 per cent. of salaries, &c., must be paid to British subjects; and new provisions that further films for quota purposes must cost not less than £10,000 to produce.

The Broadcasting Programmes for today and Broadcasting Notes will be found on page 7

Entertainments

LONDON PAVILION

COCHRAN'S 1930 REVUE

By Beverley Nichols. Music by Vivian Ellis and Beverley Nichols. Ballets by Boris Kochno with music by Lord Berners and Henri Sauguet.

Certainly it begins pleasantly with a burlesqued talkie by British Instructional with Miss Maisie Gay intervening, and presently dissolving from stage to screen. Next appear Mr. Cochran's remarkable Young Ladies, extremely accomplished and dressed by Miss Doris Zinkeisen in a brilliant and most sweetly flowing liquefaction of gold. So far, so promising. Then, at the point where individuality is necessary to convert a *revue* from a spectacle into an entertainment and from an entertainment into something that may almost be a work of art, individuality fails to appear. You drift from scene to scene, from song to song, whistling in vain for the cowardly breeze. Madame Tussaud's, 1980, turns out to be a laborious edition of "Who's Who"; "Song of My Heart" has an air and might be a graceful decoration to a musical comedy; "In a Venetian Theatre"—the Young Ladies again!—is a brief, delightful decoration; Miss Ada-May's songs are the sharp, harsh converse of sentimentality—but the *revue* is not moving; the evening has reached Scene Ten and is not yet alive.

Scene 10 itself is a ballet, but the fortune of this *revue* is not in its ballets. Nothing is more depressing than the seriousness of ballet that, scorning to be beautiful, is not informed with the compensating emotion of the grotesque. M. Serge Lifar can indeed dance. If we happen not to enjoy his dancing because it always seems to be approaching, but never to reach, a caricature of its own solemnity, we may still admire his accomplishment; but Mme. Nikitina does not offer an equivalent reward. The ballets, in brief, do not justify the claims implied in them, and it is not until we meet Miss Maisie Gay selling flowers in Piccadilly that there is a recovery. The sequence of scenes through Piccadilly at various dates is a charming one. It gives an opportunity to Fowler and Tamara, whose dancing throughout the evening has genuine life and grace, and it opens the way to "Heaven," where Mr. Oliver Messel's white scene and white dresses are lovely things with precisely that flash of an artist in them that so much of the entertainment lacks.

Of what use to follow in detail the course of the second part? Here, as in the first, Miss Maisie Gay, Mr. Roy Royston, Miss Joan Clarkson, and Mr. Douglas Byng variously but mildly amuse us; here, too, a ballet hangs heavily, and Mr. Cochran's Young Ladies—a stand-by in all misfortune—move lightly; here Mr. Jack Powell is astonishingly active with a pair of drum-sticks. But once more the dresses and the scenes surpass all else. To Mr. Messel, Mr. Rex Whistler, and Miss Doris Zinkeisen belong the honours of the evening, and their predominance is too conspicuous to be comfortable.

GREEK PLAY IN MODERN DRESS

BRADFIELD PRODUCTION OF "THE ACHARNIANS"

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

Bradfield College is famous for its performances of Greek plays. The latest one is a performance of scenes from *The Acharnians* of Aristophanes, by the Upper Sixth Classical in ancient Greek but in modern dress, which took place in the Gray Pit on March 26. The performance was not a public one, the audience consisting mainly of members of the school.

The chief interest of the performance, which was organized in a very short space of time as an end-of-term diversion, lay in the possibilities that a modern wardrobe provides in bringing out the humour of the Greek. The chorus of charcoal-burners were arrayed in the highly characteristic costume of a personage familiar to many generations of Bradfieldians. Amphitheus entered scarlet in the face, in the shorts and vest of the College athletic team. The servant of Euripides was a perfect butler. The Megarian appeared in the full costume of a Scottish chieftain. Nicarchus entered on a bicycle clad as a comic policeman. Besides these there were innumerable touches of local significance which kept a large audience in a high state of amusement for an hour and a half.

While it is true that much of the humour was rather remotely connected with the Greek, the performance, nevertheless, had a distinct importance from the educational viewpoint. It has always been claimed that the Bradfield Greek plays are many times justified by their making the classics live as no classroom reading can ever hope to do, and this lighthearted presentation of Aristophanes, though in no way to be compared with the triennial tragedies for finish and importance, was unquestionably another instance of the value of the Bradfield tradition. The acting throughout was of the usual high standard, and must have been pleasing to those whose business it will be to cast the 1931 *Aniigone*.

ROYAL CHORAL SOCIETY

"THE DREAM OF GERONTIUS"

For the second time in the present week *The Dream of Gerontius* has been well performed. The Royal Choral Society, singing in the Albert Hall last night, were not able to give a performance so finished in detail as the earlier one owing to the natural difficulties of concert giving in that building, but the broad outline was better in respect of *tempi*, Dr. Sargent's being more vivid—quicker in the chorus of demons, slower in the final chorus. Tonal balance is the real difficulty, and, apart from smaller points, the semi-chorus might with advantage have been rather bigger. The full effect of the large numbers was felt in "Praise to the Holiest," where the tone became brilliant; the soft singing was consistently good.

Mr. Steuart Wilson sang the part of Gerontius. His special skill in the declamation of words was valuable throughout, but it was in the first part that his singing was specially notable for its deliberation and significant phrasing. Miss Balfour was not so good as on Tuesday night. Possibly she deemed a slower delivery necessary in the larger hall, but the actual effect was a lagging rhythm, in which she was continually "late on herself," as rowing men say. Mr. Harold Williams sang in a forthright legato style well suited to the Priest. The discretion of Mr. Arnold Greir in the use of the dangerous power of the organ was commendable. The hall was well filled, which seems to indicate that evening concerts offer a profitable variation to Saturday afternoons.

MUSICAL COPYRIGHT BILL

Further evidence on behalf of the Performing Rights Society was heard yesterday by a Select Committee of the House of Commons on the Musical Copyright Bill, who sat *in camera* for over an hour.

When the public were admitted Mr. Leslie Boosey continued his evidence on behalf of the society. He was asked if any variation was ever made in the tariffs laid down by his society. He replied that it depended upon circumstances. The vast bulk of performances took place under licences which were covered by agreements with other bodies. The licence was the basis and it was not varied unless good reason was shown by the persons who applied for the variation.

Questioned as to the arrangement his society had with the British Broadcasting Corporation, Mr. Boosey said there was a working arrangement that applied to every one. The society had only an annual contract which was renewed year by year. They always got on very well with the B.B.C., and there had never been any trouble.

The Committee adjourned until April 3.

RECITALS OF THE WEEK

MISS ELECTRA RINALDINI

At her recital in the Wigmore Hall on Monday, Miss Electra Rinaldini sang a group of old Italian airs and some modern French and Spanish songs. Miss Rinaldini's voice has a pleasing quality and is generally well managed, except that the high notes need more steadiness and fuller tone. She was at her best in the Italian airs and when soft singing and smooth phrasing were required, for she lacks at present the grand manner necessary for the air from Handel's *Julius Cæsar*, "Piangerò mia sorte ria." In the French group there was not enough point in the enunciation of the words, which is of the first importance in the singing of French songs. Perhaps the singer was put out by a lapse of memory in Debussy's "Beau Soir." The Spanish songs, too, were rather colourless and insufficiently rhythmical. Mr. Harold Craxton played the accompaniments admirably.

MISS PERNEL AND MISS LONG

Caricature to be successful requires that we shall recognize its victim in his distorted image. Even in literature and drawing we may miss the point of the joke, and in music it is always more difficult to see it. Van Dieren's "Sonatina Tyroica," which was included in the recital given by Miss Orrea Pernel and Miss Kathleen Long at the Grotrian Hall on Wednesday, would sound very like any other dull and uninspired music, were we not primed with the knowledge that it represents a tiro's attempt to apply his academic studies to composition. Just as the late Mr. Ladbroke Brown's style vacillated between reminiscences of Shakespeare and Webster and of Swinburne and Stephen Phillips, Mr. van Dieren's tiro draws inspiration now from Beethoven and Franck, now from Liszt and Weber. And just as Mr. Beerbohm's wit is more effective in the study than in the theatre, so this sonatina would probably be more mirth-provoking at a musical party for connoisseurs than in a concert-hall, where it seemed too long and required too much explanation. It should be played, one imagines, with more showiness than appeared in this somewhat tame performance.

MISS JOYCE McGOWN CLARK

A pianoforte recital was given at the Æolian Hall on Tuesday night by Miss Joyce McGown Clark. Her playing gave a decided impression of musicality in spite of the inevitable immaturity of youth and inexperience. Her boldness in attempting Beethoven's Sonata in E, Opus 109, may be said to have been justified, since there was a genuine attempt at interpretation. The opening movement has an exaltation of mood which cannot be realized unless understanding and technique go hand in hand. Miss Clark's performance may not have been completely controlled, but at any rate it had warmth. Another difficult work to interpret was the Chromatic Fantasia. Here the playing was clear in execution, but too uncertain in rhythm to be satisfactory.

KUTCHER STRING QUARTET

The last of the Kutcher String Quartet subscription concerts was held at the American Women's Club on Tuesday night. The club music-room, unfortunately, is not an ideal place acoustically for strings, the resonance being of a kind which seems to give a somewhat bitter quality to the tone, especially in a *forte*. As one of the chief merits of Mr. Kutcher's organization is the incisiveness and rhythmical vigour of the playing, this quality was accentuated. With the pianoforte the effect was decidedly better, and Baron F. d'Erlanger's quintet, he himself taking part, fell more agreeably on the ear than did the quartet in D flat of Dohnanyi. D'Erlanger's music may not be of a very individual kind, but it is smoothly and effectively written. There is not very much individuality in Dohnanyi's early quartet either, except perhaps in the texture which gives colour to material strongly flavoured by Brahms and Schubert. The programme was completed with Beethoven's Opus 18, No. 2.

EDUCATION AIDED BY CITY GUILDS

THE LORD MAYOR'S TRIBUTE

The LORD MAYOR, who was accompanied by the Lady Mayoress, presided at the customary annual dinner given at the Mansion House last night to the Masters and Prime Wardens of the livery companies of the City of London.

In proposing the toast in their honour the Lord Mayor mentioned that the dinner was given as some acknowledgment of the hospitality he and the Lady Mayoress had received from the City Guilds, of which there were some 76 still in existence. They did an enormous amount of good in many directions, especially in the education and training which was afforded by the finest schools and technical institutes of the day, and they had devoted more than £1,000,000 to the City and Guilds of London Institute in the last 30 or 40 years.

SQUADRON LEADER R. C. LANE, Acting Master of the Mercers' Company, replied.

LORD MOYNIHAN, president of the Royal College of Surgeons, proposed the toast of "The University of London," and LORD BEAUCHAMP, Chancellor of the University, in responding, said that the university was deeply conscious of the obligation which it owed to the City of London for help received. Excellent colleges and schools were monuments to the public spirit and high conception of responsibility felt by the City Companies. London was not only a great financial and commercial centre, but a great educational centre. The University of London was an Imperial university, with students from every British Colony. Unfortunately, the university had no home of its own, but it was hoped that next year the foundation-stone would be laid on the site behind the British Museum.

Among others present were:—

Major-General Sir John and Lady Bradford, Sir George Truscott, Sir Louis Newton, Sir William Coates, Sir William Pyke, Lady Batho, the Sheriffs, Major and Mrs. Tasker, Sir Frederick and Lady Kenyon, Sir Thomas and Lady Neave, Sir Kynaston and Lady Studd, Sir Burton and Lady Chadwick, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Cecil and Lady Levita, Sir William and Lady Baddeley, Sir Adrian and Lady Pollock, Sir Henry and Lady Davenport, and Sir William Soulsby.

THE ALDERSHOT SHOW

PROGRAMME FOR FOUR DAYS IN JULY

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

ALDERSHOT, MARCH 27

The annual show of the Aldershot Command will take place on July 2, 3, 4, and 5, and as before will cover the Tattoo arena at Rushmoor.

Although the committee has decided on the simpler title, "The Aldershot Show," this does not indicate any abandonment of items which last year were as popular as the Horse Show. There are prospects of additions to the programme in every section. The Horse Show has 44 classes, against 41 last year, and the Hound Show has grown from 19 to 26. The Empire Exhibition will need some 55,000 sq. ft. of turf in addition to the judging rings for its tents, and the Vocational Training Centre will require as much space for exhibits of the students.

On the entertainment side there will be the customary instrumental concerts by massed regimental bands and the "activity rides" by cavalry regiments of the Command—this year the 8th Hussars and the 14th/20th Hussars; but it is proposed to dispense with the Highland pipers and to substitute something in the nature of a tattoo in military evolutions with music by the drums of the 1st Guards Brigade.

Necessarily the Horse Show classes are largely military, but the schedule still contains numerous open classes, among which are jumping and handy hunter competitions. There is also one open class for private coaches, and it is expected that the Coaching Club will hold a meet in the arena.

BRIGHTON MUNICIPAL ORCHESTRA

The municipal orchestra of Brighton was discussed at a meeting of the Brighton Town Council yesterday, when the Aquarium Committee proposed that the orchestra should be engaged on a contract of three years, with not less than 27 players in the summer and 16 in the winter. The committee also suggested that there should be a musical festival every winter. ALDERMAN CHARLES KINGSTON pointed out that up to the end of March the expenditure on the orchestra had exceeded the revenue from it by £3,600. He suggested that the orchestra should be engaged on only one year's contract.

ALDERMAN R. MAJOR, chairman of the Aquarium Committee, urged that a musical festival would advertise Brighton, and other members who were in favour of retaining the orchestra for three years said that the loss on the Aquarium would decrease year by year. The proposals of the Aquarium Committee were eventually carried.

TRUNK ROADS AND BY-PASSES

BRITISH MOTOR NUMBER OF "THE TIMES"

The road improvement and development works which have been completed or are contemplated by the highway authorities responsible for the eight trunk routes of Great Britain will be explained by Mr. Rees Jeffreys in the fifth British Motor Number of *The Times*, which will be published, gratis, and as part of the ordinary issue of the paper, next Tuesday, April 1.

These eight trunk routes are the Great North road, the Carlisle road, the Holyhead road, the London-Oxford-Fishguard road, the London-Bath-Bristol-Plymouth road, the Folkestone road, the Great Yarmouth road, and the Liverpool-Hull road. They run through the districts of 42 county councils, and the work carried out under the various schemes involves road widening, improvement of the surfaces, drainage, alignment and grading, the widening and strengthening of bridges, the extension of restricted sight lines, and the provision of by-passes and diversions. The article will be illustrated by a full page map of these eight trunk routes, showing the by-passes completed, under construction, or authorized or proposed. Sir Henry Maybury will discuss the question of traffic control on the highways, particularly in reference to the regulation of traffic in cities and towns by automatic electric signals; and Mr. Mervyn O'Gorman will write on the control and self-control of pedestrians.

Many other subjects of interest to motorists and to the travelling public will be dealt with in the Number, including the railways and road transport, the haulage of goods by road, gearing and gear changing, motor transport services in the Dominions and in India, speed, its uses and dangers, road accidents and first aid, safer driving, third-party risks, parking and garaging, and the heavy oil engine. The Number will be fully illustrated.

BROMPTON HOSPITAL MEETING

LORD DAVIDSON ABSENT THROUGH ILLNESS

The annual Court of Governors of the Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest, Brompton, was held at the hospital yesterday. In the absence of Archbishop Lord Davidson, the Duke of Wellington presided.

Mr. GEORGE A. MACMILLAN, chairman of the committee of management, read the following letter from Lord Davidson:—

"I have, as you know, been looking forward with real interest and satisfaction to being with you at the Brompton Hospital next Thursday and to showing by my presence my admiration for the remarkable work which is done therein. But the unfortunate facts are these: I have been laid up in bed for nearly a fortnight with a very unpleasant and very painful kind of whitlow, for I know not what else to call it, on my right hand. This has caused general weakness and ill-health, and my doctors are vehemently opposed to my taking part in any meetings for some little time—in fact, they absolutely prohibit it. I am to stay in bed for the present, for they are clear, they say, that rest and quiet are essential if I am to regain my normal health. I dislike failing you intensely, on personal grounds, and I dislike failing the hospital, but you will see that I am acting solely under doctors' orders, which it would be folly for me to disregard. Will you express my intense disappointment and regret to the authorities at Brompton, and believe me that I cannot help myself?—I am yours sincerely,—DAVIDSON OF LAMBETH."

The report of the committee of management, which was adopted, showed that over 2,400 new in-patients had been admitted for treatment during the year and that the average daily number of beds occupied had been 457. The out-patient attendances numbered 39,308. The work of the institution had been greatly facilitated by the extensive reconstruction schemes which were completed last year and which had resulted in an entirely new and enlarged X-ray department capable of dealing with 10,000 cases annually, new operating theatres, and a surgical unit of 25 beds. Over £6,000 was provided by patients themselves towards the cost of their treatment.

THE SYLVAN DEBATING CLUB

TRAINING FOR PUBLIC SPEAKING

The annual dinner of the Sylvan Debating Club, which was founded by the late Lord Northcliffe's father in 1868, was held at the Hotel Victoria last night, when the president, DR. G. MARTIN, was in the chair. The guest of the evening was Lord Russell of Killowen.

Mr. CECIL HARMSWORTH, responding to the toast of "The Club," proposed by Mr. A. H. SIDNEY WOOLF, said that a London newspaper had been discussing the alleged decadence of the influence of Parliament. In his opinion, that decadence was attributable to the endless talk in the House of Commons. He had 15 years' experience of the House, and it was the profuse and inconsequential chatter day by day which drove him into private life. He wished that every young man entering Parliamentary or legal life would take advantage of the training in public speaking which that club provided. Such profuse talking as took place in the House of Commons clogged the wheels of business and became a serious menace to the conduct of public affairs.

LORD RUSSELL, in acknowledging the toast of his health, proposed by his HONOUR JUDGE T. E. HAYDON, remarked that as the club did not exclude ladies from its debates it was free from the imputation conveyed once by a cynic who said that a man always joined a club for one of two reasons—either because he had a wife or because he had not. (Laughter.)

The toast of "The President" was proposed by Mr. E. E. BLUETT. Mr. C. A. WARD submitted the toast of "The Visitors," and CAPTAIN J. H. R. YARDLEY replied.

SITE FOR NEW LIVERPOOL CATHEDRAL

ROMAN CATHOLIC OFFER OF £100,000 REJECTED

At a special meeting yesterday the West Derby (Liverpool) Guardians rejected an offer of £100,000 made by the Roman Catholic authorities for the Brownlow Hill site and the disused institution for the proposed Roman Catholic Cathedral. The guardians, it was stated, had placed a reserve price of £125,000 on the site, although the Ministry of Health had approved of a price not under £100,000.

A month ago the guardians resolved, on the recommendation of their Finance Committee, to offer the property for sale by auction, with a reserve price. An amendment empowering the guardians' agents to accept £100,000 had previously been defeated by 29 votes to 28.

THE LITTLEHEATH WOODS

A BEAUTY SPOT NEAR CROYDON

The movement to acquire the beautiful Littleheath Woods at Selsdon, near Croydon, has made considerable progress during the past year, and it is hoped that the whole area of 52 acres will be opened to the public this summer. The land adjoining is being rapidly developed for building purposes, and it is felt very desirable that the opportunity should now be taken to secure this open space at the moderate price required.

Of the total cost of £5,700 two-thirds is being provided by the two local authorities—the Borough of Croydon and the urban district of Coulsdon and Purley—and one-third by public subscriptions, which now amount to £1,530, leaving £370 to be obtained in order to complete the scheme. The hon. secretary and treasurer is Mr. Malcolm G. Sharpe, of Little Langley, Sanderstead, Surrey.

HOUSE OF SCIENCE IN WESTMINSTER

£130,000 PROMISED FOR £350,000 SCHEME

The project to assemble all the chief chemical, metallurgical and mining societies in one new building at Westminster was outlined yesterday by Professor J. F. Thorpe in his presidential address to the Chemical Society at its annual meeting in Burlington House. He also put forward suggestions for securing ultimately a joint membership of the Chemical Society and the Society of Chemical Industry.

It is proposed that the central building for scientific and technical institutions shall be erected and equipped at a cost of £350,000, in Victoria-street, with the object of securing the close association between the scientific societies of the industries which has already been achieved in America and is in process of realization in France. The building will have a large common lecture-hall and a library of about 70,000 volumes. It is intended also to provide club facilities.

PROFESSOR THORPE'S ADDRESS

In his address PROFESSOR THORPE spoke of the development in science and industry resulting from the application of lessons learned during the War. He said the spirit of cooperation or rationalization was causing many groups dealing with related subjects to join together in their own and in the national interests. It was certain that the next 20 years would witness a struggle for supremacy in scientific effort and in the industrial application of science throughout the world which would be even more intense than was the struggle between the contending nations during the War. It must be recognized that the separation into isolated units of the organization dealing with the scientific and technical development of the three basic industries was not in accordance with the existing state of scientific knowledge, and that the nation and Empire could not utilize to the full the forces inherent in them unless some scheme could be devised by which close cooperation between these groups could be effected.

The need was urgent, because other nations, notably the French, were actively engaged in co-ordinating their chemical activities, and the Americans already had their Chemists' Club in New York. Unless, therefore, something was done, and that quickly, they would be handicapped in the struggle. It seemed that at last they were in a fair way to realize the Chemistry House of their needs at a cost which was about half what would be necessary if chemists were forced to act alone. They must look to the industries concerned to provide the greater proportion of what was required. When the general appeal was issued it would contain a list of definite promises amounting to £130,000, including some munificent personal donations, such as £10,000 from Mr. Robert Mond, £1,000 from Mr. Emile Mond, and £1,000 from Sir Robert Hadfield. A petition was sent to the Chancellor of the Exchequer asking for a Treasury contribution. The answer, however, was "*non-possumus*," although sympathy was expressed with the object in view.

He then discussed proposals for the first steps towards a union of the Chemical Society and the Society of Chemical Industry. He said it would probably require 12 months' work on the part of the joint committee to elaborate all the necessary details and explore every avenue leading in the desired direction.

The anniversary dinner of the Chemical Society was held in the evening at the Hotel Victoria, under the presidency of PROFESSOR J. F. THORPE. Among those present were:—

Lord Colwyn, Lord Wargrave, Sir William Bragg, Sir F. Gowland Hopkins, Sir Robert Robertson, Sir Arnold Wilson, Mr. F. E. Smith (secretary of the Royal Society), Sir William Hamer, Sir David Milne-Watson, Dr. Herbert Levinstein, Mr. A. Chaston Chapman, Dr. Georg von Hevesy, and Mr. Charles A. Hill.

FILM FORBIDDEN IN IRISH FREE STATE

Our Dublin correspondent telegraphs:—

I understand that the Free State film censor has forbidden the exhibition in the Free State of the sound film entitled *The Informer*, based on Mr. Liam O'Flaherty's novel of the same name. It seems that the censor objects to the film on the ground of its treatment of conditions in Dublin during the troubled times.

PICTURE THEATRES

ALHAMBRA, Leicester-square. Gerr. 5064. BERNICE CLAIRE and ALEX. GRAY in "NO, NO, NANETTE." Continuous from 12 noon. Talking, Singing, Colour. Old tunes and new.

ASTORIA. Gerrard 5528. Continuous performance. "ALF'S BUTTON," with Tubby Edlin (all-talking farce). Showing daily, at 12.40, 3.35, 6.30, and 9.25. Also Gaumont Sound News, &c., &c.

CAPITOL. Regent 4455. 12-11. "MIRTH and MELODY"; All-Talking and Singing. Showing daily at 12.10, 2.20, 6.25, and 9.35. Also A. E. W. Mason's "At the Villa Rose" (Talking), &c., &c., &c.

CARLTON, Haymarket. Dly., 2.45, 6 o'c., 8.45. Suns., 6 o'c., 8.45. MAURICE CHEVALIER in "THE LOVE PARADE," by Lubitsch. With Jeanette MacDonald, Lupino Lane. "Most Brilliant Talking Singing Film yet."—*D. News.* "Love Parade" starts at 3.15, 6.30, 9.15. All seats can be booked in advance. Prices from 2s. 4d. Reg. 2211.

EMPIRE, Leicester-square. 12-12. MARION DAVIES' All-Laughing, All-TALKING Comedy Hit, "NOT SO DUMB." Also LON CHANEY in "Where East is East." From 11.30 to 1 any seat (except loges) 1s. 6d.

KENSINGTON. (Western 3577.) 2 till 11. All-Talking. RICHARD DIX in "THE WHEEL OF LIFE." "Under the Greenwood Tree."

MARBLE ARCH PAVILION. GEORGE ARLISS in TALKING triumph "DISRAELI." Mickey Mouse in "Wild Waves"; Talking. "Secrets of Nature." Full programme commences at 2, 4.15, 6.30, and 8.45.

NEW GALLERY. Gerr. 9805. Ralph Lynn, Tom Walls, Mary Brough, Winifred Shotter in "ROOKERY NOOK" (All-Talking Farce), showing daily at 2.50, 6, and 9.10. Also British Movietone News, &c., &c.

PALACE THEATRE. 2.30 & 8.30. Commander Dyatt's "HUNTING TIGERS in INDIA." An ALL-TALKING EPIC of ADVENTURE. 2s. 4d. to 8s. 6d. Tel. Ger. 3741. LAST 2 DAYS.

PLAZA. Gigantic All-Talking Programme. FLORENZ ZIEGFELD'S Scintillating Revue Romance, "Glorifying the Show Girl," with Mary Eaton, Edward Crandall, Eddie Cantor, And NEIL HAMILTON, EVELYN BRENT in "Darkened Rooms," by Philip Gibbs. All-Talking Super Thriller. Admission, 1s. 6d., 11.45-1. Reg. 7201.

POLYTECHNIC THEATRE, Regent-street. Langham 1744. Premier presentation of "STAMPEDE," by Major and Mrs. Court Treatt. A Hundred Miles of Blazing Forest. 2.30, 5.30, 8.30.

REGAL, Marble Arch. European Premier of Richard Barthelmess in "SON OF THE GODS," daily at 1.0, 3.45, 6.35, and 9.25. Padd. 9911.

RIALTO, Piccadilly-circus (Reg. 2588). 12 to 11.30. DOROTHY MACKAILL in "THE GREAT DIVIDE." A Great Talkie Drama of the West. Also "THE WHIP," with ANNA Q. NILSON.

STOLL PICTURE THEATRE, Kingsway. Daily from 12.30. 'Phone, Holborn 3703. "THE SKY HAWK," with John Garrick and Helen Chandler; Dane Arthur Silent Comedy "ALL AT SEA"; Mickey Mouse Cartoon.

TIVOLI. Temple Bar 5222. Continuous Performance. "SHOW OF SHOWS"; 100 shows in one. (Talking, Singing.) 1.25, 4.5, 6.45, 9.25. Sessions 12.50, 3.10, 5.30, 8.30. 1,000 seats at 1s. 6d. between 12 and 1.

LECTURES AND MEETINGS

INSTITUTE OF BANKERS.—A PAPER on "The Bank for International Settlements" will be READ by SIR CHARLES A. ADDIS, K.C.M.G., on Thursday, April 3rd, 1930, at 5.30 p.m., in the Fur Trade Sale Room of the Hudson's Bay Company near Mansion House Station, E.C.4. A few visitor's tickets are available on application to the Secretary, 5, Bishopsgate, E.C.2.

EXHIBITIONS

AUSTRIA TO-DAY.
ECONOMIC EXHIBITION.
at
LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS.
HOUGHTON-STREET, Aldwych, Strand.
Open daily until 5th April, from 10 a.m.-8 p.m. Sat. 10 a.m.-1 p.m. Admission free.

Conducted Tours by Experts at 11 a.m. and 6 p.m. daily.

Lecture at School 31st March, by Dr. Reisch, President of the Austrian National Bank, with Sir Henry Strakosch in the Chair.

DAILY MAIL IDEAL HOME EXHIBITION, Olympia. 10 a.m.-10 p.m. Admission 2s. (incl. tax). 1s. after 6 p.m. "The House that Jill Built." "Nurseries of the Nations." "Gardens of the Artists." Nearly 600 Exhibits.

MADAME TUSSAUD'S EXHIBITION, Baker-street Station. Daily 10-10. Sundays, 2-10. CELEBRITIES IN WAX. Admission 1s. 3d. (including tax). Children under 12, 6d.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS. Open 9 a.m. till Sunset, Mondays, except Bank Holidays, 6d. Other days: Adults, 1s., Children, 6d. Aquarium, Mondays, except Bank Holidays, 6d. Other days: Adults, 1s., Children, 6d. Sundays, Fellows and Fellows' Orders only.

THEATRES

ADELPHI. (Props., J. and R. Gatti.) Tem. Bar 2522. NIGHTLY, at 8.15. Mat., Thurs., Sat., at 2.30. *THE HOUSE THAT JACK BUILT.* New Revue by Ronald Jeans, Ivor Novello, Douglas Furber. With CICELY COURTNEIDGE, JACK HULBERT. SEATS FROM 2s.

ALDWYCH. Tem. 8404. TO-DAY, 2.30, 8.15. Matinees, WED. and FRI., 2.30. TOM WALLS and REGINALD HIGHLEY present RALPH LYNN in *"A NIGHT LIKE THIS."* A New Farce by BEN TRAVERS. Mary Brough, Winifred Shotter and TOM WALLS.

AMBASSADORS. 2.30, 8.30. Tues., Fri., 2.30. *THE MAN IN POSSESSION.* With ISABEL JEANS and RAYMOND MASSEY. Preceded by "THE CONFEDERATES." (Tem. 1171.)

APOLLO. 8.30. Thurs., Sat., 2.30. Ger. 6970. RENEE KELLY in *ALMOST A HONEYMOON* A Farcical Comedy by WALTER ELLIS.

COMEDY. Gerrard 8978. EVENINGS, at 8.30. Mats., TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at 2.30. *"ODD NUMBERS."* A Farcical Comedy. By George Arthurs and Arthur Miller. HENRY KENDALL, HUNTLEY WRIGHT. "... Abundant laughter ... Cluster of brilliant performances ... Host of bright ideas."—*The Morning Post.* "Laughter all the Way."—*Daily Chronicle.* "Ingeniously planted farce."—*Daily Mirror.* "Romping Jollity."—*Evening News.* "Adventures Past and Funny."—*Daily Sketch.* "Audience Laughed Continually."—*Sunday Times.*

COURT. (Sloane 5137.) Pop. Prices. Evgs., 8.15. *"MISALLIANCE."* By BERNARD SHAW. Mats., Thurs., Sat., 2.30. Esme Percy, Rosalinde Fuller, IRENE VANBRUGH.

CRITERION. (Ger. 3844.) 8.30. Tues., Sat., 2.30. 75TH PERFORMANCE TO-MORROW. *MILESTONES.* By Arnold Bennett & Edward Knoblock. (Last Weeks.) "ONE OF THE VERY FINEST PLAYS WRITTEN SINCE THE BEGINNING OF THE CENTURY."—*Daily Mail.* "WELL WORTH SEEING AGAIN AND AGAIN."—*Daily Mirror.* "PROVED AS CHARMING, AS HUMOROUS, AS BEAUTIFUL AND AS CHALLENGING AS EVER."—*Daily Express.*

DALY'S. (Ger. 0201.) 8.30. Mats., Wed., Sat., 2.30. BASIL FOSTER and TOM MILLER present *"A SONG OF SIXPENCE."* By IAN HAY and GUY BOLTON.

DOMINION, Tottenham Court-rd. Mus

Imperial and Foreign News

M. TARDIEU'S MAJORITY

VOTES IN CHAMBER AND SENATE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, MARCH 27

At an early stage in the debate on the ratification of the Young Plan Agreements in the Chamber to-day, M. Tardieu courted a division on a vote of confidence. There voted for the Government 319, against 262, Government majority 57. The immediate subject of the vote was a motion introduced by M. Léon Meyer (Socialist-Radical) that, in the absence of M. Briand as the responsible Minister, the debate should be adjourned.

As head of the Government M. Tardieu was called upon to-day to fight on two fronts. Besides being the subject of a noisy attack in the Chamber throughout the morning he was obliged to face the Senate in the afternoon, when the composition of his Government was attacked with more dignified but not less sustained persistence. On a vote of confidence on this question M. Tardieu had a majority of 21.

In both Houses he showed that neither pressure of work nor the great difficulties of office had in any way impaired his vigour as a Parliamentary debater. Some of his shafts, pointed with ridicule and feathered with scorn, stung his opponents to such extremes of disorder that the President of the Chamber was obliged at one stage to suspend the proceedings and allow passions to subside. The Opposition protested that by his methods M. Tardieu had given an undesirable tone to the proceedings, and warned him that these methods might prove costly in the long run. But when it came to the straight vote of confidence the wavering Centre took fright at the prospect of another Cabinet crisis, and the Government's majority showed no immediate symptoms of a decline.

SCENE IN CHAMBER

It had been made amply clear that the debate on The Hague Agreements would follow anything but normal lines. Consequently there was no surprise when M. Louis Marin, usually found with his followers on M. Tardieu's side, moved the previous question. He restated the familiar objections that there was no legal connexion between the payments to be made by Germany and the debts to be met by France, that the only real pledge —namely, the occupation of the Rhineland—was about to be abandoned, and that the Bank for International Settlements was a grave danger in that the interested Governments had no control over its vast financial powers. To this M. Tardieu replied that if the first section of the payments was not mobilized by May, the country would be placed in a serious position, and that in any case these arguments had all been answered at an earlier stage.

M. Marin's motion was defeated on a show of hands, and a Socialist motion to adjourn the ratification *sine die* was withdrawn. But M. Léon Meyer's proposal to adjourn on the ground that M. Briand was not present led to somewhat stormy scenes. M. Tardieu replied that the London Conference had lasted a great deal longer than had been expected, but that in any case the Cabinet was in perfect harmony on the subject, and he desired to state categorically that all the hints at differences between himself and M. Briand were entirely without foundation. M. Briand had no less emphatically declared that it was essential that the ratification should be completed without delay, and that if it were deferred beyond April 5 the mobilization of the bonds would no longer be possible.

The Socialist-Radicals, reinforced by the Socialists, thereupon began to utter veiled threats of forcing a new political crisis, upon which M. Jean Fabry, one of M. Tardieu's supporters, invited the Opposition to consider whether in provoking a series of Ministerial crises they were not courting the risk of a crisis in the régime. M. Herriot intervened to suggest that the supporters of the Bill for ratification had been recruited from a majority generally regarded as hostile to the policy of peace. This provoked a general uproar and amid the din and shouting and banging of desks the President temporarily suspended the proceedings. The Chamber on resumption devoted the afternoon session to receiving the statement of the *rapporteur* of the Bill, M. Gignoux, and adjourned the debate until to-morrow.

APPEAL TO THE SENATE

M. Tardieu took the vote of confidence in the Senate in connexion with the composition of his Cabinet, the Bill for financing the new Ministries and Under-Secretaryships being before the House. The Socialist-Radicals had threatened with exclusion any Senator of their group who voted with the Government. There voted:—For the Government, 145; against, 124—Government majority, 21. The Bill was then adopted by 148 votes to 119. The vote of confidence was not achieved without effort on the part of M. Tardieu, who made a moving appeal to the Senators as a serious political body not to provoke a fresh Ministerial crisis at such an hour. He had no difficulty in showing that there was ample justification in practice for the creation of the new offices, in view of the overwhelming quantity of personal and Parliamentary work thrust upon Ministers.

M. Tardieu said that the law which regulated the question had never been applied because it was incapable of being enforced, and M. Poincaré had laid it down that the composition of the Cabinet was a matter to be judged by circumstances. He pointed out the serious results that must follow a new Ministerial crisis when the country was faced with the need to pass urgent measures—not merely the Young Plan, not merely the mobilization of the bonds before June 1, but measures for the relief of agriculture, for the reduction of taxes, for social insurance, and for national equipment. There was also the London Conference, where the iron had cooled once before owing to the intervention of French internal politics. He himself deserved consideration rather than reproaches. The fall of his Government had been the cause of the delay. He had not sought power. He had perhaps dreamed of assuming it after the past had been liquidated, but circumstances had decided otherwise. He would go when they wished him to go—(a Senator: "At once")—but at present he was chained to the car.

THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN THE U.S.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, MARCH 27

The Right Rev. James De Wolf Perry, D.D., Bishop of Rhode Island, was elected yesterday Presiding Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States to succeed the late Bishop Charles Palmerston Anderson. The election took place at a meeting of 84 Bishops in Chicago. Dr. Perry was one of 17 nominees. On the seventh ballot he received 69 votes, or one more than was necessary for election.

NORTH CHINA WAR MENACE

DEFECTION OF NANKING GENERAL

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PEKING, MARCH 27

It is reported that the Kuominchun [Feng Yu-hsiang's Army] has occupied Chengchow [junction of the Peking-Hankow and Lunghai Railways], the Government forces there offering no opposition. It is understood that Shih Yu-san and Han Fu-chu have parted company, Han remaining with the South and Shih having gone over to the North. Shih is reported to be attacking Han.

Feng Yu-hsiang is believed to have resumed active command of the Kuominchun and to be busy withdrawing his forces from Kansu and Shensi and concentrating on the Lunghai Railway.

The hotels here are filled to the attics with foreign tourists from the liner Columbus, whose sightseeing is being done in an atmosphere thick with politics and rumours of war.

Peking cannot divest itself of the conviction that it is destined soon to resume its proud position as the capital city, and all eyes are being turned towards Yen Hsi-shan, without taking account of the complications which would be created for the Diplomatic Body if Yen formed a Government here and denounced that at Nanking, which the Powers have recognized and with which they are committed to negotiate on vital issues. So interesting a situation, however, seems improbable at present, as there is yet no proof that the Northern leaders are really working together for a common end or are sufficiently combined to obtain tangible results.

* Both Shih Yu-san and Han Fu-chu are former adherents of Feng Yu-hsiang, and the troops under their command, which number some seven divisions, were formerly part of Feng's army. It was recently reported that Shih and Han had been heavily subsidized by Nanking to proceed against the Northern Generals.

THE OTTOMAN DEBT

MR. WYATT'S RETURN FROM ANGORA

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CONSTANTINOPLE, MARCH 27

Mr. Wyatt, president of the Council of the Ottoman Debt, arrived here this morning and left immediately for Paris. According to an official statement, the delegates of the Bondholders have completed their investigations and found it necessary to return to Paris in order to report to the Council of the Debt.

At this moment it may be appropriate to record the popular conception of what has happened in Angora during the past few weeks. This conception, which has received wide publicity in the Turkish Press, is as follows:—The Government finds that the financial crisis is even more serious than it had expected. Two methods of dealing with the crisis would appear to have suggested themselves to the Government. The first is to exercise rigid economy in all directions and at the same time impress on foreign creditors that it is essential that at least a partial moratorium should be granted to Turkey in respect of her contributions to the service of the Ottoman Debt. The second method would be to try to secure a big loan, part of which would be applied to the funding of the Turkish portion of the Ottoman Debt and part used for reconstruction. The general impression is that the Government wishes to gain time in order to avoid committing itself to any definite line of action.

The visit of the delegates of the Bondholders to Angora cannot, therefore, be said to have resulted in anything tangible, but I have reason to know that it has done good in one direction. Hitherto Republican Turkey has been inclined to consider the Council of the Debt as a distinctly hostile institution. The contact which Mr. Wyatt believes he has established in Angora this month has had the effect of largely dispelling this illusion. Further, as a competent observer who is unconnected in any way with the Council of the Debt has pointed out, the Council, which rendered valuable services to the Ottoman Empire in the past, may again be placed in a position to help the Turkish Republic. For this to happen it would probably be both necessary and advisable to transfer the seat of the Council of the Debt back to Turkey. Such a move might be of the greatest advantage to Turkey and to the Foreign Bondholders.

CATALANS AND CASTILIANS

SPANISH NATIONALISTS' SUSPICIONS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MADRID, MARCH 27

The immense difficulties of conciliation in the Catalan problem are strikingly illustrated in the suspicions aroused by the recent fraternization of Castilian and Catalan intellectuals. The important Conservative organ *A.B.C.* takes what *La Nacion*, the organ of the Patriotic Union, describes as "a grave lead" in denouncing the visit as having had all the appearance of a separatist manœuvre, a sort of trap to catch the unwary Castilian and make use of his sympathy to forgive and forget.

A.B.C. points out that not once was the cry "Viva España" raised during the three days of festivity. To the cry of "Viva Cataluña" raised by the polite Castilians the astute Catalans replied with "Viva Castilla" when "Viva España" would have been more appropriate, and whenever the word "national" should have been used the Catalans substituted "of the State."

The presence of several Republicans among the Castilian intellectuals invited to Barcelona increases the suspicions of the Spanish Nationalists, as *A Voz*, a clerical organ in Lisbon, asserts that part of the Republican programme is to form a federal State of the whole Peninsula, with four capitals, Bilbao, Lisbon, Madrid, and Barcelona. Under this system the Basques as well as the Catalans would obtain local independence. This statement has occasioned great indignation in the Portuguese Press, as it is considered that nothing short of a disastrous war would induce Portugal to join an Iberian federation of such a nature.

It is difficult to estimate what real strength lies behind the ideas which are undoubtedly being revolved in the minds of Catalans and Republicans, but of one thing there can be no doubt—namely, that the Dictatorship achieved no definite solution of the Catalan problem, which has yet to be dealt with before there can be complete political peace in Spain.

U.S. HOTEL DESTROYED BY FIRE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, MARCH 27

A fire of unknown origin destroyed the Hotel Lafayette at Long Beach, near New York, early to-day, together with half a dozen shops connected with the hotel. The loss is estimated at $1,250,000 [£250,000].

A high wind carried sparks to a number of adjacent buildings, including a large apartment house occupied by 120 families, which the fire brigade ordered to be vacated, and at one time there was serious danger of a general conflagration. Every piece of fire apparatus in Nassau County was enlisted in the fight to keep the fire from spreading, and after several hours the firemen brought it under control. The hotel, which was untenanted, had just been lavishly redecorated for the summer season.

PROTECTING INDIAN MINORITIES

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE FORMED

We have received the official text of a number of resolutions passed at a conference of important Indian minorities held under the chairmanship of Sir Muhammad Shafi at Delhi early in the month. The conference included leading Mohamedans of various schools of political thought, members of the Depressed Classes of Hindus, Europeans, Anglo-Indians, Sikhs, Parsis, Indian Christians, and other communities.

A motion of Sir Maneckji Dadabhoy offering the wholehearted cooperation of the meeting in regard to the Round-Table Conference was carried, and on the motion of Sir Hugh Cocke an executive committee was formed to convene an All Minorities Conference in India if and when thought necessary to carry on such propaganda as it deemed desirable for the protection of the interests of the minorities. It was resolved to open an office in Bombay and authorize the executive committee to collect the necessary funds for its establishment and also for carrying on propaganda. As the meeting of representatives of all parties convened by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru had appointed a committee including representatives of all minority communities to formulate an agreed settlement of communal differences, it was decided to suspend further action for the present, in the hope that the efforts of the committee mentioned might result in a satisfactory solution of the problem.

In a statement explaining the objects the conveners of the conference had in view, Mr. Fazal Ibrahim Rahimtoola said that the majority community, which was both very well organized and powerful, had been keeping itself aloof apparently in the hope of carrying the day by its solidarity. The minority communities had formulated such demands as they considered their minimum for existence in India, and they were anxious to have their legitimate place in the future Constitution of India. The persistent claims of individual organizations had failed to produce any impression on the majority community. The minorities could not afford to sit still at this critical juncture when their rights and interests were in jeopardy. They must keep in close touch with one another, watch the course of events, and devise ways and means to secure those safeguards without which their very existence would be in danger.

AGRICULTURAL DISTRESS IN BOMBAY

INQUIRY ORDERED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BOMBAY, MARCH 26

The Bombay Government announces that it has been for some time seriously considering the agricultural situation in the Matar and Mohmedabad *talukas* [revenue areas] of the Kaira district. The economic condition in both *talukas* appears to be unsatisfactory, and possibly they are incapable of bearing the existing assessment without strain on the cultivators.

The Government therefore proposes to inquire whether the current settlement rates, which have been levied since 1918 and have been guaranteed for a period of 30 years, are suitable in the present conditions. Mr. M. B. Bhat, of the Civil Service, has been appointed to make an inquiry and submit recommendations. These are *talukas* on which Mr. Gandhi and Mr. Vallabhai Patel have bestowed much attention.

The *Times of India* says the defective rainfall, locusts, and other causes have burdened the *ryots* [cultivators] with heavy debt. Orders granting substantial remissions and suspensions of revenue in Mehmedabad were issued some time ago, and similar orders for Matar are likely to be issued soon. There will doubtless be attempts to link this Government action with Mr. Gandhi's pilgrimage, but that ignores the whole previous history of this affair. Hitherto Mr. Gandhi's tour has not much disturbed the districts through which he has passed. After the temporary excitement stimulated by local Congress members has subsided the *ryots* appear to be pursuing their daily work as usual.

GREAT BRITAIN AND EGYPT

DELEGATION AT THE FOREIGN OFFICE

It is officially announced that the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, who was accompanied by Sir Robert Vansittart, Permanent Under-Secretary of State, Mr. Dalton, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, and Sir Percy Loraine, High Commissioner for Egypt, received the Egyptian Delegation, consisting of Mustapha Pasha Nahas, Prime Minister, Wassif Boutros Pasha Ghali, Minister for Foreign Affairs, Osman Pasha Moharrem, Minister of Public Works, and William Makram Effendi Ebeid, Minister of Finance, at the Foreign Office yesterday afternoon.

The arrangements for the public opening of the conference at the Foreign Office on Monday morning were discussed and agreed upon.

AUSTRALIAN MISGIVINGS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MELBOURNE, MARCH 27

The *Argus*, which regards the arrival of the Egyptian Delegation in London as of supreme importance to Australia, says:—

If, as seems likely, the draft proposals are used wholly or even substantially as the basis of a treaty, the integrity of the most important of the Empire's lines of communication is in danger of impairment. Experience before, during, and since the War has proved that the Suez Canal can be most adequately protected by troops operating from Cairo and Alexandria. The Labour Government, as a concession to Egyptian *amour propre*, it is to be presumed, weakly proposed the transfer of the Army to the Canal zone. The Sarwat-Chamberlain draft treaty provided that there would be no consideration of the question of the situation of the troops for 10 years. Informed Australian opinion regarded even that proposal with grave anxiety. The present draft treaty makes no provision at all for safety. If Egypt is honest in her friendship for the Empire, in spite of the events of 1921 and 1922, she should not hesitate to pledge it for 10 years.

ANCIENT ROMAN COINERS' DEN

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, MARCH 26

It is believed that the traces of a coiners' den of Roman times have been found at Trier (Treves).

During repairs to a sewer in the Olegiver Strasse the remains of a Roman fountain were found and in it about 260 clay moulds for making *denarii* of the period A.D. 200-250. Many of the moulds still contain the bronze casts, which in their turn were used for making the silver *denarii*. The remains of a Roman house were found near, and as there is no record of an official mint at Augusta Treverorum (Trier) at the time indicated by the moulds it is surmised that the objects discovered represent the outfit of counterfeiters who plied their illegal craft some 1,700 years ago.

ITALIANS DEPORTED FROM SWITZERLAND

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

GENEVA, MARCH 27

The Swiss Government has deported eight foreigners, the majority of whom are Italians, who had denounced to the Italian police, for the sake of a reward, persons about to cross the frontier.

SOVIET WAR ON RELIGION

"AN ATMOSPHERE OF FEAR"

(FROM OUR RIGA CORRESPONDENT)

It is not clear yet what practical results have followed the order issued on March 13 by the Central Committee of the Russian Communist Party requiring more gentle treatment of religious peasants. There may be mitigation of the violent methods which were applied generally throughout the countryside before the party declared that some moderation was expedient, but there is certainly little in the nature of religious freedom as it is understood in Western countries.

In consequence of the protests abroad against religious persecution in the Soviet Union, the Soviet Press has become more reticent in reporting excesses on the "anti-religious front," but some of the reports which still appear are illuminating. *Trud*, the official organ of the Trade Union Council, in its issue of March 21, explains the part trade unions must play in the anti-Easter agitation this year, and gives the following account by a local official of the work being done in the country by some "resolute" comrades:—

"The lecturer arrived from the Tver district authorities to address the peasants. The subject was the war against religion, agitation for closing the church, and propaganda for collectivization. The district lecturer was given a friendly reception in the village. Men were sent to collect the people, while the guest refreshed himself with hot tea. At last the school was crammed full of people.

"The lecturer was told that all was ready and that he might begin. But he belonged to the 'resolutes,' and he therefore said: 'Look here, friends, first arrest about five or six, just to create an atmosphere of fear, then I'll begin my lecture.'

"What could we do? Such a guest from the centre, we should not treat him with disrespect. We went out and arrested five, including three women. Then we listened to his lecture. He finished, wiped the sweat from his brow, said 'Good-bye,' and went off to give further lectures in the district. Then we set our lecturer's 'hostages' free. Three of them were poor peasants and the two others were medium-poor."

NEW YORK PROTEST

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, MARCH 26

A mass meeting of Roman Catholics, Protestants, and Jews was held in the Metropolitan Opera House last night to protest against the religious persecution in Soviet Russia. It was attended by some 2,500 persons, notwithstanding the fact that the Calvert Associates, the organization which had arranged the meeting, had received several letters containing threats to bomb the building.

Mr. Matthew Woll, vice-president of the American Federation of Labour, in a speech delivered by a proxy, declared that the most effective action would be a financial boycott of the Soviet by the capitalist nations, to continue "until the Soviets return to the fold of civilized humanity."

VATICAN AND THE CHURCH OF RUSSIA

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

ROME, MARCH 27

The *Osservatore Romano* published last night a short note on Russia which is interesting as indicating once more the conciliatory attitude of the Holy See towards the Orthodox Church of Russia.

Certain attacks made on the Orthodox Russian clergy have displeased the *Osservatore Romano*, which states that, although these attacks might be justified in particular cases, they are excessive and unjust when extended to the mass of the clergy. It is also denied that the Orthodox Church can be truthfully described as the "slave of the Soviet Government" or that the patriarchate was re-established in 1917 "by the Soviets." This re-establishment, it claims, came about "without any Bolshevist influence," and was the work of the Pan-Russian Council of the Orthodox Church. The general tenor of the article would seem to point to certain apprehensions in the Vatican lest those newspapers which are seconding its anti-Bolshevist campaign should also include the Orthodox Church in their attacks and so prejudice the policy of reconciliation which is being steadfastly pursued by the present Pope.

MILITIA TO GUARD SOVIET FARMS

SPECIAL FORCE ORGANIZED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

RIGA, MARCH 27

The Commissariat of the Interior in the R.S.F.S.R. [Russia proper] has begun the organizing of "a special militia to protect Soviet State farms from wreckers and class enemies." According to official information, the militia consists of demobilized soldiers and specially recommended peasant day labourers.

A plenary conference of the Moscow district committee of the Communist Party last night discussed the new conditions in the countryside and problems connected with spring sowing, on which Comrade Bauman gave a detailed report. From the report and the discussion it appeared that in some districts the collective farms seem likely to be able to cope with the spring difficulties, but that in the majority of districts the prospects are darkened by the unsettled state of peasants who joined collective units under compulsion and now interpret the party's instructions as giving them the option to withdraw. In these circumstances collective farming will not yield the quantities of grain planned, and it will be necessary to fall back on individual husbandry to meet the prospective crop failures of 1930 and to supplement the food supplies.

N.S.W. MINERS WEAKENING

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SYDNEY, MARCH 27

Mr. Davies, general secretary of the N.S.W. Miners' Federation, has denied the reports appearing in the Press that the miners' delegate convention yesterday evening resolved to accept re-employment on the terms of the November compromise agreement.

Nevertheless, it is clear that the miners have retreated from their uncompromising resolution of the previous day. They have agreed definitely to meet the owners in conference on Saturday morning, when it is generally expected that they will accept reduction of wages, the abolition of darg and the owners' right to "hire and fire" on the basis of the agreement reached in November by their leaders, but later rejected at mass meetings. It is believed that there will be no Federal subsidy or assistance to the industry as preliminary to a settlement, but the Federal Government may try to help, after the settlement, the body of about 5,000 miners whom the industry cannot re-employ in any circumstances.

TRAFFIC RULES IN AUSTRIA

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

VIENNA, MARCH 27

An official *communiqué* issued to-day gives notice that the Order changing the traffic from left to right will take effect from Wednesday, April 2, in the whole of Vorarlberg, in the northern district of Tirol, and in portions of the Province of Salzburg. In the city of Salzburg and other parts of this Province the change will take effect, as in the rest of Austria, on December 1, 1931.

CHILEAN AMBASSADOR IN LONDON

APPOINTMENT OF SENOR VILLEGAS

A Reuter telegram from Santiago de Chile says that Señor Villegas, the Chilean Ambassador in Rome, has been appointed the first Chilean Ambassador in London. He will be succeeded in Rome by Señor Huneus. The raising of the status of the British and Chilean diplomatic representatives to that of Ambassador was announced a fortnight ago and was followed by the news that Mr. H. G. Chilton, the British Minister to the Holy See, had been appointed Ambassador in Santiago.

Señor Villegas is one of the most eminent Chilean politicians and diplomatists, having been first Minister of Foreign Affairs and then Prime Minister in Santiago before he was appointed to Rome. He has also been the principal representative of Chile to the League of Nations during recent years. He has been head of his country's delegation to the Assembly and its representative on the Council, of which he has been President.

MR. CHILTON'S WORK IN ROME

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

ROME, MARCH 26

While everybody is delighted for Mr. Chilton's own sake that he should have been promoted to be British Ambassador to Chile, his coming departure from Rome has been received here with unusual regret.

It is barely 16 months since he was appointed as British Minister to the Holy See, but in this short space of time he has made innumerable friends, not only in the Vatican and among his colleagues of the Diplomatic Corps, but also in Roman society in general. With Cardinal Gasparri, the former Secretary of State, Mr. Chilton quickly established relations of real friendship and regard.

In his work here Mr. Chilton has been greatly helped by Mrs. Chilton, whose grace and charm of manner have made the British Legation one of the most popular houses in Rome.

PLOT AGAINST ABDALI SULTAN

A DRAMATIC SCENE

(FROM OUR ADEN CORRESPONDENT)

Sir Abdul Karim Fadl ben Ali, the Abdali Sultan of Lahej, in the Aden Protectorate, after investigating the plot which was hatched against him during his recent absence, has imprisoned in chains the Emirs Abdullah, Muhsin, and Fadl, the sons of the Emir Mohamed Salam, and the Emirs Monaser Muhsin and Mohamed Abdullah, sons of the Emir al Saheb. His Highness has reason to suspect the Emir Mohamed Monaser and the Emirs Ali and Fadl, sons of the late Sultan of Lahej. Sir Ahmed Fadl, and is, accordingly, holding the Emir Ali, son of the Emir Mohamed Monaser, as a hostage for his father's good behaviour.

After the five emirs had been imprisoned the Sultan summoned his subjects into his presence in the palace garden after Friday prayers, and there, in the presence of his guard and his band, ordered his executioner to behead two of the servants of the five captives. As the sword was raised in obedience his Highness signed to the executioner to wait while he made a speech to his subjects. At the end of the speech the Sultan turned to the kneeling victims and said that as they had merely been the tools of their wicked masters he pardoned them and would allow them to go free.

NATIVE PROBLEM IN SOUTH AFRICA

THE BILL TO SUPPRESS SEDITION

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CAPE TOWN, MARCH 27

The House of Assembly this afternoon resumed the debate on the motion for the second reading of the Riotous Assemblies Bill. The second reading was carried during the evening sitting by a majority of 23. Four South African Party members from Natal voted with the Government. The second reading debate had been suspended earlier in the session so that the Bill could be referred to a Select Committee with the object of substituting process before the Courts instead of the far-reaching administrative powers which the Bill confers on the Minister of Justice.

The object of the Bill is to suppress seditious agitation among the natives. The Select Committee failed to agree though minor safeguards against unduly arbitrary action by the Minister were inserted. The South African Party protested against the exclusion of the jurisdiction of the Courts and against Ministerial discretion to prohibit publications and meetings and to deport agitators at his sole discretion if they are not born in South Africa. General Smuts spoke moderately and forcibly against the Bill. The only result of the Opposition protests was that General Hertzog accused the South African Party of touting for the native vote in the Cape.

CRESWELLITE CANDIDATES DEFEATED

JOHANNESBURG, March 27.—In the election for the Transvaal Provincial Council all the Creswellite (Labour) candidates were defeated. The chief feature of the elections was the break in the pact between the Nationalists and the Creswellite (Labour) men in many constituencies. There is talk among prominent Nationalists of using the failure of the Creswellite candidates as a lever to oust the Ministers, Colonel Creswell and Mr. Sampson, from the Cabinet, as they have no following.—*Reuter.*

THE POLISH CRISIS

M. JAN PILSUDSKI'S EFFORTS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

WARSAW, MARCH 27

M. Jan Pilsudski held consultations with some of the party leaders to-day and declares that he has the intention of forming a Cabinet to-morrow. In a statement to the Press he says he has the impression that the Opposition do not really believe that they can alter the system of government, that his aim is to cooperate with the Seym, and that the obvious way of escape from the present difficulties is to accomplish the reform of the Constitution. If the answer he receives from the party leaders show that cooperation is impossible, he will abandon his attempt to form a Cabinet.

The Nationalist Right politely declined the invitation to state their views, saying that they had already made them clear. The parties of the Centre and Left went to the Belvedere, where M. Pilsudski is his brother's guest, only to hear what he might say, and not to involve themselves in needless repetitions. There is a widespread feeling among the Opposition that they are being made the puppets in a farce and that Marshal Pilsudski is carefully bamboozling them.

The Seym has been called to meet on Saturday to consider the Budget.

Telegrams in Brief

Mr. Alan Butler, who is flying to Northern Rhodesia, has been delayed at ABUKIR by the bursting of an oiltank.

The King of the Belgians, who has been on a visit to Egypt and Iraq, sailed from ALEXANDRIA yesterday on his return to Belgium.

A NEW YORK telegram announces the death of Mr. Nicholas F. Brady, president of the New York Edison Company, and director of a number of corporations.—*Reuter.*

A sharp earthquake, which, however, has not caused the loss of any lives, is reported from the little island of Filicudi, off the north coast of SICILY. The shock occurred shortly before midday on Wednesday.

Sir Alfred Hollis, the new Governor of TRINIDAD, made an aeroplane flight round the island on Tuesday and inspected the damage done to an extensive area by bush fires.

The Secretary-General of the LEAGUE has made arrangements for the election in September of Judges of the Permanent Court of International Justice to take the places of those whose term will expire at the end of this year.

In reply to a question in the AUSTRALIAN Senate yesterday, Senator Daly, leader of the Government Party in the Senate, said that the Government was reconsidering its decision not to put an entertainments tax on film companies.

An official notice has just been issued in JERUSALEM fixing the scale of compensation for losses suffered during the riots of last August. According to this, £100,000 has been approved as the total sum which may be paid *ex gratia* to all claimants.—*Reuter.*

Our GIBRALTAR Correspondent says that the battle-cruiser Tiger, which left with the Atlantic Fleet on Tuesday, returned to port yesterday and landed Leading Signalman Jackson, who fractured his skull as the result of a fall and is in a dangerous condition.

Complaining of great economic distress, some 10,000 MOSELLE winegrowers have sent a petition to the Reichstag threatening drastic measures of self-defence unless adequate protection by a wine duty and emergency relief legislation is forthcoming immediately.

A new FRENCH air-postage stamp for 1.50f., of oblong shape and the same size as the Algerian Centenary issue, is being printed. The design represents a view of the old Port at Marseilles, with the church of Notre Dame de la Garde rising on the extreme left, and an aeroplane in flight to the right.—*Reuter.*

The official funeral service for the Marquis de Estella was held on Wednesday at the Church of San Francisco in MADRID, where a solemn Requiem Mass was sung, bells were tolled, and a salute fired. The King and his son, the Infante Don Jaime, were present, as well as members of the Cabinet, the Diplomatic Corps, and the authorities.

Lord Willingdon, Governor-General of Canada, and Lady Willingdon, left OTTAWA last night for a tour in the Western provinces. They reach Victoria (B.C.) on April 3, and are due back at Ottawa on May 3. On the homeward journey they will make a long motor tour from Quesnel to Fort George through the interior of British Columbia.

Delegates from 27 countries were present at the annual meeting of the Central Council of International Tourists, which was opened in PARIS yesterday by M. Gaston Gérard, the High Commissioner for Tourism. The principal subject to be considered is the removal of unnecessary restrictions on foreign visitors and methods of simplifying the introduction of private motors for touring.

At Vennes, above LAUSANNE, on Wednesday, at the place where an English girl was last year killed by a motorist, a motor-car struck the rail of the tramway and overturned. Captain G. L. Gordon Watson, an English golf professional at Lausanne, one of the passengers, was so badly injured that he died during the night in hospital. The driver, Mr. Theodore Regis, an Englishman, was seriously injured, and Mr. Walton, an American, was also hurt.

Great concern has been caused in the FRENCH lace industry by the decision of the United States Senate to increase the duty on foreign lace goods from 90 per cent. to 300 per cent. *ad valorem*. The greater part of the industry is concentrated in the Calais district, where 15,000 workers are employed, and a protest meeting is to be held by the town of Calais to-day. It is stated that lace goods valued at £800,000 were exported to the United States in 1929, and that if the increases are allowed to stand this trade will be killed.

Other Foreign News on following page

"AS DEPENDABLE AS AN AUSTIN"

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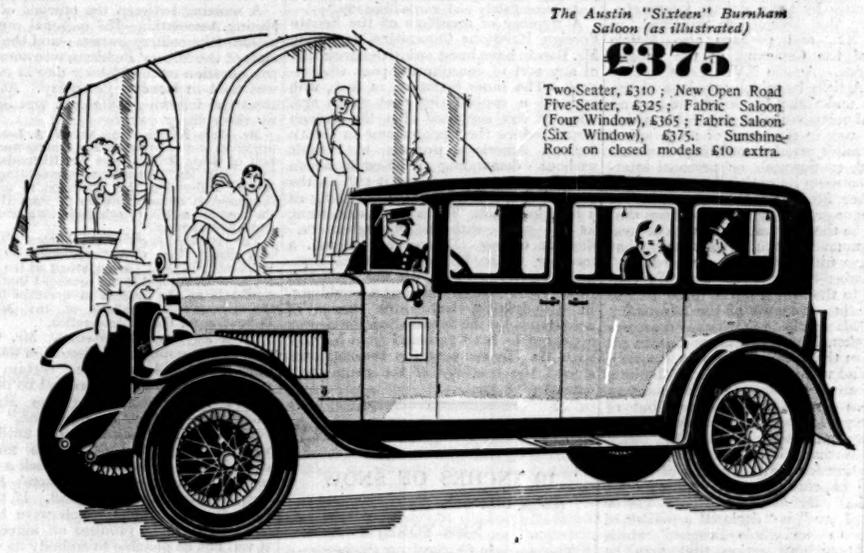

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CONFERENCE PLANS

MEETING OF HEAD DELEGATES

PLENARY SESSION A WEEK HENCE

DISCUSSIONS ON SECURITY

At yesterday afternoon's meeting of the Heads of Delegations to the Naval Conference it was decided to hold the next plenary session of the Conference on Friday morning of next week at 10.30.

An official statement says that "discussion concerning the next plenary session was continued from the point where it had been left at the previous meeting," and it was agreed that at the plenary meeting "the progress of the conversations which are being held between members of the various Delegations and of the Committees' work should be reported." The Heads of Delegations are meeting again on Monday morning at 11.

It was stated afterwards that the political problem had not been raised at yesterday's meeting, though this is clearly the most important matter now under consideration. It was discussed, however, by M. Briand and Mr. Henderson, who had an hour's conversation at the Foreign Office during the morning.

A great deal has been done during the past few days to clear the air by the private conversations which have taken place between members of the various delegations. The American attitude to a consultative pact has been defined; it has been made clear that the United States has no objection to a consultative pact "as such," so long as all danger that it might be considered a *quid pro quo* for any reduction of tonnage on the part of France has been eliminated, so that the matter could be considered only after the French demands for security have first been satisfied. France knows that the hope of Great Britain's entering into a Mediterranean pact which would involve military support in the event of war need not be entertained, since no Government in this country could bring forward such a proposal with any expectation that it would be accepted by the nation. On the other hand all the Powers know that Great Britain is quite prepared to explain and to clarify any point which may be regarded as obscure in the Covenant of the League of Nations, the Locarno Treaty, and the Kellogg Pact, and that she is ready to reiterate her willingness to carry out any obligations which have been entered into already. But they know also that no further commitments will be acceptable, and that the statement made by the Prime Minister three weeks ago against "entangling military alliances" remains the corner-stone of British policy.

THE FRENCH VIEW

It is understood that M. Briand considers that it might be possible to satisfy the French desire for that additional security in the Mediterranean which is made the condition of a reduction in tonnage figures by some stricter interpretation of the obligations involved in Article XI., and perhaps also Article XVI., of the Covenant of the League of Nations. Article XVI. is the "sanctions" Article, by which members of the League undertake to sever trade and financial relations with any State which goes to war in disregard of its promises under earlier articles, and to prevent all financial, commercial, or personal intercourse between its nationals and those of any other State, whether a member of the League or not. It also lays down that it shall be the duty of the League Council to recommend to the Governments what "effective military, naval, or air force" the member States shall "severally contribute to the armed forces to be used to protect the covenants of the League."

But this article deals with the measures to be taken in case of war, and as, in his speech in the French Senate on Tuesday, M. Briand was understood to be thinking not of an agreement to take military measures against an aggressor, but of steps to prevent war and so make military measures unnecessary, Article XI., which embodies the principle of international cooperation for the prevention of war, is a more hopeful point of departure for discussion. By Article XI. "any war or threat of war" is "declared a matter of concern to the whole League," which shall "take any action that may be deemed wise and effectual to safeguard the peace of nations." It is also declared to be "the friendly right" of each member of the League to call attention to "any circumstance whatever affecting international relations which threatens to disturb international peace."

SEARCH FOR A FORMULA

The French suggest that the principles of this international promise to take steps to prevent war might be applied so as to give France the security she desires in the Mediterranean. The object of the conversations now going on is to devise some "formula of interpretation" that will be satisfactory to France and yet involve Great Britain in no fresh commitments, the essential British condition It will certainly not be easy to find such a formula, but there were decided hopes last night that one might be found before the plenary session a week hence. In addition to the other private conversations between delegates, there will be an examination of the whole matter during the next few days by Sir Robert Vansittart and Mr. Malkin, of the Foreign Office, and M. Massigli, of the French delegation.

The Prime Minister entertained the American Naval technical advisers and their wives at luncheon yesterday, and he had a conversation with Mr. Wakatsuki before the meeting of the Heads of Delegations.

ITALY AND A PACT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

ROME, MARCH 27

The number of conflicting rumours and proposals which are apparently circulating in London are reflected in the dispatches of the Italian correspondents following the Naval Conference.

The two clear impressions perhaps that these correspondents convey are, first, that Italy is firmly decided not to renounce her claim to parity with the strongest European Continental Power; and, second, that the Powers are now trying to put the responsibility of any eventual breakdown upon any shoulders rather than their own. The official statement defining the American attitude to a consultative pact appears to be regarded here with cautious diffidence. The fact that Italy is already a guarantor of the Pact of Locarno, that she has signed the compulsory arbitration clause, that she took an active part in the Kellogg Pact, and has signed more treaties of commerce and friendship than any other Power is thought in some quarters sufficient proof that there is no reason to expect any *a priori* opposition from Italy to a pact on the understanding that it does not touch parity as between Italy and France.

Other commentators are even more lukewarm, and appear not to take the talk of a pact very seriously in itself, but rather to regard it as an expedient for pumping oxygen into the dying Conference. There is much scepticism of any real results coming out of such a policy in view of Great Britain's reluctance to undertake any further military commitments.

U.S. ATTITUDE TO PACT

CONFUSED PUBLIC

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

WASHINGTON, MARCH 27

If Tuesday night's declaration by the American Delegation is not having a very good Press here, the fact is to be attributed not to any general hostility to the policy proclaimed in that statement but rather to utter bewilderment over the circumstances in which it was produced and complete uncertainty as to its precise meaning and scope. According to a source which has every opportunity to be accurately informed, the Washington Administration was not aware of the contents of Mr. Stimson's statement before it was issued. It was almost the unanimous opinion of those in closest touch with the President and the State Department that the Administration was definitely opposed to anything whatever in the nature of a consultative pact. There is every reason to believe that the Administration had begun to lose interest in a Five-Power Agreement, and was preparing public opinion to accept a Three-Power Agreement as almost equally desirable. In these circumstances, it is hardly surprising that observers here should regard the Stimson declaration with some confusion, and should continue to look upon it less as an advance towards a Five-Power Agreement than as a defence of the American position against domestic critics in case only a Three-Power Treaty is obtainable. The fact that the Acting Secretary of State hastened to minimize the novelty and importance of Mr. Stimson's statement has strengthened the impression that the Administration intended its own statement of Tuesday to be an explanation to its critics rather than the opening of the door to a consultative pact.

A MIXED RECEPTION

The reception of the critics, to whose address these statements appear to have been directed, has been mixed.

The New York *World* hails Mr. Stimson's statement as a turning-point in American policy at the Conference, and refuses to accept the official denials that it is anything of the sort.

Mr. James G. McDonald, chairman of the Foreign Policy Association, which had a large share in organizing the "appeal of the 1,200," said Mr. Stimson's statement seemed to meet the situation. It would not, he said, be surprising "if the British were to give France the additional guarantee it has desired in the Mediterranean, and, if, in return for this, the French would reduce their naval demands. If this happens, success may be salvaged out of the threatened shipwreck."

The Liberal Washington *Daily News*, on the other hand, does not believe that the statement meets the situation. "Since America cannot enter a security pact, it has no right to insist on others doing so. . . . Our offer of a consultative pact should be made immediately and unconditionally."

A number of members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, including Mr. Borah, have burst out in denunciation of any sort of consultative pact whatsoever. The same Senators, in fact, who opposed a consultative pact weeks ago, when it was supposed that the French would reduce their programme in return for an American promise to consult without demanding a Mediterranean security pact, are opposing it still on the ground that "there is no such thing as a harmless pact. There is no such thing as a pact without entanglements." Senator George (Democrat, Georgia), a member of the Foreign Relations Committee, after a talk with the President to-day, said a consultative pact would not, in his opinion, have any chance of acceptance by the Senate. Senator George appeared to have gathered from his talk with Mr. Hoover that the President too shared the hostility of the Senate to a consultative pact.

THE CHICAGO STORM

19 INCHES OF SNOW

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, MARCH 27

The storm in Chicago was the worst recorded in the city. When it ended at midnight yesterday there had been a fall of 19.2in. of snow.

Six more deaths, making 10 in all, were reported last night as having been due to the storm. Only a few tramcars were able to run and the schools remained closed. The work of the Courts was reduced to a minimum, and only six robberies were reported throughout yesterday. In one police court five men arraigned on a charge of robbery were set free because no witnesses against them were able to appear. Two deputy sheriffs taking prisoners from Peoria to the State penal farm at Vandalia had to abandon their motor-car in a drift and borrow money from one of the prisoners, an embezzler, in order to pay their fares by train.

Hundreds of motor-cars had to be abandoned, not only in rural districts but even in Chicago itself. One thousand five hundred tramcars were left in the streets. The supplies of milk and vegetables for Chicago were partly cut off, and the drinking water was so muddied by the storm on the lakes that its chlorine content had to be increased.

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT

It was officially stated in London last night that the Duke of Connaught is making excellent progress. No further statements regarding his condition will be issued.

A ROMNEY FOR AMERICA

A Romney portrait, "Lady Morris and Child," has been sold to an American, Colonel Carstairs, for £18,000 by Sir Armine Morris, of Sketty Park, Swansea.

The picture of Mrs., afterwards Lady, Morris and child was painted by Romney in 1777-78, the artist receiving 40 guineas for it. The lady was Henrietta, daughter of Sir Philip Musgrave, of Eden Hall; she married, in 1774, John Morris, who was created a baronet in 1806. She died six years later. The child, John, succeeded as second baronet, and died in 1855. The picture was shown at the Old Masters Exhibition, Burlington House, in 1882, by General C. Morris, and was again exhibited at Messrs. Knoedler's Gallery in January last.

THE COAL BILL

LIBERAL-LABOUR AGREEMENT

THIRD READING ASSURED

(From Our Parliamentary Correspondent)

The passage of the Coal Mines Bill through the House of Commons is assured as a result of the decisions reached at the meeting of the Liberal Parliamentary Party late last night. Mr. Lloyd George reported the result of the negotiations which he and Sir Herbert Samuel had had during the last few days with Mr. William Graham, President of the Board of Trade, and stated that the Government were prepared to make certain concessions to the Liberal point of view. As a result it was decided not to put down or support any vital amendment on the Report stage, and it was agreed that the party in general should abstain from voting on the third reading. Some members who are pledged to support the Bill will vote with the Government, and there may be a few who have given promises to vote against the Bill who will feel it their duty to go into the Opposition lobby. It is now certain, therefore, that the third reading will be carried by a comfortable majority.

At the request of the Liberals the Government have agreed to shorten the period during which Part I. of the Bill is to continue in operation. The Bill provides at present that it shall remain in force until 1933, but the Government are now satisfied that, if amalgamation schemes are to be effective, they will have been carried through long before that time, and they will be prepared to support an amendment which Mr. Clement Davies handed in last night to limit the operation of Part I. to a period of two years.

CENTRAL LEVY PLAN

Mr. Lloyd George stated at last night's meeting that foreign diplomats had pointed out that the action of the Liberal Party in abstaining last Tuesday from a division which would have brought about the defeat of the Government had materially affected the chance of success of the Naval Conference, and had contributed very largely to its resuscitation.

The Government have received representations from some of the exporting districts that it will be very difficult to frame schemes now that the power to impose a central levy has been deleted from the Bill. It will be remembered that this suggestion was defeated by eight votes at a time when the Liberals had not recognized the seriousness of the position of the Naval Conference. The matter is now under consideration by the Government, and it is possible that an amendment will be brought forward during the report stage next week to restore the permissive central levy to the Bill. If agreement on the question of the 90 hours' fortnight is reached as a result of the discussions which are now going on between the Mining Association and the Miners' Federation an amendment will be moved when the Bill reaches the House of Lords allowing this as an alternative to the 7½ hours' working day. It will not be brought forward, however, unless both the parties are agreed as to its desirability.

MINERS' HOURS

OWNERS' PROPOSALS AT CONFERENCE

(FROM OUR LABOUR CORRESPONDENT)

A meeting between the officials of the Mining Association—the national organization of the colliery owners—and the officials of the Miners' Federation to consider the question of the 7½-hour day in mines was held in London yesterday. At the close the following statement was issued by the colliery owners:—

Mr. Evan Williams and Mr. W. A. Lee, the president and secretary of the Mining Association of Great Britain, met Mr. Richards, Mr. Cook, and Mr. Richardson, representing the Miners' Federation, this afternoon to discuss the question of amendments to Part III. of the Coal Mines Bill, which deals with hours of work underground.

The representatives of the Miners' Federation heard the views expressed by Mr. Williams and Mr. Lee on behalf of the Mining Association, and it was arranged that they should bring the matters in question before the executive committee of the Miners' Federation for their consideration.

In a less formal statement Mr. Cook said that the subject of discussion was the Coal Mines Bill and that "certain proposals made by the owners will be placed before the executive of the Miners' Federation for their consideration."

The executive cannot meet until the week after next because the miners' officials have to attend next week a committee meeting of the Miners' International Federation in Madrid. If, therefore, the discussions which were begun yesterday should produce an agreement it will not be possible to embody its effect in the Bill while it is still under the consideration of the House of Commons. The Bill is not likely to be before the House of Lords until after Easter, and therefore the opportunity of amendment will remain open for several weeks.

The only subject discussed yesterday was the possibility of an arrangement for the calculation of working time by the week or the fortnight instead of by the day. The weekly calculation has the advantage of producing better economic results, which would be to the advantage of the miners in giving greater assurance for the maintenance of wage rates as well as to the owners. Indeed, the miners have been warned that the rigid enforcement of a 7½-hour day must have for one of its consequences a reduction of wages in the districts which now work an eight-hour day.

EFFECT ON WAGES

If the miners agree to the "spread over" of the working time so as to permit of a short shift on Saturdays or an 11-day fortnight the owners will give an undertaking that the wages of the day-wagemen shall not suffer thereby, and they will probably go farther in adding assurances that the general wage rates shall remain unchanged for at least an experimental period in the hope that a reduction will afterwards be found unnecessary. The sort of adjustment that will be required in the day-wage men's wages can be indicated by a few figures. A "spread-over" week of 45 hours could be divided into five days of eight hours and a Saturday shift of five hours. If all the shifts are worked the full week's wage will, of course, be paid. Should shortness of orders require the abandonment of one shift it would be, for preference, the short Saturday shift. In that event the day-wage man would receive five-sixths of a week's pay for working 40-45ths of the weekly hours. If any other one shift were abandoned he would still receive five-sixths of the week's pay, although he would then work only 37-45ths of the weekly hours.

DR. LYTTELTON

Dr. Edward Lyttelton was stated to be very much better yesterday.

THE GERMAN CRISIS

CABINET RESIGNS

SPLIT ON INTERNAL POLITICS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, MARCH 27

The German Government, representing a coalition of Socialists, Roman Catholic Centre, Bavarian People's Party, Democrats and People's Party, in a House of 10 main parties, resigned this evening. The Socialist Chancellor, Herr Müller, tendered his Cabinet's resignation to President von Hindenburg, who accepted it and asked Herr Müller and his colleagues to continue in charge of current business pending the formation of a new Government.

It is understood that Dr. Brüning, the Centre Parliamentary leader, is to see the President to-morrow. It is assumed that he will be asked to form a Ministry, and it is reported that the President has intimated that it must be complete within 24 hours. Although it is impossible to prophesy, it seems probable that Dr. Brüning will try to form a Cabinet of the "Middle Bourgeois" parties (Centre, Bavarians, Democrats, People's Party) with the support of the Economic Party, of the small group of moderates who recently seceded from the Nationalist Party, and of those moderates still nominally belonging to that party.

Unless the latter are more numerous than seems likely, such a Government would not have a majority. It would, like the minority Governments of Dr. Luther and others, find a majority where it could. In foreign affairs it could often count on Socialist support; in home affairs, and especially for the financial reforms which will be its first task, it might still find sufficient votes among the Nationalists. If a majority should not be forthcoming, then Dr. Brüning is believed to have had an assurance that the President will use all his constitutional powers to effect the passage of the financial measures. This was the condition on which the Centre voted for the Young Plan Bills; this party saw from the first that a reform of the finances was an essential corollary to the acceptance of the Young Plan, and has brought its whole strength to bear to gain its end.

If Herr Brüning fails, it is not easy to see what will happen. The end of the month is approaching and the state of the Treasury makes the passage of the urgent financial measures highly desirable, even though the Government is obtaining liquid funds by discounting the first £10,000,000 of the Match Trust Loan due in August next.

The retiring Government, which took office in June, 1928, has lived longer than any other Government since the Republic was established, and has achieved two vital tasks, the ending of the occupation of the Rhineland and final settlement of the reparation problem. It has long been evident that the Coalition would not long outlast the settlement of these two foreign political issues. Nevertheless, it was hardly expected that the Müller Government would dissolve so soon after the passage of the Young Plan Bills.

CAUSE OF CRISIS

The immediate issue at stake was the programme of financial reform, which is generally admitted to be necessary if the obligations accepted under the Young Plan are to be carried out. Apart from proposals for taxation increases this year and possible tax reductions next year, it includes provisions for placing on its own legs the insolvent Unemployment Insurance Institution, whose continued drain on the Treasury has been a main cause of Budget difficulties. Here the fundamental dispute began between the two wing parties of the Coalition, the Socialists and the People's Party. The Socialists are committed to resist any reduction of benefits, though they would agree to increasing the contributions paid half by employers and half by employed; the People's Party, which represents many employers, is equally committed to the view that the contributions are high enough and that reform in the system itself is necessary.

The dispute has lasted many months and has now wrecked the Government. The *Berliner Tageblatt* calls it "a crisis over ½ per cent."—a reference to the contributions, but it really is a fundamental difference of view. The Socialists feel that they are fighting the battle of the unemployed man with a family; the People's Party that industry is already saddled with unbearable loads in taxation and social obligations.

To-day many compromises were discussed, of which the most promising was that made by the Centre Party, that if the Reich were forced to make further grants to the Unemployment Insurance Institution it should simultaneously be empowered to recoup itself by raising the contributions, or drastically reforming the system, or imposing new taxes. The Socialists, however, rejected the compromise after the other parties, with the exceptions of the Bavarians, had accepted it. The Cabinet then met. Herr Müller asked if his colleagues were prepared to face the Reichstag with the financial programme minus the insurance proposals, and on learning from the Finance Minister, Herr Moldenhauer, that the People's Party must insist on all or nothing, resignation was agreed on.

ARMY APPOINTMENTS

ADDITIONAL AIDE-DE-CAMP TO THE KING

The King has approved of the appointment of Colonel G. H. Stobart, C.B.E., D.S.O., Territorial Army, Honorary Colonel, 6th Battalion (Territorial), The Durham Light Infantry (Lieutenant-Colonel, Retired Pay, late Royal Artillery), as Aide-de-Camp to the King, "additional."

The War Office announces that the following appointments have been approved:—

Colonel W. Elliott, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., to be Assistant Director of Transport, the War Office, with effect from September 1, 1930.

Colonel H. L. Bingay, D.S.O., to be a member of the Royal Engineer Board, with effect from August 19, 1930.

Colonel G. L. Crossman, C.M.G., D.S.O., to be Commander, 133rd (Sussex and Kent) Infantry Brigade, Territorial Army, with effect from November 1, 1930.

COMPANY MEETINGS

Reports of the following meetings appear on our City pages:—

Guildhall Insurance Company.
Independent Newspapers.
Investors Trust Association.
Limmer and Trinidad Lake Asphalt.
Napier, D., and Son, Limited.
Odhams Press.
Powell Duffryn Steam Coal.
Telegraph Construction and Maintenance.
United Glass Bottle Manufacturers.

COTTON TRADE DEPRESSION

COMMONS DEBATE

GOVERNMENT AND THE INQUIRY

WESTMINSTER, THURSDAY

The House of Commons was more successful in describing the plight of the cotton industry to-day than in suggesting what Parliament could do to save it. The result was that the best feature of an uneasy debate was the proof, given by Lancashire members, that the industry is thinking hard for itself.

SIR HERBERT SAMUEL, who raised the question, was chiefly anxious to expedite the Government inquiry and to extract some sort of interim report. He pointed out that since a year ago unemployment in Lancashire had doubled, and increased by 160,000. He asked what had happened to the Committee of Inquiry appointed by the Government eight months ago. It had given no sign of life since, except to shed overworked Ministers, who ought never to have been appointed as members. Could it not be asked to say at once how far the depression was temporary and due to falls in the price of cotton and silver? He himself thought there was no reason to despair. We need not lower wages to the Japanese level, but we must copy Japanese organization, which concentrated 40 per cent. of production in four firms and between 70 and 80 per cent. of imports and exports in three firms. Lancashire had 1,800 producers and between 700 and 800 merchants. He therefore asked what Mr. Thomas's City friends had meant by saying that they would finance reasonable schemes of rationalization.

Socialist back-benchers, such as MR. LANG and MRS. HAMILTON, interpreted the situation as the Nemesis of private enterprise. MR. LANG suggested the marking of Lancashire goods and their advertisement through the Empire Marketing Board, but MRS. HAMILTON favoured the restoration of the Cotton Control Board. MR. E. D. SIMON mistrusted the power of the Committee to inquire fully and swiftly, and suggested splitting it up into individual Commissioners with power to report on different aspects of technical, financial, and administrative rationalization.

SIR ALEXANDER SANDEMAN displayed the expert's scorn for the amateur, but his technical suggestions were not materially different. They included the two-shift system, which would save 2½ per cent. on production costs, and the formation of vertical "combines" which would include all processes of manufacture under the same roof. His political suggestion was the protection of the home market. SIR PHILIP CUNLIFFE-LISTER found a new villain in the shape of Russia, which, he alleged, helped by long-term credits, was deliberately undercutting British goods in neutral markets. He thought it no part of the Government's duty to find finance which the industry could still find elsewhere. But Mr. Graham ought at least to have kept a fiscal bargaining power, instead of surrendering it for nothing at the "tariff truce" Conference.

MR. GRAHAM'S REPLY

In his final reply MR. GRAHAM contended that the Government's promises extended only to the immediate appointment of an inquiry, and had been fulfilled. He could not dictate or anticipate results, but he could point to the extraordinary lag between the fall in wholesale and a fall in retail prices. That was a *prima facie* reason for a reorganization of producers, which in his view was quite inevitable. As regards special financing of any such movement, he pointed out that the Bank of England was behind the Lancashire Cotton Corporation, and had no doubt that sound schemes would attract similar support. Meanwhile, the Committee would complete the taking of evidence within a week or two, and would then prepare their report, which the Government would immediately consider. He could not promise to publish it, because the Committee was a Cabinet Committee which had received much confidential evidence; but there would be no avoidable delay in acting upon it if action were possible.

This concluded the substance of an unsatisfactory debate, strongly reminiscent of earlier debates on the coal industry, in spite of the assertion of successive speakers that cotton must not be allowed to go the way of coal.

WEST INDIAN SUGAR

The later part of the sitting was devoted to the West Indian sugar industry. MR. ORMSBY-GORE, who opened the debate, vigorously attacked the Government, and particularly Mr. Snowden, for their refusal to relieve the distressing situation revealed by the reports of Sir Francis Watts and Lord Olivier. The Government's proposals to help the planters were a mockery, and an industry upon which thousands were dependent was to be sacrificed to the doctrinaire vanity of a Chancellor of the Exchequer who hated Imperial Preference. From the Ministerial side DR. MORGAN appealed to the Front Bench to give heed to the Olivier report and, for the sake of the labourers concerned, not to cast away an opportunity of leaving their mark on Colonial, and especially West Indian, policy.

To these and other appeals DR. SHIELS, the Under-Secretary for the Colonies, gave, in effect, the same reply that Lord Passfield, his official chief, had given in the House of Lords on Tuesday. The consumers of this country could not be burdened further for the benefit of the West Indies, and the judgment of Mr. Snowden, who had full knowledge of the situation, must be trusted. He admitted, naturally, that the Government's scheme to assist the banks to make advances to planters had not been received with enthusiasm, but he repeated that it was not offered as a solution, but as a help. He could only advise the West Indies and Mauritius to make use of the facilities offered by the Empire Marketing Board, the creation of the last Government, and the Colonial Development Fund, the creation of the present one.

LATEST LONDON BETTING

THE GRAND NATIONAL

(To be run at Aintree to-day)

100 to 9 agst SIR LINDSAY (t. & o.) (J. R. Anthony).
100 — 8 — GRAKLE (t. & o.) (Coulthwaite).
100 — 6 — BRAUN GOBLIN (o. 18 to 1 t.) (F. Hartigan).
20 — 1 — K.C.B. (t. & o.) (Withington).
20 — 1 — GREGALACH (o. 22 to 1 t.) (Waldron).
25 — 1 — MELLERAY'S BELLE (o. 28 to 1 t.) (Easterby).
25 — 1 — LORDI (o. 33 to 1 t.) (Turner).
33 — 1 — SANDY HOOK (o. 40 to 1 t.) (T. Leader).
33 — 1 — PRIOUR'S PRIDE (o.) (James).
33 — 1 — ALIKE (o. 40 to 1 t.) (Gore).
33 — 1 — TOOTERHILL (o. 40 to 1 t.) (Boswall-Preston).
33 — 1 — MERRIVALE II. (o. 40 to 1 t.) (Rimell).
33 — 1 — GLANUSIA (o. 40 to 1 t.) (A. Law).
33 — 1 — MAY CRESCENT (o. 40 to 1 t.) (Rayson).
40 — 1 — DONBOAL (t. & o.) (Woodland).
45 — 1 — MAY KING (o.) (Woodland).
45 — 1 — ROYAL ARCH II. (o. 50 to 1 t.) (Duller).
50 — 1 — BLENNERHASSET (o. 66 to 1 t.) (Cockton).
50 — 1 — BALLYHANWOOD (o.) (Blair).
50 — 1 — BIG WONDER (o.) (Whitelaw).
50 — 1 — NEWSBOY (o.) (Martin).
50 — 1 — AGDEN (o.) (Mosseri).
66 — 1 — INSTOCK (o.) (Poole).
66 — 1 — GATE BOOK (o.) (F. Barrett).
66 — 1 — GAY DOG II. (o. 100 to 1 t.) (Lyall).
66 — 1 — SAVERNAKE (o.) (W. Nightingall).
100 — 1 — others (o.)

INDIAN COTTON TARIFF

THE POSITION OF LANCASHIRE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

DELHI, MARCH 27

The Legislative Assembly, to-day, after the closure had been applied without opposition, accepted without a division the Government's motion for the consideration of the Cotton Industry (Protection) Bill. The House then reached the amendment standing in the name of Mr. Chetty, for extending the special protective import duty of 5 per cent. on piece goods so as to include certain British goods not covered by the Government's original proposals. The Government has agreed to accept this amendment. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, the Nationalist Party leader, then moved his amendment to extend the special 5 per cent. duty to all piece goods, whether imported from Great Britain or elsewhere.

The debate in the afternoon was marked by an important speech by Sir George Rainy, Railway and Commerce Member, in the course of which he cleared up any doubts in regard to the Fiscal Autonomy Convention. Pandit Malaviya insisted, however, that the Government had proposed the special 5 per cent. duty only for the advantage of Lancashire at the suggestion of his Majesty's Government.

Sir George Schuster, Finance Member, gave explicit assurances that this was not the case, and Mr. Patel, the President, said the way to settle the dispute was to produce the documents—which Sir George Rainy declined to do.

Pandit Malaviya refused to accept Sir George Schuster's assurances on the point. In the end Sir George Schuster declined to answer further questions, and Sir George Rainy curtly said he would reserve his remarks.

Pandit Malaviya declared that for the servants of India to refuse to produce the documents was scandalous, and added that if they had not sufficient courage to do so the House could only conclude that the documents must be against them.

The President at this stage adjourned the debate.

The general belief this evening is that the leaders of the parties on the Left are bent on some plan to wreck the Bill by talking it out, or by walking out, in the expectation that the President will then decline to put the necessary questions.

DELHI, March 27.—Sir George Rainy, in the course of his speech, denied the allegations that the Government was anxious to assist Lancashire.

Why should they raise the duty at all? Sir George Rainy asked. They were not asking the Home Government to approve the principle of Imperial preference. He personally had no doubt that imports would now show a decided decrease. The benefit to Lancashire was incidental, while the advantage to India was fundamental.

On the subject of the Fiscal Autonomy Convention, he quoted from the report of the Joint Parliamentary Committee, which pointed out that when the Government and the Legislature could not agree on tariff proposals the authority must lie with the Government, which was subject to the Secretary of State's control. "We have Dominion status in this matter," added Sir George, "but not a Dominion Constitution."

India was up against foreign competition, and sheer efficiency and reorganization was imperative in India and Lancashire. He hoped the Bombay industry would soon hold its own without any assistance.—*Reuter.*

MR. GANDHI'S MARCH

GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY'S DELHI CONSULTATIONS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

DELHI, MARCH 27

Sir Frederick Sykes, the Governor of Bombay, is returning to the Presidency this evening after a two-days visit, during which he has had consultations with the Viceroy and Sir James Crerar, Home Member, in regard to the situation in Gujarat [where Mr. Gandhi is to begin his civil disobedience campaign].

Mr. Gandhi is now expected to reach Jalalpur on April 5, and to begin his disobedience of the Salt Law on the following day. It is believed that if he cannot induce the Government to arrest him he will resort to some other form of civil disobedience.

NEW BISHOP OF CROYDON

CANON E. S. WOODS APPOINTED

The King has been pleased to approve the appointment of the REV. EDWARD SYDNEY WOODS, M.A., Honorary Canon of Canterbury, Rural Dean of Croydon, and vicar of Croydon, to the Suffragan Bishopric of Croydon, in succession to the Right Rev. Henry Horace Pereira, D.D.

** The Suffragan Bishopric of Croydon has been in abeyance since the resignation in 1924 of Dr. Pereira, who died four years ago, and during the interval the Bishop of Dover has included Croydon within his general jurisdiction. The Croydon ecclesiastical area, though part of the diocese of Canterbury, is geographically outside that diocese, and it is understood that for convenience in the administration of this large and growing district a scheme has been evolved under which Croydon becomes an ecclesiastical unit in itself. The Bishopric, therefore, has been revived under conditions differing from those which obtained before 1924. Whereas Dr. Pereira, on becoming Bishop of Croydon, resigned the vicarage of that parish, and gave general assistance within the diocese of Canterbury, the new Bishop will remain also vicar of Croydon, and will devote himself almost entirely to the Croydon area.

Canon Woods, who is 52 years of age, is the younger brother of the Bishop of Winchester. Educated at Marlborough College and Trinity College, Cambridge, he was for some years vice-principal of Ridley Hall, and during the War was chaplain to the R.M.C., Sandhurst. Before going to Croydon in 1927 he was for about nine years Vicar of Holy Trinity, Cambridge.

REDEMPTION OF TITHE RENT-CHARGE

The Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries announces that for the purpose of the redemption of tithe rent-charge, for which application is made after March 31, 1930, until further notice, the compensation for redemption will be 22 times the net amount of the tithe rent-charge after the deductions prescribed by the Tithe Acts, 1918 and 1925, have been made.

THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE

Among writers recently elected to the Fellowship of the Royal Society of Literature are:—

Mr. Edmund Blunden, Mr. Harold Child, Mr. Warren R. Dawson, Dr. M. Gaster, Professor Leslie Hotson, Mr. Desmond MacCarthy, Mr. L. B. Namier, and Miss Ethel M. Seaton.

Sir Henry Imbert-Terry, Bt., who was elected a Fellow of the society in 1880, was unanimously elected an Honorary Fellow as a mark of the high appreciation of the council for his many and varied services to the society during the 50 years of his Fellowship.

POLITICAL NOTES

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

THE BORROWING LIMIT

Miss Bondfield, the Minister of Labour, Mr. Snowden, and Mr. Churchill will take part to-day in the discussion on the money resolution which will give the Government power to proceed with a Bill authorizing the limit of borrowing by the Unemployment Insurance Fund to be increased by £10,000,000 from £40,000,000 to £50,000,000. Members are particularly interested to hear Miss Bondfield's explanation of the change in her attitude towards the Fund in recent months. As recently as last November, when speaking on the money resolution of the last Insurance Bill, she declared:—

We must really face up to the difficulty in which we find ourselves, and consider, if we do not do it this way, what other possible way there is. There is the way of the late Government of extending the margin of borrowing powers. They extended it from £30,000,000 to £40,000,000, and then said it was to go back to £30,000,000 at the end of 1930. Having done it once, they can do it again. If you came forward and wiped out the limit of borrowing powers of £40,000,000 and went on borrowing to £50,000,000 or £60,000,000 it would be a dishonest course, because it would be contracting a debt that you saw no possible way of paying off. Therefore, I have dismissed definitely from my consideration any question of increasing the borrowing powers of the Fund.

Members were suggesting last night that the "dishonest course" of November has become the Government policy in March.

It is not expected that there will be any change in the hours of sitting as a result of the inquiry which is now being made by a Select Committee. Back-bench Labour members have been urging that the House should meet in the mornings and not in the evenings, but the evidence so far produced shows that the Chief Conservative Whip and the Chief Liberal Whip are opposed to any change, while the Chief Government Whip merely suggests that the House should sit from 2 p.m. to 10.15 p.m. instead of from 2.45 to 11. The fact that Ministers must spend their mornings in the Departments is also regarded as an argument against the change.

A meeting of the Parliamentary Channel Tunnel Committee has been called for Tuesday, April 8, to appoint a chairman; to consider the report on the economic aspects of a tunnel; and to decide on future action. Two former chairmen of the Committee, Sir Arthur Fell and Sir William Bull, will be present, and Baron d'Erlanger will speak.

When the Civil Estimates are taken on Monday there will be a discussion on the position of conscientious objectors in the Government Departments. Major Colville, who won the right to submit a resolution, will ask the House

to express its regret that the policy of the Government with regard to conscientious objectors is contrary to the spirit of the policy adopted hitherto by successive Governments since the War with regard to ex-Service men, and constitutes a reversal of that policy.

Captain E. N. Bennett, Mr. R. D. Denman, Miss Picton-Turbervill, Commander Kenworthy, Mr. S. T. Rosbotham, Mr. Lovat Fraser, Mr. C. Middleton, and Mr. William Wright have invited Anglican members of the Labour Party in the House of Commons to attend a meeting next Wednesday to consider the desirability of forming an Anglican group in the party.

Lord Onslow proposes to call the attention of the House of Lords on Tuesday to the Government's policy on cadet corps.

LEVEE AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE

The King held a Levée at Buckingham Palace yesterday.

The following members of the Royal Family were present:—The Duke of York, the Duke of Gloucester, Prince George, the Marquess of Carisbrooke, the Marquess of Cambridge, and the Marquess of Milford Haven. Most of the Ambassadors and Ministers attended, as well as the Prime Minister and the Secretary of State for the Home Department.

An official report, with the list of presentations, is given on page 19.

ENTERTAINMENTS INDEX

(For details see page 12)

THEATRES

Adelphi	THE HOUSE THAT JACK BUILT	8.15
Aldwych	A NIGHT LIKE THIS	2.30 & 8.15
Ambassadors	THE CONFEDERATES AND THE MAN IN POSSESSION	2.30 & 8.30
Apollo	ALMOST A HONEYMOON	8.30
Comedy	ODD NUMBERS	2.30 & 8.30
Court	MISALLIANCE	8.15
Criterion	MILESTONES	8.30
Daly's	A SONG OF SIXPENCE	8.30
Dominion	SILVER WINGS	8.15
Drury Lane	THE THREE MUSKETEERS	8
Everyman	FIRE IN THE OPERA HOUSE	8.15
Gaiety	DARLING, I LOVE YOU	2.30 & 8.15
Garrick	THE LADY OF THE CAMELLIAS	8.30
Globe	CHARLES AND MARY	8.30
Haymarket	THE FIRST MRS. FRASER	8.30
Hippodrome	MR. CINDERS	8.15
His Majesty's	BITTER SWEET	8.30
Little	FRANKENSTEIN	8.30
London Pavilion	COCHRAN'S 1930 REVUE	8.15
Lyric	MURDER ON THE SECOND FLOOR	8.30
Lyric, Hammersmith	DANDY DICK	8.30
New	NINE TILL SIX	8.30
Piccadilly	HERE COMES THE BRIDE	8.15
Playhouse	DEVONSHIRE CREAM	8.30
Prince of Wales	JOURNEY'S END	8.30
Princes	A WARM CORNER	8.30
Queen's	THE APPLE CART	8.15
Royalty	APPEARANCES	8.30
St. James's	MICHAEL AND MARY	8.30
St. Martin's	HONOURS EASY	2.30 & 8.30
Savoy	THE DAMASK ROSE	8.15
Shaftesbury	THE MIDDLE WATCH	8.30
The Old Vic	MACBETH	7.30
Vaudeville	ENCHANTMENT	8.30
Wyndham's	THE CALENDAR	8.30

VARIETIES

Coliseum	2.15, 5.15, & 8.15
Holborn Empire	6.30 & 9
Maskelyne's Theatre	3 & 8
Palladium	6.30 & 9
Victoria Palace	6.15 & 8.50

CONCERTS

Æolian Hall	MISS MURIEL ELLIOT 8.15
Queen's Hall	B.B.C. CONCERT 8
Wigmore Hall	MR. SEYMOUR WHINYATES AND MR. ERNST WOLFF 8.30

EXHIBITIONS

Crystal Palace	10 to 10
Tussaud's	10 to 10
Z

THE TIMES

FRIDAY, MARCH 28, 1930

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A Prophecy and the Moral (Professor E. Cannan) 15
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Cadet Corps (Mr. Herbert Waugh) .. 10
Early Turkish Art (Mr. H. C. Luke) .. 10
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Weather Forecast

ENGLAND, S.E.—Moderate to fresh south-westerly to southerly winds; cloudy, some rain or drizzle, mild. Further Outlook.—Unsettled and rather mild. (p. 16)

TO-DAY'S NEWS

HOME

At a meeting of the Heads of Delegations to the Naval Conference yesterday it was agreed that a plenary session should be held next Friday. The attempts to find some means of satisfying the French desire for security without involving Great Britain in fresh obligations continue. (p. 14)

At the conference between the representatives of the mine-owners and of the miners yesterday the owners proposed that working time should be calculated on a new basis. (p. 14)

Reports on family allowances by the State were considered yesterday by the General Council of the Trades Union Congress, which decided to call a joint meeting of the Labour Party Executive and the General Council to thrash out the question of principle. (p. 11)

Canon E. S. Woods, Vicar and Rural Dean of Croydon, has been appointed Suffragan Bishop of Croydon. (p. 14)

Proposals for the creation of an Empire Trade Assembly, and of a new Ministerial post solely devoted to trade questions, are made by the Association of British Chambers of Commerce. (p. 8)

The position of women in the inspectorate of the Board of Education was discussed at the Royal Commission on the Civil Service yesterday. (p. 11)

Clauses in the Road Traffic Bill defining, and prescribing penalties for, motoring offences were discussed by the Standing Committee of the House of Commons yesterday. (p. 16)

A message from the King has been received by the General Council of the Salvation Army. (p. 16)

Mr. Henderson, Secretary for Foreign Affairs, opened yesterday in London an exhibition designed to illustrate the economic progress made by Austria since the stabilization of her currency in the autumn of 1922. (p. 11)

POLITICS

In the House of Lords yesterday the Reservoirs (Safety Provisions) Bill passed the Report stage. Lord Carson called attention to the practice of certain bookmakers of sending out circulars, and urged the desirability of preventing the practice by making applicable to it the law relating to circulars by money-lenders. Lord Parmoor promised sympathetic consideration of the matter by the Government. (p. 8)

In the House of Commons the depression in the cotton trade and the West Indian sugar planters' plight were discussed on the Consolidated Fund Bill. The Minister of Health presented a Bill dealing with slum clearances. (p. 8)

Mr. Churchill, speaking in the Epping Division last night, said that the reform of the electoral law was the key to the present political situation. (p. 8)

IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN

The German Government resigned yesterday, the Coalition parties having failed to reach agreement on the method of stabilizing the Unemployment Insurance Fund. (p. 14)

The debate on the Indian Cotton Tariff Bill was continued in the Legislative Assembly yesterday, and was again adjourned. (p. 14)

It is reported that the Kuominchun has occupied Chengchow, an important junction of the Peking-Hankow Railway, and that, of the two Nanking generals who were advancing against the Northern party, one had seceded to the North. Feng Yu-hsiang is believed to have taken active command of the Kuominchun. (p. 13)

On a vote of confidence early in the debate on the ratification of the Young Plan agreements, the French Government was given a majority of 57 in the Chamber yesterday. On another vote of confidence in the Senate the Government majority was 21. (p. 13)

A special militia is being organized in Russia to "protect Soviet State farms from wreckers and class enemies." (p. 13)

The members of the Egyptian delegation were received at the Foreign Office yesterday by Mr. Henderson, and arrangements made for the public opening of the Conference on Monday. (p. 13)

COURT AND PERSONAL

The King held a Levée yesterday at Buckingham Palace. (p. 19)

LAW

Summary of Law Cases will be found on page 5.

SPORT

The Liverpool Spring Meeting was begun yesterday when the Spring Cup was won by Mr. A. de Rothschild's Alight by half a length from Larking, with Regain third. (p. 6)

Royal Mid-Surrey beat St. George's Hill in the final round over 36 holes of the Club Mixed Foursomes Tournament at Camberley Heath yesterday by one hole. (p. 7)

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

In "City Notes" comment is made on: Two Important Issues; the Rise in Gilt-edged Stocks; Harland and Wolff Accounts; Baldwins' Better Results; Bank of Scotland's Advance Ratio; the Powell Duffryn Meeting; Chartered Bank of India Meeting; and Maturing Endowment Assurances. (p. 20)

In Lombard-street loan rates were unaltered. Discount rates were slightly easier. The Bank of England received £1,000,000 in sovereigns from Australia. Both the New York and German exchanges moved against sterling. Italian lire were again bid for. Spanish currency depreciated. A further rise occurred in the Buenos Aires rate. Silver rose 3-16d. to 19¼d. per ounce. (p. 20)

The Stock Exchange reflected the approaching end of the Account with inactive conditions yesterday. Prices of British Funds and Home Railway stocks were lower, an exception being that of the Funding Loan, which advanced sharply. Falls occurred in Cables and Wireless stocks and Imperial Chemical. Textile shares were firm. (p. 20)

THE LIBERAL-SOCIALIST ENTENTE

An obvious change in the political situation has come about since MR. LLOYD GEORGE's discovery that the Government deserves careful nursing rather than intermittent chastisement. There can be little doubt that, although no formal alliance has been concluded between the Liberal and Socialist Parties, a very practical *entente* now exists—in consequence, it is suggested, of conversations held last week between certain Ministers and the Liberal leader. Members of the Government are showing a new confidence that any chance of an early General Election has receded, and on the Liberal side all trace of truculence towards even so controversial a measure as the Coal Mines Bill has disappeared. The situation in Parliament, therefore, instead of bearing any analogy with that of 1924, approximates closely to that of 1910-14, when the Government of the day was kept solidly in power by the support of friendly but practically independent groups. In 1910, however, the Labour and Nationalist support of the Liberal Government was natural and expected. In 1930 an *entente* between Liberals and Socialists comes as a complete surprise to all who have not safeguarded their anticipations against the sprightly irresponsibility of the Liberal leader. Until a fortnight ago MR. LLOYD GEORGE had deliberately refrigerated the atmosphere between the Liberal Party and the Government. Nine months ago he gave his party the *mot d'ordre* that "the very bour the "Ministry decided to become a Socialist admini-"stration its career ends." During the intervening months, however, Liberal hostility to the Government has not followed even so definite a principle as anti-Socialism. Liberal support of Socialist malcontents forced the Government to insert amendments reeking of Poplarism in the Unemployment Insurance Act. The bitterest Liberal opposition was reserved for the Government's attempt to work with capitalism in the coal industry. So many-sided an antagonism inspired the belief that when, on March 11, unemployment fell to be debated, MR. LLOYD GEORGE would emit such an icy blast of criticism as would freeze the Government out of office. He fanned them, on the contrary, with the gentlest of zephyrs. On March 20, again, a critical provision of the Coal Mines Bill was expected to provoke a blizzard. MR. LLOYD GEORGE made a passionate appeal for clear skies in view of the critical position of the Naval Conference, and the members of the House of Commons were left to ask each other "*Mais où sont les neiges d'antan?*"

This bewilderment at the sudden melting of the snows of criticism is shared by the public. The ostensible explanation—anxiety for the fate of the Naval Conference—was always absurd and convinced nobody. MR. LLOYD GEORGE in particular has so far given no consistent response to the demand for discretion at home in the interests of the peace of the world. His speech and his articles on the situation in India, and his votes against the second reading and the quota provisions of the Coal Mines Bill, show that on equally critical occasions he has been quite ready to risk far more than the resignation of the Government. Why, therefore, should its continuance in office—which for many reasons is to be tolerated and even desired—have suddenly become so essential to him in particular? No doubt the attempt to chastise the Government has twice at least resulted in a challenge rather to MR. LLOYD GEORGE's leadership of his own party than to the existence of the Socialist administration. But it is clear from recent resignations of prominent Liberals, and from the dissatisfaction among the Liberal rank and file which has been expressed in these columns by the chairman of a Liberal association, that MR. LLOYD GEORGE cannot hope to secure Liberal unity any better by abandoning than by maintaining opposition. He may have returned to the belief that the future of the Liberal Party depends upon the passage of electoral reform, and be trying (as MR. CHURCHILL suggested last night) to come to an agreement with the Government on this subject behind the back of the Ullswater Committee; or again he may have fresh hopes of winning the Government to his ideas for reducing unemployment. Certainly the Government, for their part, are in no condition to refuse allies. A few Socialist malcontents have developed into a group of some 30 rebels, who have shown their readiness to vote against the Government upon even the most unpractical issues. They are clearly inviting expulsion from their party; and in any case they cannot be counted on in any future division. The figures of unemployment, which must be a prominent issue at any election, could hardly be worse than they are at the present moment, and they may perhaps become better if the prevalence of cheap money counteracts the factors unfavourable to industrial revival. There is no real difference in principle between the unemployment policy of the Socialists and that of MR. LLOYD GEORGE. Once the Government has decided that it will be best to play for time, the exchange of some 50 recruits for some 30 deserters becomes a step dictated by common sense.

It may be agreed therefore that a Liberal-Socialist *entente* for some time to come is quite practicable, and that the circumstances of both partners are likely to induce them to maintain it. The prospect is not by any means without its advantages to those who take a long view. Perhaps the greatest of these advantages is that the present Government will be left to face squarely the great external issues, of which three at least—those of Egypt, of the Indian Report, and of the Imperial Conference—will follow hard on the Naval Disarmament negotiations during the next few months. None of these questions can be settled in a party spirit, and the attitude of the Opposition throughout the Naval Conference suggests that a national settlement is more likely to be found when the leaders of Labour are in a position of responsibility. But the impelling force behind the *rapprochement* certainly came from nearer home; and here again, discouraging though the performances of the present Government have been, and much though they have contributed to the creation of their own difficulties, it is certainly in the national interest that they should have a full and fair opportunity—so full and fair that it is appreciated in the constituencies and not merely in the House of Commons—to justify their claims to be specially qualified to solve those domestic problems which must confront any Government. All the forecasts of the formation of a Radical *bloc* which will be strong enough to maintain itself in power through a succession of Parliaments are at present quite premature. The genesis of the present *entente* is a mutual desire to avoid an early General Election, which the country does not want, and it contains the seeds neither of a permanent alliance nor of a joint campaign. So long as the *entente* lasts the Government will be less susceptible to pressure from behind, and therefore less rather than more inclined to indulge in Socialism of the kind advocated by MR. MAXTON and MR. WHEATLEY. There will be at least no more danger to the nation, and the Government will be more clearly responsible for its actions. The *entente*, in short, is a natural consequence of the community of economic thought which has gradually been growing up between the section of Liberals for whom MR. LLOYD GEORGE speaks and Socialists of the type represented on the Treasury Bench. Whereas the Liberals believe the socialization of industry to be undesirable, the Socialists believe that it is not immediately practicable—which, for all practical purposes, is the same belief; and they share a belief in the virtues of lavish public expenditure. That view, no doubt, is fundamentally unsound, but it is at least better that those who hold it should be tried together and be challenged together, so that the public should not be misled into thinking that their experiment has not had a fair chance, or that a difference of political label indicates a real difference of policy upon the principal domestic problems of the day.

Lord Macmillan's Award

It is stated with apparent authority that the trade unions will resist the decision of the employers in the wool textile industry of the North to reduce wages in accordance with the findings of LORD MACMILLAN, and that there will be a stoppage of work. A reduction of wages is never welcome, and the reductions that LORD MACMILLAN has described as imperative in this case will take away 9½ per cent. from the earnings of time workers for a full week and 8¾ per cent. from the earnings of piece workers. The effect on the spending power of the communities that derive a living from the wool textile industry will therefore be great. A large inroad will be made into the amount of income available for free spending after daily necessities have been met. Nevertheless time workers' earnings for a full week's work will still be about 72 per cent. and piece-rate earnings about 90 per cent. above their pre-War level. Last year the average increase in the cost of living over the 1914 level was 64 per cent., and this year it promises to be a little lower. But there has been an even greater improvement in the position of the wool textile workers than these figures disclose. Like nearly all others they work fewer hours for this larger wage; and, also like others, they share the benefits of the social services that have been newly created or much extended since the War. As LORD MACMILLAN has pointed out, these social services, by making provision for ill-health, unemployment, accident, old age, and other ills to which mortal flesh is heir, have lightened the burden on wages and therefore have ameliorated the worker's position. The higher standard of living thus made possible should be a matter of satisfaction and should be safeguarded to the utmost extent. But unhappily it cannot be wholly maintained by an industry in the circumstances of the wool textile industry. LORD MACMILLAN'S inquiry convinced him that the financial position of the industry is critical, and that, upon its present basis, it is in a most unsatisfactory, if not actually dangerous, position.

If indeed the unions are prepared, in these circumstances, to order a strike they must find a more convincing plea than that which has been prompted in London. It is suggested that the employers should not act on LORD MACMILLAN'S recommendations because an attempt to enforce reductions against the opposition of the operatives could not be anything but disastrous. To take up that position is to make useless the method of independent inquiry into the merits of a wages dispute. This case has gone against the operatives and in favour of the employers, and yet it is said the employers should not seek to obtain the relief in costs of production that is found necessary because the operatives are not prepared to accept the findings. The value of such counsel can be tested by inquiring what its reception would have been had the facts been entirely different and the result of the inquiry had been the recommendation of an advance of wages. A bare suggestion of resistance by the employers would have been in that event a signal for unmeasured denunciation. An orderly settlement of wage questions is in fact only possible if there is adherence to principles no matter what the immediate unpleasantness may be. The operatives in the wool textile industry have no just cause of complaint either against the awards of Courts of Inquiry in the past or against their employers, who have shown extraordinary reluctance to proceed to measures which did not receive the acquiescence of the unions. The employers did not desire the Court of Inquiry, and they had emphatically declined arbitration after they had made all the concessions consistent with the prosecution of a claim of any practical value. The Ministry of Labour, however, provided the unions with what was virtually an arbitration, and the result is known. There is scarcely a doubt that the weight of opinion among the trade union leaders is against a strike, yet apparently they feel bound by the result of the ballot, which went against acceptance of the Macmillan recommendations. Prudence as well as argument should lead them to avoid a struggle. In the localities where the employers have already taken steps during the last twelve months to reduce wages the operatives have accepted the new terms, though sometimes after a half-hearted resistance. Unions which failed in these sectional struggles are still more likely to fail in a general struggle.

A Magnum Opus

In the latter part of 1899, two years after the "diamond jubilee" of QUEEN VICTORIA, MR. J. W. FORTESCUE published two volumes of "A History of the British Army." Not quite forty years old, he was then best known to the reading public as the author of a very delightful (and still very popular) book about his native Exmoor, "The Story of a Red Deer." But he had also written a history of the XVII Lancers; and—since no man could write two long volumes of the history of the British Army, from the battle of Hastings to the Peace of Paris in 1763, without a good deal of preparation—it is obvious that his researches into his vast subject must have begun some years before 1899. This 28th day of March, 1930, the whole great work is brought to its close. The thirteenth and last volume is published. The plan announced in the preface to the first volume more than thirty years ago has been fulfilled. "My design is to write the history of "the Army down to the year 1870." It is written. And, though it may have been true in 1899 that "The civilian who attempts to write "a military history is of necessity guilty of pre-"sumption," it is clear now that at least this particular civilian was better fitted than any soldier was likely to be to see things in proportion and to pay due attention to the political side of his subject.

Without haste, without rest, but not without interruption by more urgent claims, the history progressed to its close. The preface to the ninth volume, published in 1920, shows that twice at least it narrowly escaped abandonment. KING EDWARD saved it by appointing its author librarian at Windsor Castle, an appointment renewed by the present KING. Then came the break when SIR JOHN FORTESCUE was engaged in helping to write the official history of the Great War; and after that the enormous increase in the expenses of production. But holdfast is a good dog. SIR JOHN FORTESCUE held fast. And he held on longer than any other of the English historians among whom he has won a place. From October 15, 1764, when the idea of writing the "Decline "and Fall" first started to the mind of EDWARD GIBBON, to the night of June 27, 1787, when he finished it, is not quite twenty-three years. NAPIER'S subject—much smaller than SIR JOHN FORTESCUE'S—occupied him for but twelve years. MERIVALE, GROTE, FINLAY, MILMAN, FREEMAN, LECKY, none of these gave so large a part of his life to any one work; and only SAMUEL RAWSON GARDINER can match SIR JOHN FORTESCUE for pertinacity and endurance. Great historical books have now to be undertaken by team-work. Not until the very last volume did SIR JOHN FORTESCUE seek the help of a "devil" in any part of his "magnoperation," except the many and admirable maps.

And, now that the history is finished, what are the author's feelings about it? To the world he must seem enviable. Not to every man is it given to conceive a great design for his life's work, to find his powers equal to it, to carry it through, and to taste the joy of accomplishment that was granted to MILTON but denied to VIRGIL. Yet even as, while the work was in hand, SIR JOHN FORTESCUE may have felt, like GIBBON, but with better reason: "hills began to rise on hills, "Alps on Alps, and I found my journey far "more tedious and toilsome than I had "imagined," so he may now be recalling what GIBBON told about that summer night when he wrote the last lines of the last page:—

> After laying down my pen I took several turns in a *berceau*, or covered walk of Acacias, which commands a prospect of the country, the lake, and the mountains. The air was temperate, the sky was serene, the silver orb of the moon was reflected from the waters, and all Nature was silent. I will not dissemble the first emotions of joy on the recovery of my freedom, and perhaps the establishment of my fame. But my pride was soon humbled, and a sober melancholy was spread over my mind by the idea that I had taken my everlasting leave of an old and agreeable companion.

It is possible, indeed, that the author of the History of the British Army may share GIBBON'S other mood, in which he felt "as if a mountain "was removed from my breast." But in either case he need not fear that time will hang heavy on his hands. The British Army has its history. But Exmoor is not yet ruined by "development"; and the neighbouring territory of Oloria is very little known.

Young Geographers

Of the various educational pamphlets which are issued from time to time by the Board of Education few are likely to be of such general interest as the one which was noticed in these columns the other day. Everybody may be supposed to be able to follow with intelligence the report drawn up by a panel of school inspectors on the teaching of the geography of the British Empire "in certain types of "schools." The schools are not secondary or grammar schools, but are for the most part less advanced, where the children are between eleven years of age and fourteen or fifteen, or, in a few instances, sixteen. That is to say, they have three, four, or at the most five years in which, among other subjects, to study the geography of the British Empire; and it can be seen from this report what use they make of their opportunities. On the whole it will probably be thought that they make very good use of them, though the inspectors do not hesitate to say that there is room for improvement. They add, however, that it is easy to expect too much from children of these ages, especially when very few of the schools give more than two hours a week to the subject. But to many who remember how geography used to be taught, if it was taught at all, it may come as a pleasant surprise to learn how widely the subject is now interpreted, and how, in the more fortunate instances, it is taught by specialists and enthusiasts.

The number of teachers who are primarily geographers is increasing, and so also is the number of those who have spent a year or so in the Dominions. A great many means, formerly quite unfamiliar in schools, are now employed to shed light on geography, among these being the products of and the information disseminated by commerce and industry. London children, again, can use the Imperial Institute as a resort; and all can take part in journeys and expeditions to places of topographical interest. There are, however, dangers, as the report suggests, in insufficient attention to basic facts and want of precision; but these defects do not necessarily flow from the nature of the subject. Geography has the advantages of being both a science and a humane study; it has its bearings in many directions, and even has its æsthetic side. Indeed, the deeper the knowledge of the human domicile, the brighter perhaps should be the prospects for the preservation of much of its beauty and for a thrifty use of its riches.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF OXFORD

THE RADCLIFFE TRUST

PROPOSED REMOVAL OF OBSERVATORY

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The threat to remove the Radcliffe Observatory from Oxford to South Africa would seem to raise very important considerations in the eyes of those who love Oxford and value her surroundings and traditions.

Dr. John Radcliffe, who died in 1714, left a bequest to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, various bequests to Oxford, and the residue of his estate to be applied to charitable purposes in the discretion of his executors. In 1768 the trustees acting under this will instituted the Radcliffe Infirmary, being naturally induced to wish that this design be executed in or near the City of Oxford upon account of the filial predilection which Dr. Radcliffe showed to that University where he had so happily imbibed the first principles of his art.

I should have thought it impossible to exaggerate the moral obligation imposed upon each generation of trustees by these moving words. The very condition of the trust is that it "shall be executed in or near the City of Oxford."

In 1773 the University Professor of Astronomy requested the Chancellor and the Hebdomadal Council to provide him with an observatory. In response to their appeal the Radcliffe Trustees agreed to build an observatory. The Duke of Marlborough apparently provided a site which he held upon lease from St. John's; he was officially thanked by Convocation for "conveying to the Radcliffe Trustees *for the benefit of the University* a spacious and commodious tract of ground, on which they might erect an edifice for promoting the study of astronomy." Here again the words should be carefully noted: "for the benefit of the University."

Up to 1839 the Observatory was under the charge of the Professor of Astronomy. In this year a new and different Professor was appointed Radcliffe Observer. Since that date the posts have been distinct, the Radcliffe Trustees apparently appointing the Radcliffe Observer, who is nevertheless included in the official Calendar as a University official.

For a generation the Radcliffe Infirmary, which adjoins the Observatory, has been anxious to acquire some of the Observatory ground. This year, through the generosity of Sir William Morris, it has been able to purchase the site for a sum of £100,000.

The Radcliffe Trustees, advised by the Astronomer Royal and other Cambridge astronomers (why Cambridge?), have concluded that this sum could not usefully be spent upon astronomy in Oxford, and now propose to move the Observatory, with the major part of its endowments, to South Africa. Owing to some legal doubt as to whether they can move the Corpus of the Benefaction out of the United Kingdom, the alternative scheme has apparently been put forward that they should spend the major part of the income of the fund in paying the salaries of astronomers in South Africa, who are to work at an observatory which it is hoped to build by private subscription.

The Board of Faculty of Natural Science recently passed a resolution by 14 votes to two deploring the proposed diversion of this valuable endowment from Oxford, which resolution was endorsed by the Hebdomadal Council and forwarded to the Radcliffe Trustees. To this communication, which represents the official view of the University, the Radcliffe Trustees have not condescended to reply. It is obvious that the Chancellor cannot be aware of this strange omission.

The intention of the testator, as interpreted by his contemporaries, was indubitably to benefit Oxford. Further, the Radcliffe Trustees would never have possessed the site which they have sold for such a large sum had it not been for the fact that the University, desiring to have an observatory, prevailed upon the Duke of Marlborough to convey his leasehold. It is very doubtful whether it is really in the best interests of astronomy to transplant an observatory even to the best of climates, for modern astronomy is concerned not so much with observing very faint objects as with the accurate measurements of bright objects from the sun downwards. Even if it were in the best interests of astronomy to move an observatory, it would evidently represent a severe blow to Oxford and would make absurd any appeal for funds for similar equipment in the years which lie in front of us.

If this sum cannot usefully be spent on astronomy in Oxford (which I understand is not admitted), would it not, in view of the history of the matter, be more reasonably spent upon some allied subject? That it should benefit this country would seem more important than that it should benefit outside the country one arbitrarily selected branch of knowledge. The Chancellor, as one of the most influential of the Radcliffe Trustees, will naturally emphasize the needs and interests of the University, which are at least as pressing as those of pure astronomy.

I have not before me the material which would enable me to form an opinion as to whether the trustees are within their strict legal rights in the proposals they have made. This matter must, of course, be carefully examined. *Prima facie* it certainly appears strange that the trustees should not only desire but be legally entitled to alienate from the University property with which it has been intimately connected for many years. It would have seemed natural that they should discuss the matter with the University and endeavour to find a solution acceptable to both parties. This they have refrained from doing and have adopted the attitude that the University has no *locus standi*. If they are right in their view (which should be closely tested) that they have complete and absolute discretion to apply these funds for any purpose they think fit, it is hoped that the Chancellor will suggest some purpose approved by the University which will be of advantage to Oxford, rather than that the trustees should use their powers (if indeed they possess them) in order to endow one or more observatories in a Dominion so remote from the locality in which Dr. Radcliffe lived, and which we know that he earnestly wished to benefit.

Yours, &c.,
BIRKENHEAD, High Steward of the University.

A PROPHECY AND THE MORAL

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—A little time before the last General Election, and when I was still quite doubtful as to its probable result, I said to a member of the present Ministry,

> These unemployment figures are going to ruin every Government for a long time, since every party as long as it is in opposition will promise to reduce them if it gets in, and as soon as it gets in it will increase them.

I regret that this prophecy has already been partially fulfilled, and publish it now in the hope that its publication may defeat its further fulfilment.

Yours, &c.,
EDWIN CANNAN.

March 26.

A LINK WITH LIVINGSTONE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In your issue of March 21 you kindly published an appeal for a "pension" fund for Matthew Wellington, the aged servant of David Livingstone. Thanks to the generous response from your readers in all parts of the country, the sum asked for (£52 a year) has been subscribed, and Matthew will have a regular monthly payment for the rest of his life, as well as a small sum specifically given to him as birthday and Christmas gifts.

Yours, &c.,
W. McGREGOR ROSS.

24, Middleway, N.W.11, March 26.

KANCHENJUNGA

THE EXPEDITION AT DARJEELING

CHOOSING THE ROUTE

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(From Our Special Correspondent)

DARJEELING, MARCH 26

Darjeeling is something more than the starting-point of the International Kanchenjunga Expedition. Its climate is ideally suited to the vast amount of hard work necessary before the climbers embark on their venture. From it the mighty wall of the Himalaya, with Kanchenjunga as a magnificent centrepiece, serves as an inspiration to those about to dare its inviolate summits. Seldom, however, do the columns of cumuli that eddy upwards like restless djinns from the heat-soaked valley troughs of Sikkim permit the mountaineer to gaze upon the goal of his ambition.

As yet the Kanchenjunga climbers have only been vouchsafed one glimpse of their opponent. That was early on Wednesday morning, when after a stormy night, during which lightning flamed and thunder growled from the direction of Everest, the cloudy drapery was drawn

reluctantly apart, and Kanchenjunga with its attendant peaks, Kabru and Pandim, stood forth, armoured in freshly fallen snow, with its final summit of rock icily aloof against the rain-washed sky.

Owing to the non-arrival of luggage from Bombay, three valuable days have been lost to the expedition. But now the advance party are hard at work unpacking 180 crates and arranging the 6½ tons of food and equipment brought from Europe. No more elaborately equipped expedition has ever visited the Himalayas, and a glance round the depôt shows that it is not likely to suffer from lack of sustenance in either solid or liquid form. To appeal to stomachs rendered unresponsive by altitude there are dainties and essentials varying from caviare and *pâté de foie gras* to a solid form of Swedish bread that apparently remains ever fresh, to say nothing of a ton or more of chocolate. For liquid nourishment there are among other things 500 bottles of Munich beer, cases of whisky, rum, champagne, brandy, and divers kinds of liqueurs.

UNPACKING THE STORES

The provision and equipment depôt is under the management of Frau Dyhrenfurth, who is ably assisted by Gaspari Naspati, chief sirdar of the expedition, and Tencheda, the chief cook, who gained an enviable reputation during the 1929 Bavarian attempt on Kanchenjunga. It is said that he can make an omelette out of anything that is eatable. Frau Dyhrenfurth is in her element, clad in apron and armed with pencil and notebook, as she superintends operations amid stacks of goods, tins, rucksacks, boots, films, patent chemical hot-water bottles, dangerous-looking magnesium flares, and many other things, all heaped up in a labyrinth of packing cases and crates. She has had one tragedy with some cases of honey which did not travel well and arrived as shapeless glutinous masses. It has not been entirely wasted, and has been much appreciated by porters and countless children.

Our doctor, Richter, is installed in a little shanty that was formerly a native shop. Here during the next few days he will medically examine the porters. He proposes to vaccinate them because of recent cases of smallpox, but as most of them have never been vaccinated and may object, Frau Dyhrenfurth will set an example by being done first. The most prevalent ailment among the porters is worms, which makes them anæmic and weak. It is cured by dosings of santonin and castor oil; according to General Bruce, the porters positively enjoy the latter, if not the former.

As no reply has been received from the secretary to the Maharajah of Nepal, to whom request for permission to attack Kanchenjunga from the Nepalese side was made, the expedition is drawing up plans to attack the eastern face of Kanchenjunga from the Zemu glacier by the same route as that attempted in 1929 by the Bavarian expedition. Though it will be a disappointment not to see the little-known Nepalese side of Kanchenjunga, the Sikkim route possesses the advantages of quickness and easier lines of communication. The provisional scheme is that a small advance party under the command of Wood Johnson, the experienced Himalayan mountaineer from Darjeeling, should leave Darjeeling about April 1, and, going by way of Gantok and Lachen, blaze the trail up to the Zemu glacier. It is possible to take ponies as far as Lachen, but above that the dense jungle will probably mean arduous trail-making and work with kukris (curved Gurkha knives).

THE FIRST CAMPS

It will also be the task of this advance party to look for and report on sites for three camps between Lachen and the base camp, which will be established on Green Lake plain, on the northern bank of the Zemu glacier. Three or four days later the main body of 150 porters and about 60 pack ponies will start from Darjeeling, probably under the charge of J. S. Hannah, who knows the country well. At Gantok they will be joined by the climbing party, who will motor to Gantok along a track passable to light cars. By this means they will be spared the feverish heat of the Teesta Valley. The Sikkim Durbar (Council of Administration) has been notified of this invading army, and arrangements are being made for it to purchase fresh mutton, yak flesh, potatoes, meal, rice, and maize.

From Gantok the main body of the expedition will continue to Lachen, probably in two or three instalments, owing to the difficulty of finding accommodation in the dak bungalows *en route*. At Lachen a provision dump will be made under the supervision of Colonel Tobin, who is transport and communications officer, and the 60 ponies will be dispensed with. If the advance party have not found camping sites large enough for the whole party without discomfort, the climbers will go on in two or three separate parties.

The three temporary camps between Lachen and the base camp will be known as camps A, B, and C. These camps, which will probably be about five hours' march apart, will each be under the charge of a *sahib*, probably Wood Johnson and Hannah, and Eberle, the German Vice-Consul in Calcutta. Two porters will be left at Lachen as assistants to Colonel Tobin, and the remaining 148 porters, each carrying a load of 60lb., will proceed to camp A, where 25 porters will leave their loads and return to Lachen on the same day. Two porters will be left

at camp A, and the remaining 121 porters will continue to camp B next day, where another 25 will leave their loads and return to camp A on the same day, while at the same time the first 25 porters will bring up another load from Lachen to camp A. The expedition will thus reach the base camp with 67 porters, and of these 25 will return, leaving 42 porters to do the work of establishing the base camp and the first two high camps on Kanchenjunga.

In this manner all the expedition's food and equipment will be worked up from Lachen to the base camp in from eight to 10 days. Seventy porters will be permanently employed at the base camp, and the remaining eight will be discharged. Of these 70, 25 will be specially selected for the arduous task of establishing five or six high camps on the mountain. This work will involve far more difficult climbing than on Everest, for the difficulties of the terrific ice ridge from the main north ridge to the Zemu glacier, which was so gallantly attacked by the Bavarians, can hardly be over-estimated. It is expected that most of the lower part will have to be scaled by the use of ropes. The expedition is taking 4,000ft. of rope and many special ice pitons for this work. It is even suggested that dynamite should be used to blast out tent platforms on unrelenting ice slopes.

These 25 porters, known as "tigers," will be all picked men who have earned a well-deserved reputation by their magnificent work and splendid spirit under difficulties on the Everest expeditions and the 1929 Kanchenjunga expedition. Though many of them are rickshaw *wallahs* or shopkeepers at Darjeeling who normally earn an easy and comfortable livelihood, they are only too anxious to throw heart and soul into another venture towards, as they firmly believe, the throne of the gods and the abode of the Mi-Go, the "Abominable Snow-men," who are supposed to dwell on the summits of the peaks.

Members of the expedition are frequently accosted by shy little men with seamed, weather-beaten faces and dark appealing eyes, who, twisting their caps nervously in their hands, beg to be allowed to accompany the expedition. Frequently they produce tattered and dirty letters of recommendation from General Bruce and other members of Everest expeditions—letters which are obviously almost more valuable to them than life itself—testifying to their courage and loyalty and fortitude under conditions of heartbreaking hardship. One of their first questions is often whether General Bruce Sahib is coming again. They show their joy at being taken again by broad smiles of almost childish enthusiasm. The members of this expedition have already come to the conclusion that these delightful little men are indeed the salt of the earth. Among many others the names of Mursang, Lobsang, Kettar, Lewa, Chettan, Kipa, and Noorba should be mentioned, while Tencheda, the cook, is something more than a producer of omelettes from impossible ingredients; he is a keen botanist.

Such are the expedition's plans. If permission to travel through Nepal arrives at the last moment they would have to be altered. In that case 300 porters would be employed and pony transport dispensed with. The expedition is meeting with the greatest hospitality and help in Darjeeling, and it owes a debt of gratitude to the Himalayan Club, and especially to Colonel Tobin for his invaluable work in organizing the bandobast of porters. It need not be said that every member of the expedition looks forward to the day when the manifold preparations will be finished and all are launched on their great adventure.

The second section of the expedition, comprising Kurz, Hoerlin, Schneider, and Wieland, arrived in Bombay on March 24 and are proceeding straight to Darjeeling.

MARCH 27

Our latest arrangements are that Wood Johnson, with four porters, will leave by car on April 4 for Gantok on his way to Lachen in order to prepare a base camp. A further 150 porters, under the chief sirdar, Naspati, are also leaving on foot on April 4. The remaining members themselves will leave on the 7th by car for Gantok. The whole expedition will assemble at Gantok on the 8th.

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KANCHENJUNGA AND K 2

A QUESTION OF HEIGHT

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

The expedition under the leadership of Professor Dyhrenfurth which will leave Darjeeling in a few days for Kanchenjunga, and will attempt to reach the summit of that mountain, may or may not be attacking the second highest peak in the world. Mount Everest is the highest; that must be regarded as certain, for no evidence has been produced to support the conjecture of certain British and other travellers that a mountain range in north-eastern Tibet contains peaks higher than Everest.

As to the mountain which comes nearest to Everest in height there have been differences of opinion for many years, and there is no warranty for a dogmatic pronouncement. But it is either Kanchenjunga or that monarch of the Karakorum known as K 2 and sometimes called Mount Godwin-Austen. They are so nearly of the same height that, despite the most accurate trigonometrical survey possible, there is still room for doubt. As determined by the Survey of India, the heights of the three highest peaks in the world are:—Mount Everest, 29,002ft.; K 2, 28,250ft.; Kanchenjunga, 28,146ft. This gives K 2 the advantage of 104ft. over Kanchenjunga. Considering the very high accuracy of the work of the Survey of India, these figures are accepted without question as the heights ascertainable by trigonometrical process. But they are not necessarily the true heights of the mountains, as is also generally acknowledged by those competent to form a judgment.

Sir Thomas Holdich, whose authority is not questioned, held that there were bound to be errors "more or less" in the Survey figures, and that for three reasons. One was ignorance of the laws of refraction in cases where the rays of the sun traverse rarefied air in regions covered with snow; and another is that the actual height of peaks varies with the increase or decrease of snow or ice on the summit. The first and principal reason was of a highly technical nature, based on the known attraction of the Himalaya in raising sea-level in their neighbourhood. In short, "bumps and hollows" may exist on the earth's surface which cannot be measured instrumentally, for instrumental levels are affected by the same local attraction as is the sea-level. Hence absolute accuracy at the observation stations of the Survey of India was not to be expected. This is acknowledged, but the margin of probable error can be estimated by the trained mind.

Taking into account all the factors, the problem was worked out by Colonel S. G. Burrard, Superintendent, Trigonometrical Survey of India, who came to the conclusion that the most probable heights of the three chief mountains were:—Everest, 29,141ft.; Kanchenjunga, 28,225ft.; K 2, 28,191ft.; thus making Kanchenjunga 34ft. higher than K 2. Colonel Burrard's figures were made public more than 20 years ago. They did not claim precise accuracy, but seemingly there are none better to take their place. Equally there are no new figures to take the place of those determined by trigonometrical survey. Those are, for the reasons given, almost certainly a little erroneous, but whether the error is enough to place Kanchenjunga above K 2 cannot be said. Probably Professor Dyhrenfurth's expedition may throw light on the problem.

The Automobile Association has introduced the concession of family membership. Until further notice an existing member has the privilege of nominating for membership a near relative without payment of entrance fee. Mother, father, sister, brother, daughter, or son comes within the definition of a near relative.

CHARING CROSS BRIDGE

ENGINEERING DETAILS OF SCHEME

EFFECT ON ADELPHI ESTATE

The Private Bill Committee of the House of Commons, presided over by Sir Henry Cautley (East Grinstead, U.), gave further consideration yesterday to the London County Council (Charing Cross Bridge) Bill.

Sir Percy Simmons, chairman of the L.C.C. Improvements Committee, was questioned by the Committee as to the cost of the scheme, and stated that the maximum debt charge over a period of 60 years would be four-fifths of a penny rate on the basis of the present assessable value. The cross-examination on behalf of the Westminster City Council was postponed until to-day.

Mr. Frederick Palmer, consulting engineer, who acted jointly with Sir George Humphreys as engineer to the Charing Cross Bridge project, was then called.

In reply to Mr. Charteris, K.C. (for the promoters), he said that the scheme now being discussed would reduce the existing amount of railway viaduct by 2,000ft. A very important consideration in determining the site of the new bridge had been the question of navigation. It was understood that the Port of London Authority would oppose the construction of any bridge between Hungerford and Waterloo Bridge, which was the most difficult stretch of the river for navigation.

LAMBETH EMBANKMENT

He regarded the embankment on the south side of the river as a desirable feature of the scheme, which would add considerably to the amenities of the Lambeth area. An area of 8½ acres would be covered by the new station on the Lion Brewery site, with the main entrance about 200ft. back from the river embankment. This latter area represented roughly what would be reclaimed from the river. They had got the railway level down as far as possible consistent with the required headroom for the bridges. There would be a concourse giving access to the tube railways and to Waterloo Junction Station. "Concourse" meant the open space at the ends of the platforms.

The London County Council had satisfied themselves that there need be nothing unsightly in connexion with the covered way over Waterloo-road. It would be made into an arcade with shops. The bridge over York-road would be 360ft. long. The land between Belvedere-road and York-road already belonged to the L.C.C. It would probably be used as an approach to the new station.

The CHAIRMAN.—What will be the end of Belvedere-road?

Mr. Palmer.—It will really become an approach to the County Hall.

Mr. Charteris said that the property that would be immediately affected by Belvedere-road becoming a *cul de sac*, as it would under this scheme, belonged to the Duchy of Cornwall, and no objection had been raised in that quarter to what was proposed to be done.

The witness then went over details of the various works that would be undertaken in connexion with the general scheme.

The CHAIRMAN.—Why is the road approaching the new bridge to be 120ft. wide and the bridge only 90ft.?

The witness explained that the traffic on the road would be frequently pulling up, whereas no traffic would pull up on the bridge itself.

The CHAIRMAN.—You are making this road 50 per cent. wider than the Waterloo Bridge-road.

Mr. Palmer said that the Waterloo Bridge-road was too narrow for the traffic it had to carry at present and, in any case, the road they were now discussing was a much more important road.

ADELPHI SITE

Replying to questions by Mr. R. Bury, who appeared on behalf of the owners of the Adelphi Estate, Mr. Palmer said that he was not aware that a provisional contract for the sale of the estate for development purposes had fallen through when the intending purchasers saw the plans of the Charing Cross Bridge scheme. It did not interest him as an engineer. The only access to the property would, he agreed, be by Adam-street and a zig-zag road passing through a section of the tunnel to the south-west. In reply to the CHAIRMAN, he said that another road could be made through to the Strand.

Counsel.—Assuming that the Adelphi Estate is approaching a period of its history when it is ripe for development and that it is eminently adapted for the erection of large offices, do you seriously say that it has a good enough access to the west?—It is as good an access as it has now.

The CHAIRMAN.—That is not the question.

Mr. Palmer.—It is obviously not the best access that could be given.

The CHAIRMAN.—Is it a suitable access for the buildings that would be erected under a development scheme?—You have got to remember that there is a great difference between the level of the Strand and John-street, and that you have to go down a steep hill.

The Committee adjourned until to-day.

MENTAL TREATMENT BILL

COMMITTEE AND PROTECTION OF DOCTORS

The consideration of the Mental Treatment Bill was continued yesterday by Standing Committee A of the House of Commons, under the chairmanship of Mr. C. H. WILSON (Attercliffe, Lab.).

Mr. WOMERSLEY (Grimsby, U.) moved an amendment providing that the new Board of Control should, before making any rules under the present measure or under the principal Act, consult the associations representing the county and county borough councils and the visiting committees.

Mr. GREENWOOD gave a pledge that there would be the closest cooperation between the department and the local authorities in the formulation of the new rules.

The amendment was withdrawn.

Mr. GREENWOOD said that there were a number of amendments on the paper to the clause in the Bill which provided that a person who signed a certificate or reception order should not be liable to any civil or criminal proceedings, unless he had acted in bad faith or without reasonable care. He said that he had seen the representatives of the British Medical Association, and while he could not agree with their claim for absolute privilege, he was prepared to go a little farther than the actual wording of the clause. With that object he had prepared an amendment for the Report stage which laid down that no proceedings, civil or criminal, should be brought in any Court in the matters in question without the leave of the High Court, and leave should not be given unless the Court was satisfied that there was substantial ground for the contention that the person against whom it was sought to bring the proceedings had acted in bad faith or without reasonable care.

LIEUT.-COL. FREMANTLE (St. Albans, U.) said he had an amendment on the paper which provided that the person taking proceedings should first apply for leave to the High Court, and that the Court should stay the proceedings with costs unless it was satisfied that there was substantial ground for alleging that the signing of the certificate was done in bad faith or without reasonable care. He had also a further amendment that one or more assessors nominated by the Lord Chancellor, from a panel of names recommended by the president of the British Medical Association, might, at the discretion of the Court, assist in the determination of these cases.

Mr. GREENWOOD said the amendment with regard to the appointment of assessors would look as if the British Medical Association had no confidence in the Courts.

DR. VERNON DAVIES (Royton, U.) admitted that Mr. Greenwood's amendment was an improvement on the Bill, but it did not go far enough. Doctors were now afraid to certify in these cases, and they were not going to make themselves liable to a civil action for the sake of a guinea, or whatever the fee might be.

LIEUT.-COL. FREMANTLE withdrew his first amendment, but DR. VERNON DAVIES moved the amendment as to the appointment of assessors, with the omission of the words providing that they should be selected from a panel of names recommended by the president of the British Medical Association.

The amendment was defeated by 18 votes to nine, and the Committee adjourned until Tuesday.

DOCTOR'S DEATH FROM MORPHINE POISONING

The inquest was continued at Hampstead yesterday on the body of DR. GEORGE CORDY JEAFFRESON, of Adelaide-road, Hampstead, who was found dead in bed. The jury returned a verdict that Dr. Jeaffreson "died by misadventure due to morphine poisoning, the morphine having been taken to prevent sleeplessness."

THE ROAD TRAFFIC BILL

MOTORING OFFENCES

The Standing Committee of the House of Commons on the Road Traffic Bill sat again yesterday under the chairmanship of Mr. Leif Jones (Camborne, L.).

On Clause 14, which prohibits the driving of motor-vehicles on commons and moors,

SIR K. VAUGHAN-MORGAN (Fulham, U.) moved a reduction of the penalties—namely, a fine of £20 for a first offence and £50 or three months' imprisonment for a second offence—prescribed for breach of this provision. He said this was a case where the penalty was in excess of the offence.

LIEUT.-COL. ASHLEY (New Forest and Christchurch, U.), who supported the amendment, reminded the Committee that this clause did not appear in the original Bill, but was inserted by the House of Lords, and the offence which the clause created was a new one, which ought not to be liable to the heavy penalties proposed.

Mr. MORRISON, Minister of Transport (Hackney, S.), said that in the vast majority of cases under this clause a fine of £5 would be adequate, and would be all that the Courts would enforce. But there might be flippant or boastful persons who would drive into the middle of a common and say (if the amendment were adopted) that this offence would only cost £5. There might also be the eccentric person, whose eccentricity bordered on mental deficiency, and for whom a penalty of imprisonment would be necessary because the offence would be deliberate.

LORD ERSKINE (Weston-super-Mare, U.) and Mr. REMER (Macclesfield, U.) appealed for a reduction of the penalties, and the MINISTER of TRANSPORT then agreed to insert an amendment reducing the penalties to a fine not exceeding £5 for a first offence and not exceeding £10 for a second offence.

In view of this assurance, SIR K. VAUGHAN-MORGAN withdrew his proposed amendment.

PRESERVATION OF AMENITIES

SIR K. VAUGHAN-MORGAN then moved an amendment to provide that notices would have to be set up to show that motor-vehicles were prohibited on particular lands; that the intention to prohibit would have to be advertised, and that any person who objected would have a right to appeal to the Minister of Agriculture.

Mr. MORRISON said the adoption of this proposal would make the preservation of the amenities of the countryside as difficult as possible. They must prevent motorists driving over commons and rural places; if people wanted to go to the centre of such rural districts, they must either walk or ride a certain distance and walk the remainder. The amendment, if adopted, would make the administration of the clause almost impossible.

SIR K. VAUGHAN-MORGAN said he was as anxious as anyone to preserve the amenities of rural England, and all he desired was to set up suitable and convenient machinery to preserve rights to certain sections of the community; but in view of the attitude of the Minister and of the Committee, he would withdraw the amendment.

The clause provides that it shall not be an offence to drive a motor-vehicle on any land within 15 yards of a road for the purpose only of parking the vehicle. DR. SALTER (Bermondsey, Lab.) moved the omission of this part of the clause for the purpose of protecting village greens, many of which, he said, were destroyed by the motor-cars and charabancs which were parked upon them. If the clause were passed as it stood, it would mean that the destruction of village greens would continue.

LIEUT.-COL. ASHLEY said he was as keen as Dr. Salter to preserve rural amenities, and when he was Minister of Transport he did all he could to see that electric cables were put in the least objectionable places and to encourage the planting of trees by the roadside. But he asked the Committee not to ride a hobby to death. They ought to think of the people who lived in towns and whose opportunities of getting fresh air in the country were limited to Saturday and Sunday. Those people must be allowed to leave their cars somewhere and to enjoy meals at the roadside.

Mr. MORRISON said one of the best means of preventing people driving over commons was to give reasonable concessions to motorists where that could be done. He thought it was reasonable that a person should be entitled, so long as there was no existing prohibition, to park his car on an open space, and he thought the proposed space of 15 yards was sufficient. The clause had been carefully drafted so that it would not confer rights where no rights existed.

The amendment was negatived, and the clause was agreed to.

"DRUNK IN CHARGE"

The Committee then considered Clause 15, which deals with the punishment of persons driving motor-vehicles when under the influence of drink or drugs.

LORD ERSKINE moved an amendment to omit from the clause the words "when in charge of" a motor-vehicle. He said that the person who attempted to drive a motor-car while under the influence of drink was a danger, but the words he wished to delete might lead to penalties being imposed in cases where the person was not driving the car. He mentioned the case of a man who had attended a farmer's dinner, and who, feeling that he was not capable of driving his car (laughter), turned on his lights and went to sleep in the back of the car. He was convicted of being drunk in charge of a car.

SIR J. MELVILLE, Solicitor-General (Gateshead), pointed out that while a man who was under the influence of drink might not be driving or attempting to drive his motor-car, he might be about to drive.

Mr. OLIVER (Ilkeston, Lab.) said he had known motor drivers who had taken no more than one glass of beer, but who were overcome with sleepiness by the fresh air, and they drew their cars into the side of the road and rested. Such a man would be "in charge of a car," although he had safeguarded himself and the public. If, however, the amendment were agreed to, tremendous loopholes would be allowed for people being drunk while in charge of cars.

Mr. MORRISON said that before the Bill was passed, certain hon. members would have defended almost every sin. (Laughter.) They assumed that it was a reasonable thing for a man to go in a motor-car to a place of refreshment, or to a party, and get drunk (Cries of "No.") and that if he pushed a car round a corner and got into it and went to sleep he was a well-behaved citizen. (Renewed cries of "No.") People who were in charge of motor-cars must be very careful, and they must be very moderate in their consumption of alcohol or keep clear of alcohol altogether.

LIEUT.-COL. ASHLEY and other members protested against Mr. Morrison's remarks and denied that there had been any attempt to justify people being drunk while in charge of motor-cars.

After further discussion the amendment was rejected by 25 votes to 13.

The Committee adjourned until Tuesday.

NORTH LONDON TUBE EXTENSION

AGREEMENT WITH TREASURY

A Select Committee of the House of Commons, presided over by Mr. W. R. RAYNES (Derby, Lab.), continued yesterday the consideration of the Bill promoted by the Underground Electric Railways Company of London for the extension of the Piccadilly tube railway from Finsbury Park in a north-easterly direction to Cockfosters.

Mr. Frank Pick, managing director of the London Electric Railways, who gave evidence in support of the Bill on Wednesday, was cross-examined by Mr. Wrottesley, K.C., for the London and North Eastern Railway Company.

Mr. Pick said it was true that without a Government subvention this line would not be constructed. Negotiations with the Treasury were still proceeding, and he could not disclose details, but, generally speaking, they expected the Treasury to pay interest on part of the capital for a period of 15 years. The cost of works would be about £10,000,000, and the total cost, including the purchase of land and financing the scheme, would be about £13,000,000. As Government assistance was designed to relieve unemployment it would relate only to the expenditure on works, and the full programme included works for which they already had powers. The railway would not pay for a number of years, but it must not be assumed that it would not pay for 15 years.

Mr. Wrottesley pressed for details of the arrangement with the Treasury, and the CHAIRMAN said the Committee would communicate with the Treasury.

Later the CHAIRMAN said he was informed by the Treasury that an agreement in substance had been arrived at, but that details could not be divulged to the Committee.

Members of local authorities having given evidence as to the need for further railway facilities in the district, the Committee adjourned until to-day.

MR. SNOWDEN ON INSURANCE

WORK OF ACTUARIES

Mr. Snowden, Chancellor of the Exchequer, was the principal guest at a dinner of the Institute of Actuaries, held at the Connaught Rooms last night. Mr. A. Levine, the president, was in the chair.

Proposing the toast of "The Institute," Mr. SNOWDEN said that his post-bag during the last few months had been full of letters from kind and well-meaning people who were giving him hints as to the way in which he could meet what was now apparently accepted as inevitable—that was, a substantial deficit. All kinds of suggestions were made, but very few were original, and he was quite sure that not one of them would bear statistical or actuarial criticism. The commonest suggestion made to him was that he could raise all the millions he should require by a tax on cats and a graduated tax on dogs. (Laughter.) There seemed at the present time to be an epidemic of resentment against dogs. He did not know whether the suggestions were inspired from a common source or not, but he was advised that it would promote sanitation and public health and more peaceful sleep if he were to put, say, a tax of £1 on the first dog, £2 on the second, £4 on the third, and £8 on the fourth. Being something of a rabid free-trader he was afraid that a tariff of that description would hardly harmonize with his principles. (Laughter.) He did not know whether actuaries could help him very much at the present time.

In recent years the work of actuaries had grown enormously, and he thought that the growth of the institutions which provided them with work and moderate remuneration was likely to increase. He noted from the figures supplied to him that the Government was perhaps the largest employer of actuaries to-day, whose work was associated mainly with insurance. One of the most remarkable of the many remarkable developments of the last generation or two had been in the form of provision—by no means confined to one section or class of the community—against what was called "a rainy day." It was very remarkable that there had been in the last one or two generations such a development of institutions, organizations, and services for making provision against the vicissitudes and the possible misfortunes of life. Another remarkable thing was that, although times had been bad during the last eight or 10 years, and unemployment had been painfully high in many of the industries which employed a considerable part of the population, yet there appeared to have been little, indeed no, diminution in the savings of the working people. The institutions which were regarded as principally working-class institutions had continued to grow at almost a geometrical rate of progress. That fact was very well illustrated by the increase in the number of policies issued by the industrial insurance societies. (Cheers.)

The PRESIDENT, in reply, said that the fact that life assurance was in such an exceedingly sound and prosperous condition was largely due to the actuary. The president later announced, amid cheers, that Mr. Harold M. Trouncer had been chosen by the council that day as president-elect of the institute.

LORD BEAVERBROOK ON EMPIRE TRADE

CONSERVATIVE PARTY'S POSITION

LORD BEAVERBROOK, speaking at an Empire Crusade meeting at York House, Twickenham, last night, said that the policy of taxing foreign foodstuffs and admitting free those from the Empire was never tested at any election. In 1910 there was a proposal for duties on all food, including that from the Empire, and there was no Empire surplus in those days. In the 1923 election there was a pledge against any duties whatsoever on imported foodstuffs.

The electorate rejected Mr. Baldwin's 1923 plan for duties on foreign manufactured goods. In other words, the people refused a mandate to tax foreign manufactured goods. Why all this harping on a refusal to give a mandate to tax foodstuffs when the fact was that the public refused in that election to give a mandate to tax foreign manufactured goods and were not asked to vote on foodstuffs at all?

"You must take risks," he continued, "for great ideals and mighty projects. You must be prepared to make sacrifices in order to weld the British race into one powerful unit. We can guarantee prosperity to ourselves and peace to our neighbours, but we must work for it, young and old.

"Who fears to walk with us? I will tell you. Those faint hearts who believe they cannot be elected to Parliament if they are called stomach-taxers. Those who tremble at the prospect of telling our people the truth. Those who prefer power and place to honesty and courage. We have no patience with them. Many such dwell in the tents of the Liberal Party. Many more worship in the tabernacle of the Socialist Party. And some of them are the curse of the Conservative Party.

"It is true the Conservatives have gone a long way with us. They promised, through their leader, to give us our policy if they get back to power, providing the people approve of duties on foreign foodstuffs by means of a referendum. We are grateful for it. Clearly, however, the Conservative Party is not united and their differences grow from day to day. We hope they will reconcile their quarrelling groups. If they continue to speak with many voices we must tremble for their electoral prospects."

They had waited days and days, Lord Beaverbrook continued, for some repudiation of Lord Salisbury, leader of the Conservative Party in the House of Lords, who encouraged their enemies and gave countenance to those of little faith. It was true they had had a courageous and great-hearted speech from Sir Robert Horne, cheering them on to bigger exertions and higher ideals. But they longed for the day when the Conservative Party gave them the right to believe that they would carry their banner to the electors with courage and confidence. And if the Conservative Party were returned to power how earnestly they hoped that the new Cabinet might be purged of the men who had no faith and no spirit and no belief. The women of England must kill this cry of stomach-tax, of black bread and horse sausages. The women of England must give comfort to the faltering politicians and show them the way to a greater faith in Britain and the Empire.

THE MINES BILL

LORD LONDONDERRY'S CRITICISM

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

CARDIFF, MARCH 27

LORD LONDONDERRY, addressing a Conservative meeting at Penarth to-night, referred at length to the Coal Bill.

He said there were provisions in the Bill to which he took grave exception. What the fate of the Bill would be in the House of Lords he could not say, but he would say that their duty was to move amendments to the Bill so as to make it better. The question of hours had always exercised their minds, and he felt that it was necessary that the coal trade should realize that if hours were shortened it was almost a certainty that wages must be reduced. It was necessary that the industry should make both ends meet, and it was quite impossible for the coal trade to go on losing week by week and month by month. One hoped that they would receive that cooperation between masters and men which did exist between them individually when they meet their own men, but which the federation always sought to destroy when they had an opportunity. With that cooperation he believed that the difficulties could be easily removed. One felt that the out-and-out Socialists were anxious to see Government control of the coal trade. He hoped that that policy would never attain fruition. But if they did have the Bill forced on them then it was their duty to make the best they could of it.

There was a provision for amalgamations in the Bill. One would think that if amalgamation was to be forced on people in an industry that was a policy which is doomed to failure. He was quite sure that any Government that sought to amalgamate one colliery with another was entering on a very thorny pathway. The quota implied a reduction of production, and that necessarily, in his judgment, meant an increase in the price of coal. Any increase in the price of coal must militate against the success of industry.

There was one provision with which he was in sympathy, and that was the marketing proposal. At the present stage of industry cut-throat competition among themselves was not calculated to operate in their interests or in the interests of the community, and he felt that a marketing association would give them an economic price for their coal. There was one bright spot in the Bill. They were able to get the coalowners together. It would facilitate the marketing of coal, and they would be able to speak with one voice to the foreigner.

WOOL TEXTILE WAGE DISPUTE

NO ALARM AT PROSPECT OF STOPPAGE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BRADFORD, MARCH 27

The unusual position obtains in the wool textile industry here that no one seems very upset at the prospect of a stoppage. It is fairly certain, despite the fact that the Employers' Council will not say so officially, that the general posting of notices, decided upon at yesterday's meeting of representatives of the northern counties firms, will take place next week. It throws a sidelight on the present state of affairs in the industry that the general view, among employers at all events, is that a stoppage may well be a blessing in disguise, inasmuch as so many mills are working on small orders and short time, and that a short holiday will do no harm. It may be optimistic to say that the struggle will probably be a short one, but that is the prevailing view. The trade unions will consider the position in conference to-morrow.

Our Halifax Correspondent telegraphs that the Halifax and district worsted textile firms will post notices of wage reductions along the lines of the Macmillan Report on Monday. The position has been complicated by the notices posted by Hellewell and Co., Luddenden Foot, a few miles west of Halifax. The overlookers ceased work and 100 operatives are affected. If the overlookers take similar action a week hence in Halifax a stoppage seems unavoidable. In Halifax and district are over 10,000 worsted operatives, a good half of whom are in the union. Most of the firms are worsted spinners, and they have had exceptionally poor trade since January, and the outlook, apart from the wages question, is a depressing one.

The General Council of the Trades Union Congress at its meeting yesterday decided to inform the unions in the wool textile industry that the good offices of the council would be readily placed at their disposal in any effort to reach a settlement.

UNIVERSITY NEWS

SCHOLARSHIPS AT OXFORD

OXFORD, MARCH 27

The following college elections are announced:—

NEW COLLEGE.—To open scholarships in classics—O. F. J. B. WOODS (Marlborough College), M. D. TENNANT (Marlborough College); to an open scholarship in modern history—R. L. STOCK (Charterhouse); to a Beresford Hope scholarship in modern history—D. V. RYAN (Clifton College); to an open exhibition in modern history—J. J. A. FRAZER (St. John's, Leatherhead); to an open scholarship in mathematics—H. K. INGALL (City of Oxford School); to an open exhibition in natural science—R. MOSS (Manchester Grammar School).

MERTON COLLEGE.—In Mathematics.—To a postmastership—A. G. PALMER (City of Oxford School); to an open exhibition—A. H. P. HUMPHREY (Eastbourne College). In Natural Science.—To a postmastership—G. A. MORRIS (Bolton School); to an open exhibition—P. A. CUNNOLD (Reading School).

HERTFORD COLLEGE.—In Classics.—To open scholarships of £100—W. L. J. WHITE (Charterhouse), J. G. MCINTYRE (Christ's Hospital); to an exhibition of £60—A. BAXTER (St. Paul's School); to an exhibition of £50—G. HULPERN (Manchester Grammar School). In History.—To open scholarships of £100—J. A. GATEHOUSE (Bradfield College), M. A. RATHBONE (Charterhouse); to a Meeke scholarship of £60 (open *pro hac vice*)—W. B. L. MONSON (Edinburgh Academy); to exhibitions of £30—T. R. PARRATT (Oundle School), P. REILLY (Winchester College). In Mathematics.—To an open scholarship of £100—W. G. BOSS (Rossall School); to an exhibition of £50—E. A. MORGAN (Palmer's School, Grays).

The examiners have reported to the Vice-Chancellor that they have elected to the junior mathematical scholarship E. S. Jackson, scholar of Corpus Christi College, and to the mathematical exhibition A. G. Walker, scholar of Balliol College. *Proxime accessit*, W. C. Jame, scholar of Hertford College.

The judges have reported to the Vice-Chancellor that they have awarded the Gladstone memorial prize for 1930 to M. P. Ashley, B.A., New College. They consider the essays submitted by H. W. R. Stovin, exhibitioner of Worcester College, and G. D. Ramsay, Worcester College, to be worthy of honourable mention.

CHANCELLORSHIP OF CAMBRIDGE

CAMBRIDGE, MARCH 27

The Vice-Chancellor, Mr. A. B. Ramsay, Master of Magdalene College, gives notice that the office of Chancellor of the University is vacant by the death of Lord Balfour. The Vice-Chancellor has fixed Saturday, May 10, as the day of nomination for the office and Saturday, May 17, as the day for holding an election.

Mr. P. Sraffa, of King's, is reappointed University Lecturer in Economics.

Mr. D. L. Burn, Christ's, is appointed University Lecturer in Economic History for one year.

Mr. H. Gilbert-Carter, Trinity, is appointed University Lecturer in Botany for three years.

LONDON, MARCH 27

Dr. Morris Ginsberg, D.Lit. (London), has been appointed as from August 1, 1929, to the Martin White Chair of Sociology at the London School of Economics.

The title of professor in the University has been conferred on the following teachers at the Imperial College of Science and Technology:—H. B. Baker, F.R.S. (Chemistry); V. H. Blackman, F.R.S. (Plant Physiology); W. A. Bone, F.R.S. (Chemical Technology); W. Brown (Plant Pathology); Sir Harold C. H. Carpenter, F.R.S. (Metallurgy); S. Chapman, F.R.S. (Mathematics); A. E. Conrady (Optical Design); C. G. Cullis (Economic Mineralogy); S. M. Dixon (Civil Engineering); C. L. Fortescue (Electrical Engineering); A. Fowler, F.R.S. (Astro-physics); P. Groom, F.R.S. (Technology of Woods and Fibres); J. W. Hinchley (Chemical Engineering); H. Levy (Mathematics); E. W. MacBride, F.R.S. (Zoology); J. C. Philip, F.R.S. (Physical Chemistry); A. F. C. Pollard (Optical Engineering (Mechanical) and Instrument Design); A. O. Rankine (Physics); J. F. Thorpe, F.R.S. (Organic Chemistry); S. J. Truscott (Mining); Sir Gilbert Walker, F.R.S. (Meteorology); W. W. Watts, F.R.S. (Geology).

The following doctorates have been conferred:—

D.Sc. in Chemistry.—Mr. R. F. HUNTER, Imp. Coll., Ryl. Coll. of Sci.

D.Sc. in Botany.—Miss T. L. PRANKERD, Ext. Stud.

D.Sc. (Engineering).—Mr. W. H. GLANVILLE, Ext. Stud.

SCHOOL SCHOLARSHIPS

The following school awards are announced:—

EPSOM COLLEGE

Junior Open Scholarships.—A. D. Smith (honorary award), Epsom College; T. L. Haynes (the Rev. T. A. Lord, Merton Court, Sidcup); C. L. T. McClintock (the Rev. H. H. H. Hockey, St. Michael's, Uckfield).

WIRELESS TELEPHONE TO LINERS

The Postmaster-General announces that wireless telephone communication is now available to and from the Olympic as well as the Majestic. The Olympic will leave New York on Saturday; the Majestic is now on passage to New York. The hours of service with both ships vary somewhat with their position, the service continuing each day for about 10 hours within the period of 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. (British time).

The minimum charge is £4 10s., covering three minutes' conversation, and £1 10s. for each additional minute. A "Report Charge" of 10s. is payable (in place of the normal charge) when the person asked for cannot be found.

Subscribers desiring to book a call to either ship should proceed as when booking an ordinary trunk call, and when put through to the recording operator should ask for "Ship Service."

SUDDEN DEATH ON LINER

Captain William Rind, of the United States Fleet Reserve, and master of the United States liner President Roosevelt, collapsed on the bridge when the vessel was in the vicinity of the Lizard, in the early hours of yesterday morning, had died of cerebral hemorrhage three-quarters of an hour before the liner anchored in Plymouth Sound. Captain Rind was in good health and spirits at dinner, and afterwards sat in his cabin sketching. He went on deck later and gave instructions to the third officer as to the course to be steered for the Eddystone Lighthouse. He was still speaking to the officer when he staggered and fell to the deck. The doctor was called, but nothing could be done, and the captain died at 4 a.m.

THE WEATHER

UNSETTLED AND MILD

Meteorological Office, March 27

GENERAL INFERENCE FROM OBSERVATIONS AT 6 P.M.—A complex depression off the Western seaboard will extend its influence over the British Isles and cause mild, cloudy weather generally, with some rain in most districts.

Forecasts for To-day

LONDON, ENGLAND, S.E., E., MIDLANDS, E.—Moderate to fresh south-westerly to southerly winds; cloudy, some rain or drizzle; mild.

ENGLAND, S.W., N.W., N.E., MIDLANDS, W., N., WALES, N., S., SCOTLAND, S.E.—Fresh south-westerly or southerly winds, strong at times; cloudy, some rain; mild.

FURTHER OUTLOOK.—Unsettled and rather mild.

WEEK-END FORECAST FOR E. AND S.E. ENGLAND.—Unsettled and rather mild, with south-westerly winds.

SEA PASSAGES

ENGLISH CHANNEL AND SOUTHERN NORTH SEA.—Moderate to fresh south-westerly winds; cloudy, some rain or drizzle; local fog early; sea moderate.

FLYING PROSPECTS

AIR ROUTES (London-Paris-Brussels-Cologne-Amsterdam).—Wind south-west to west, 10 m.p.h. backing and increasing to 15-20 m.p.h. at the surface, and 15 to 20 m.p.h. increasing to 25-30 m.p.h. at 2,000ft. Weather, low cloud with local coastal and Channel fog and drizzle. Visibility 1,000 yards locally early inland, improving to three to six miles; visibility 200 to 500 yards locally in Channel.

Sun rises, 5.48 a.m.; sets, 6.24 p.m.
Moon rises, 5.40 a.m.; sets, 4.24 p.m.
New moon, Sunday.
Lighting-up time, 6.54 p.m.
High water at London Bridge, 1.1 a.m. and 1.29 p.m.

LONDON OBSERVATIONS

KENSINGTON PALACE, MARCH 27, 6 P.M.—Bar., 1020.2mb. (30.13in.), falling slowly. Temp., 53.2deg.; humidity, 73 per cent.; wind, W., light; weather, cloudy.

Wednesday, 6 p.m., to Thursday, 9 a.m.—Min. temp., 40deg.; rainfall, nil.

Thursday, 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.—Max temp., 55deg.; rainfall, nil.

Sunshine at Kew, 0.5hr.

SUNLIGHT

The sunlight (ultra-violet rays) figures for the 24 hours ended 5 p.m. yesterday, supplied by the National Institute for Medical Research, were:—

Hampstead, 1; Kingsway, ½; Clacton, 4½; Lowestoft, 4; St. Andrews, 2½; Southport, 3; Torquay, 2; Ventnor, 2½.

THE KING'S MESSAGE TO SALVATION ARMY

"GREAT AND BENEFICENT WORK"

The following message was sent by the King in reply to an expression of loyalty from a General Council meeting of Salvation Army staff officers at the Congress Hall, Clapton, yesterday:—

"Please convey to the 800 staff officers of the Salvation Army in Great Britain and Ireland assembled in council my sincere thanks for the loyal and devoted sentiments expressed in their message. Be assured of my best wishes for the continued welfare of the Salvation Army in carrying on that great and beneficent work, to which, ever since its foundation, the efforts of the Army have been so successfully directed."

GENERAL HIGGINS paid a warm tribute to his predecessor, the late General Bramwell Booth, and a message of sympathy was sent to his widow. The meeting stood in silence for a few minutes as a mark of respect to the memory of the late General.

It was announced that this year's "Self-Denial" appeal totalled £170,000—£20,000 more than last year.

A statement was made by General Higgins that the principles of the Salvation Army as laid down by the founder, General William Booth, would in no way be changed.

HEALTH RESORTS

The following reports of weather at health resorts yesterday were received last night. The rainfall is for 24 hours up to last evening:—

Stations	Sunshine	Rainfall	Temp. Min.	Temp. Max.	Weather (day)
	Hrs.	Mm.	Deg.	Deg.	
Aberystwyth	—	1	43	47	—
Banff	6·7

ROYAL MAIL

32 DAYS SPRING CRUISE

TO VENICE, ATHENS CONSTANTINOPLE CRIMEA, GALLIPOLI ETC.

From Southampton 25th April, by R. M. S. P. "ATLANTIS"

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UNSURPASSED CUISINE

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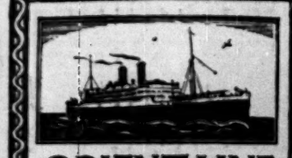

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5/- we need 1,000,000 contributions of 5/-

FIVE SHILLINGS

to maintain the whole Life-Boat Service.

Please send your 5/- to-day and be

"ONE IN A MILLION"

This British Enterprise is supported solely by voluntary contributions.

YOUR 5/- WILL HELP US

(1) To reward the Crews whenever Boats are launched on service, whether or not life is saved;

(2) To compensate those who are injured in the Service;

(3) To pension the widows and orphans of those who may lose their lives in the Service;

(4) To add to our Fleet of Motor Life-Boats, which have again and again saved lives which otherwise would have been lost.

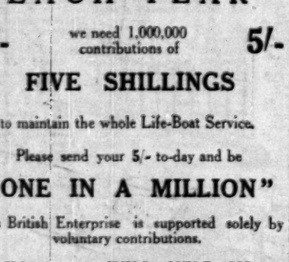
OVER 62,000 LIVES SAVED

Will you give now, and remember the Life-Boats in your Will?

THE EARL OF HARROWBY, Honorary Treasurer. GEORGE F. SHEE, M.A., Secretary.

Royal National Life-Boat Institution,
Life-Boat House,
22, Charing Cross Road, London, W.C.2.

CASTILLON COGNAC
IS BRANDY AT ITS VERY BEST!



cc6

Say a whisky and Perrier
No comparison.

In consequence of Dr. Edward Lyttelton's accident the lecture which he was to have given at Soon College next Tuesday is postponed.

Court Circular

BUCKINGHAM PALACE, MARCH 27

The following were received in audience by The King this morning:—

Their Excellencies the Soviet Ambassador (Monsieur Grégoire Sokolnikoff), the Mexican Minister (Señor Dr. Don Leopoldo Ortiz), the Persian Minister (Mirza Seyed Hassan Taqizadeh), the Ethiopian Minister (Nagadras Makonnen Indalkatcho) and the Chinese Minister (Dr. Sao-Ke Alfred Sze).

His Majesty visited the Princess Royal this afternoon.

The Marquess and Marchioness of Cambridge visited The King and Queen.

The Czechoslovak Minister and Mme. Masaryk will return to London in a few weeks' time from Prague.

The Duke of Arion has arrived at the Ritz Hotel from Paris.

The Marquess and Marchioness of Northampton have left the Ritz Hotel after a short stay.

Marquess and Marchioness Camden have left Claridge's and are again at their London residence.

Marchioness Douro will return to 11, Hill-street, Berkeley-square, to-morrow from the South of France.

The Earl and Countess of Haddo have removed from 16, Cambridge-square to 16, Westbourne-street, W.2.

Louisa Countess of Antrim is expected at 50, Chelsea Park-gardens on April 10 from abroad.

Viscount and Viscountess Glenapp will return to 5, Culross-street next week from Bermuda.

Lady Delia Peel left 26, Hill-street, Berkeley-square, yesterday for The Lodge, Sandy, Bedfordshire, where she will remain until April 7.

Owing to the fact that their Majesties are holding their third Court of the season on May 27, Lady Margaret Nicholson has changed the date of her dance to Thursday, June 5.

Lord and Lady Stanley will return to Holwood Park, Keston, Kent, on Sunday from India.

Lady Armaghdale will leave 13, Princes-gardens on Monday for the South of France, where she will remain for three or four weeks.

Lady Ventry will return to 26, Evelyn-gardens to-morrow from Bournemouth.

Captain the Hon. Michael and Lady Doreen Knatchbull will sail for Canada to-day, and will not return to England until the end of April. No correspondence will be forwarded.

The Hon. Mrs. Ferguson will give a dance for her daughter, Miss Jane Ferguson, on Monday, May 26, at 92, Eaton-square.

Lady Elphinstone, wife of Sir Howard Elphinstone, gave birth to a daughter on March 25 at Nairobi.

Lady Deterding will return to 40, Park-lane to-morrow from Paris.

Major Sir Nevile Wilkinson will return to 6, Duchess-street to-day from Ireland.

Sir George Bowyer, M.P., who met with a hunting accident last week, is still confined to his bed, but is making satisfactory progress and hopes shortly to resume his Parliamentary duties.

Sir Francis Newton will arrive at Southampton on Monday in the Edinburgh Castle from South Africa.

Mr. Colin Campbell, who has been ill, has left London for Malaga with Lady Angela Campbell. They hope to return to Everlands, Sevenoaks, at the end of April.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Marlowe have returned to Osborne Cottage, Cowes.

Mrs. T. H. Barnard will arrive on May 1 at 4, South Eaton-place, which she has taken for the season. She is giving a dance on May 15 for her daughter, Miss Gwendolen Barnard.

Magdalen College, Oxford, commemoration ball will be held on Monday, June 23. Ambrose and his band will play.

Owing to the indisposition of Archbishop Lord Davidson, who was to have taken the chair, the drawing-room meeting on behalf of the World Alliance for International Friendship through the Churches, to be held at the invitation of Lady Oxford and Asquith at 44, Bedford-square on April 2 is postponed.

The Sports Ball, organized by the Women's Automobile and Sports Association, will take place at the May Fair Hotel on Thursday, May 1. Lady Segrave is president of the committee, Lady Bowden chairman, and Lady Iris Capell deputy chairman.

LUNCHEON

THE AUSTRIAN MINISTER

The Austrian Minister gave a luncheon party yesterday at the Austrian Legation before the opening of the Austrian Economic Exhibition.

The guests were:—

Sir Edward Crowe, Dr. Huth Dalton, Dr. Otto Friedländer, Professor T. E. Gregory, Mr. P. J. Hannon, Dr. Friedrich Havek, Professor Ludwig Mises, President Dr. Richard Reisch, Sir Arthur Steel-Maitland, Professor Eugen Steinhof, and Herr Karl Zeileissen.

RECEPTION

MRS. BALDWIN

Mrs. Stanley Baldwin was at home yesterday afternoon at 10, Upper Brook-street. Among those present were:—

The Belgian Ambassador, Prince Reginald de Croy, the Chinese Minister and Mme. Sze, the Lithuanian Minister and Mme. Bizauskas, Countess Lützow, Lord and Lady Kylsant, Lord and Lady Melchett, Lady Cranworth, Ethel Lady St. John of Bletso, Lord and Lady Askwith, the Hon. Betty Askwith, Captain Sir John and the Hon. Lady Shelley Rolls, the Bishop of Guildford and Mrs. J. H. Gregg, Major Sir George and Lady Hennessy, Emmeline Lady Baker, Lady Eyres-Monsell, Sir Henry and Lady Jerningham, Sir Walter and Lady Kent, Sir Nairne and Lady Stewart Sandeman, Lady (Philip) Dawson, Mrs. Meall, Mrs. Redford, Sir Walter and Lady Greaves-Lord, Lady Butt, Major and the Hon. Mrs. Ralph Glyn.

Colonel and Lady Muriel Gore-Browne, Major-General Sir John and Lady Davidson, Sir Gerald and Lady Hurst, Sir John and Lady Henry, Sir Arthur and Lady Shirley Benn, Sir Bertram and Lady Falle, Mr. and Mrs. Denis Mackail, Major Isidore Salmon, Commodore and Mrs. Douglas King, Mrs. J. J. Runge, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Murray, Mrs. Ian Moffatt-Pender, the Rev. C. and Mrs. Pierrepont Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. J. Alan Bell, Mr. and Mrs. Raikes, Mrs. Gustavus Talbot, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Butler, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. W. Nutting, Mrs. E. T. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Farquhar, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Samuel, Mrs. Edward Hoce, Mrs. F. D. Green, Miss A. C. Green, Mr. L. H. Gluckstein, Miss Avice Webster, Mr. William Teeling, Mr. H. L. Wallace, Mrs. Lewis A. Wallace, Miss Inderwick, Miss Henderson, Miss Mary Phillips, and Mr. Marshall Phillips.

THE ELIZABETH FRY HOME

The Queen, attended by Lady Ampthill, visited the Elizabeth Fry Home at 19, Highbury-terrace last week.

The home was founded in 1849 in memory of Elizabeth Fry. In 1923 it was amalgamated with the Manor House Refuge at Dalston, which had been founded in 1815 by Elizabeth Fry and her relations, the Hoares. Girls are received into the home on the recommendation of magistrates, probation officers, and missionary workers, and are thus saved from going to prison for trivial offences, and are trained in laundry work and domestic service with results that have proved satisfactory for over a century.

Wills and Bequests will be found on page 19

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES

MR. D. O'NEILL AND MISS WALTER

The engagement is announced between Denis, eldest son of the Rev. F. W. S. O'Neill and Mrs. O'Neill, of Belfast, and Pamela Mary, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Walter.

LIEUTENANT A. G. V. HUBBACK, R.N., AND MISS E. PEARSON ROGERS

The engagement is announced between Lieutenant Arthur Gordon Voules Hubback, R.N., only son of Brigadier-General A. B. Hubback, C.M.G., D.S.O., and Mrs. Hubback, of 20, Lancaster-road, Wimbledon, and Miss Elizabeth Pearson Rogers, younger daughter of the late Mr. H. W. Pearson Rogers, of Johannesburg, South Africa, and Mrs. George Whitton Lunn, of 1, Ulster-terrace, Regent's Park.

MR. J. STEPHENS AND MISS M. BARNES

The engagement is announced between Mr. John Stephens, M.R.C.S., son of Professor and Mrs. Stephens, Ferryside, S. Wales, and Miss Marjorie Barnes, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Barnes, 74, Knightsbridge.

MR. W. P. ANDERSON AND MISS D. V. DURELL

The engagement is announced between William Pollok Anderson, of King's Somborne, Hants, son of the late William Pollok Anderson, formerly of Rhindmuir, Easterhouse, Lanarkshire, and Dorothea Vavasour Durell, of Four Marks, Hants, daughter of the late Rev. J. V. Durell and Mrs. Durell.

MR. H. HEATHCOTE-WILLIAMS AND MISS M. J. B. ROBINSON

A marriage has been arranged between Mr. Harold Heathcote-Williams and Miss Mary Jean Blane Robinson. Owing to bereavement the marriage will take place very quietly, and there will be no invitations.

MR. R. H. SALOWAY AND MISS B. CAVILL

The engagement is announced, and the marriage will shortly take place in India, of Reginald Harry Saloway, Indian Civil Service, and Betty, youngest daughter of Mrs. W. J. Cavill, Torquay.

MR. K. NETHERSOLE AND MISS COLLEY

A marriage has been arranged, and will take place shortly in South Africa, between Kenneth, second son of Mr. and Mrs. H. Nethersole, of Johannesburg, and Patricia, only child of the late Major and Mrs. Pomeroy Colley, of Tipperary.

MR. M. COLLIER AND MISS B. ROBERTSON

The marriage arranged between Mr. Michael Collier and Miss Betty Robertson will take place at St. Columba's Church, Pont-street, on April 30, at 2.15 p.m.

MARRIAGE

MR. H. D. T. MILLER AND MISS S. H. MACPHERSON

The marriage took place very quietly yesterday morning, at St. Columba's, Pont-street, of Mr. Hugh Desmond Tennant Miller, younger son of the late Colonel A. T. Miller, of The Manor House, Great Somerford, and of Mrs. Miller, of Shenley Park, Bletchley, and Miss Sheila Hendry MacPherson, younger daughter of the late Mr. John Coutts MacPherson, of 9, Airlie-place, Dundee, and granddaughter of Mr. John Hendry, of The Retreat, Monifieth. Dr. Archibald Fleming officiated.

The bride was given away by her mother. Mrs. Caird Miller, and she wore a dress of cornflower-blue georgette under a fine cloth coat to match and a close-fitting blue felt hat. She wore a fox fur across her shoulders, and had a button-hole of mauve orchids. Mr. A. J. Angus Miller (brother of the bridegroom) was best man. The honeymoon is being spent on the Italian lakes.

CHRISTENING

The christening of the infant son of Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. James Rutland took place yesterday morning at St. Margaret's, Westminster. Canon Carnegie officiated, and the child was named David John Stanley. The godparents were Lord Ashfield, Mr. Charles Hudson Kearley, Sir Ernest Clark, the Hon. Mrs. Edward Barford, and Mrs. Rowland Rank.

HOUSE PARTY

THE DUCHESS OF WESTMINSTER

The Duke and Duchess of Westminster's house party for the Grand National to-day includes:—

The Spanish Ambassador, the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough, Earl Beatty, the Earl and Countess of Birkenhead, Sir John and Lady Milbanke, Brigadier-General and Mrs. Wynter, Lady Ponsonby, Major and Mrs. Beatty, Lord Ebury, Mr. E. Grosvenor, Major-General and the Hon. Mrs. Seely, Captain and Mrs. Wyan, Major and Mrs. Swinton, Mr. and Mrs. Jasper, Captain and Mrs. Freeman Thomas, Captain and Mrs. Cuboltt, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Thomas, Captain and Mrs. Compton, Mr. A. Constant Hunter, Mr. Philip Yorke, Vicomte Borodale, Mr. Lambert, Mr. and Mrs. Tearoy, Mr. and Mrs. Winston Churchill, Mr. Randolph Churchill, Captain B. Jungman, Mr. and Mrs. Hilton Green, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Alfred Rawlinson, and the Hon. Robert and Lady Serena James.

The Duke has chartered a special train for the accommodation of his guests when they travel from Chester to Aintree to-day.

MEMORIAL SERVICES

CAPTAIN R. L'E. M. REDE, R.N.

A memorial service was held yesterday for Captain Roger L'Estrange Murray Rede, R.N., at St. Anne's Church, Portsmouth Dockyard. The officiating chaplains were the Rev. W. H. Martin (Portsmouth Dockyard) and the Rev. C. J. E. Peshall (R.N. Barracks). The Rev. C. H. R. Cocup (R.N. Barracks), the Rev. E. S. Ulyatt (H.M.S. Dolphin), and the Rev. T. Williams (H.M.S. Vernon) also took part in the service. Among those present were:—

Admiral Sir Roger Keyes, Commander-in-Chief; Vice-Admiral P. H. Hall Thompson, Vice-Admiral Commanding Reserve Fleet; Rear-Admiral L. A. B. Donaldson, Admiral Superintendent at Portsmouth Dockyard; Rear-Admiral A. J. B. Stirling, Admiral Superintendent at Chatham; Rear-Admiral M. E. Dunbar-Nasmith, V.C., Rear-Admiral of Submarines; Commodore the Hon. A. E. M. Ramsay (R.N. Barracks), Captain Max Horton (Chief of Staff), Captain W. A. Egerton (H.M.S. Queen Elizabeth), Captain G. L. Harrison (H.M.S. Constance), Captain E. B. Darke (H.M.S. Dolphin), Engineer-Admiral H. S. Garwood, Admiral H. E. C. Da Costa, Rear-Admiral R. E. Chilcott, Rear-Admiral W. Jameson, Captain C. D. Longcraft, and Captain J. M. Bezz, with detachments from all ships and naval establishments in the port.

At the conclusion of the service Royal Marine buglers sounded Last Post and Reveille.

MR. A. T. LAWRENCE

A memorial service for Mr. A. T. Lawrence, K.C., was held yesterday at Chelsea Old Church. The Ven. W. H. Stewart (Archdeacon in Palestine, Syria, and Transjordan) officiated, assisted by the Rev. J. H. T. Maude-Roxby. Among those present were:—

Sir William and Lady Lawrence, Mr. W. Lawrence, Mr. John Lawrence, Mr. Peter Lawrence, Miss Ruth Lawrence, Miss B. Lawrence, Miss A. Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. Rottenburg, Miss Churchill, Miss Barton, Lord Parmoor, Sir Reginald and Lady Glancy, the Mayor of Chelsea, Sir Edmund Phipps, Sir Robert Phillip, Sir Gordon and Lady Campbell, Sir George Bonner, Lord Darrington, Lady Davidson, Sir Stanford Downing, Sir Lewis Dibdin, Mr. Vaisey, K.C., and Mrs. Vaisey, the Headmaster of Mon (Dr. Cyril Alington), the Bishop of Worcester, Miss McGaw, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Baker, Mr. Arthur S. May (Official of the Archdeaconries of Middlesex and Hampstead), Miss Lutyens, the Rev. M. C. H. Cobbs, Mr. M. E. L. Ibbetson, Mr. F. Holden, Mr. H. Mills, Mr. Edward H. Hensley (representing the Frensham Parochial Council); Nurse Martin, Mrs. Gerald Clark, Miss Grissell, Mr. G. J. Newsom, the Rev. G. H. Newsom, Mr. W. J. Anderson, Miss Dickson, Lieutenant-Colonel F. R. Durham (representing the Royal Horticultural Society), Mr. Arthur W. Bainton, Mrs. Arthur Lloyd, the Hon. Mrs. Egerton, Canon Robinson (representing the Bishop and Diocese of Winchester), Mr. Foot, Mr. and Mrs. James, Mr. J. A. Longley, Mr. Lawson L. B. Dykes, Miss Sybil Thesiger, Miss Gollock, Mr. Harold Bevir, Mr. H. Hamlyn, Mr. H. E. Bolton, Miss Alice Radcliffe.

Mr. Arthur Whitworth, the Dean of Peterborough (representing the Bishop of Peterborough), Mrs. Ball, Mrs. Durney, Mr. Archie Black, Mr. and Mrs. Davison, Mr. F. W. Lovell, Mr. H. Dashwood, Mr. W. A. Paton, Mrs. Jack Bridges, Mrs. David Shennan, Mr. E. D. Heath, Mrs. McKenzie, the Rev. W. R. Mills, Mr. C. W. Sheppard, Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Hunt, Miss Reece, Master Valentine Ball, Miss Champion Jones, Mr. Reginald Blutt, Mr. and Mrs. Jackson, Mrs. F. Alhusen, Mr. P. Haas, Dr. A. W. Spence, Mr. L. A. Dent, the Rev. Walford Deakin, Mrs. Peter Acland, Mr. R. E. Clarke, Mr. Edward A. Musker (representing the Church of England Pensions Authority), Mr. F. Oldham, Mrs. Hope Wallace, Mr. V. H. Sandford (representing the Bishop of Sheffield), Mr. Robert A. Gordon, K.C., Mr. Henry Grissell, Mr. and Mrs. Guillum-Scott, Mr. Clifton Kelway, Mr. Dudley Lambert, Mr. Cecil Litchfield (secretary of the Church of England Pensions Board), Mr. Geoffrey Whitworth, Mrs. and Mr. Madden, Mr. Cecil Madden, and Mr. William Hales.

FUNERAL

THE REV. F. H. HODGSON

The funeral of the Rev. Francis Hodgson took place at Stratford-on-Avon yesterday. Canon W. G. Melville officiated, assisted by the Bishop of Coventry. The chief mourners were the Hon. Mrs. Hodgson (widow), Mr. Arthur Hodgson (son), Miss Avis Hodgson (daughter), Captain and Mrs. Cowan (son-in-law and daughter), Mr. David Hoare (son-in-law), Lord Walsingham, the Hon. Mabel de Grey, Canon Kendall Rashleigh, the Hon. Mrs. Philip Wade, and Captain and Mrs. Eric Venn. Among others present were:—

Lord Algernon Percy, Chairman of the Warwickshire County Council, Sir Michael Lakin, Lady Ilkeston, the Hon. Mabel Verney, Lady Katherine Drummond, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. Rees-Hoare, the Mayors of Coventry and Stratford, Mrs. Roberts West, Mr. Spenser Flower (representing Memorial Governors), Captain Allfrey, Mr. Fred Wellstead (representing Birthplace Trustees), and Miss Whitworth Wallis. Many public bodies in the borough and county were also represented.

PANIHIDA

COLONEL CHRISTITCH

On March 22 the Orthodox Forty-Days' Requiem Service was held at St. Mark's Church, Belgrade, for the late Colonel Liubomir Christitch (second son of the late Premier, Nikola Christitch), sometime Military Attaché and Diplomatic Representative of the Kingdom of Serbia at the Imperial Court of Russia. The responses were sung by the Belgrade Russian Choir.

OBITUARY

MR. MARTIN SUTTON

Mr. Martin Sutton, of Erleigh Park, Reading, the second senior partner in the firm of Sutton and Sons, died yesterday at the age of 54. He had been ill for only two or three days, and was expected to return to work next week. His premature death is not only a great loss to the science and practice of agriculture in particular, but also deprives the community of a man of sterling character, whose quiet and unobtrusive influence in his generation was felt far beyond his immediate circle.

Martin Hubert Foquett Sutton was born on November 28, 1875, the son of the late Mr. Martin John Sutton, of Wargrave Manor, Berks, and Emily Owen, daughter of Colonel Foquett, late Bengal Native Infantry. He went in 1889 to Harrow, where he was at first in a Small House and afterwards in Mr. Hutton's, and then went up to Christ Church, Oxford. Joining the family firm, in which he became a partner in 1897, he had been for many years its chief representative on agricultural bodies, such as the Royal Agricultural Society, the Smithfield Club, the Farmers' Club, and the Central Chamber of Agriculture. The active part he took in their affairs worthily maintained the position achieved by his father, whom in a sense he succeeded in this sphere of public work.

But Mr. Sutton did not inherit the prominent positions he filled during the past 15 or 20 years; he followed his father in some of them, but he qualified himself by extensive travelling, notably in 1896, when he made a tour of the Dominions, and by comprehensive study for the responsibilities that are commonly and advantageously associated with the direction of business firms of national or international importance. The building up of the great Reading firm of seedsmen has been the work of three generations, the late member having been the grandson of the founder. As all who knew him will agree, he was ever conscious of the privileges and obligations, as well as of the advantages, of his inheritance, and in his public service he preserved the reputation of the name of Sutton as efficiently and acceptably as he did the private work of the firm that was under his immediate control. Mr. Sutton recently revised and edited a 9th edition of his father's standard book, "Permanent and Temporary Pastures," and he also wrote several smaller books on subjects relating to farm and garden plants, golf greens—his chief recreation was golf—the electrification of seeds, and the effect of radio-active fertilizers on plant life. Mr. Sutton will be missed especially at the Farmers' Club, of which body he was president a few years ago, and at the time of his death was an active and greatly respected member of the committee.

Mr. Sutton was a staunch churchman, and was deeply interested in religious and social movements. He was an honorary life governor of the Bible Society, a member of the council and a trustee of Wycliffe Hall, Oxford, and Ridley Hall, Cambridge, and of the Church Trust Fund, and vice-president of the Christian Colportage Association. He was also president of the Reading and District Boy Scouts' Association. He was a fellow of the Linnean Society, the Royal Geographical Society, and the Royal Society of Arts. He married, in 1899, Eleanora, daughter of Colonel Morton, late of Kents Green, Worcestershire, and had two sons and three daughters.

LORD HEREFORD

Viscount Hereford, the premier Viscount of England, died in a London nursing home yesterday after a long illness at the age of 87. His term as "Father" of the House of Lords, which began on the recent death of the Earl of Coventry, thus lasted only for a few days.

The late peer, whose viscounty was created in 1549, was the head of the historic family of Devereux, to which belonged Queen Elizabeth's favourite, the second Earl of Essex, who was also Viscount Hereford. Robert Devereux was born on January 3, 1843, the eldest son of the 15th peer, who was an hon. canon of Durham. He went to Eton in 1852, the last year of Dr. E. C. Hawtrey's headmastership, and was in the Rev. J. W. Hawtrey's house, the Rev. Russell Day being his tutor. Before he left Eton he succeeded his father in August, 1855, being then 12 years old, and had thus been a peer for 74 years and seven months. From Eton he passed into Sandhurst. He was a J.P. and D.L. for Breconshire, a J.P. for Herefordshire and Radnor, and formerly a county alderman for Monmouthshire. He married in 1863 the Hon. Mary Anne Morgan, youngest daughter of the first Lord Tredegar and sister of the Crimean veteran who was present at the charge of the Light Brigade. She died in August, 1924. Lord Hereford, who leaves three daughters, is succeeded by his only son, the Hon. Robert Charles Devereux, who was born in 1865, was educated at Eton and New College, Oxford, and is chairman of Breconshire Quarter Sessions and a former county alderman. In 1906 and January, 1910, he contested Breconshire as a Conservative. He married in 1892 Ethel Mildred, daughter of the late Mr. John Shaw, of Welburn Hall, Yorkshire, and has a son and two daughters.

The funeral will be at St. Peter's, Glasbury-on-Wye, on Monday, at 2 o'clock.

CANON O. W. TANCOCK

Canon Osborne William Tancock, who was for 35 years rector of Great Waltham, near Chelmsford, and formerly headmaster of Norwich Grammar School, died at Chelmsford yesterday at the age of 90. A graduate of Oxford (Exeter College), he was ordained in 1864. For 23 years he served on the Essex Education Committee, and was made honorary canon of St. Albans in 1906, being transferred to Chelmsford on the formation of that diocese in 1914. He edited many standard educational works.

MR. P. F. BROOKS

Mr. Philip Fuller Brooks, F.S.I., F.C.I.I., the doyen of fire loss assessors in London, died suddenly from pneumonia yesterday at his home at Surbiton Hill.

Educated at Cranleigh School and the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris, Mr. Brooks had been engaged as a member of the century-old firm of Howell and Brooks for over 40 years in the adjustment and apportionment on behalf of the insurance companies of losses by fire, &c., both home and foreign. For many years past he had given a great deal of his very scanty leisure to the Chartered Insurance Institute, of which he was one of the original members, as a lecturer on average and apportionments. As in everything else he did, he put his whole heart into this work, and took a keen personal interest in the rising members of the profession with whom it brought him into touch. He was blessed with a remarkable memory and was generous to a fault. His official career having coincided with a period of almost intensive growth in insurance generally, he was regarded on the loss side of many of the companies when knotty points were encountered as a great authority. He was hardly less popular with those whose profession it is to represent the claimants under insurance policies.

The funeral will be at Surbiton Cemetery to-morrow at 3.30.

MR. YOCKNEY

Mr. John Yockney, managing director of the Goupil Gallery, 5, Regent-street, who died yesterday morning at his house, Wakehurst-road, Clapham Common, was a well-known and highly esteemed figure in modern art circles. He was born in December, 1875, and in 1891 entered the London firm of Goupil, then under the management of the late Mr. D. Croal Thomson. For a time he was in the Paris house of that firm, but the whole of his career was spent with Goupil and Co. in their various changes. A few years ago he succeeded the late Mr. William Marchant as managing director, and had arranged a number of successful exhibitions, always of modern and "advanced" artists. In 1924 he succeeded Mr. Harold Bromhead as honorary secretary of the Fine Arts Provident Institution, to which he devoted much time and energy. Mr. Yockney was at business on Wednesday, and succumbed to a heart attack.

DR. J. G. EVANS

A NOTABLE WELSH SCHOLAR

Dr. John Gwenogvryn Evans, the Welsh scholar, died on Tuesday at Tremvan, Llanbedrog, Pwllheli, at the age of 78. A palæographer of extraordinary skill and experience, he will be gratefully remembered for his magnificent series of early Welsh texts. In the decipherment of Welsh manuscript he had no rival, past or present.

Born at Ffynnon Velved, Llanybyther, Carmarthenshire, in 1852, he was educated at Pontshan Grammar School, the Presbyterian College, Carmarthen, and Owens College, Manchester. He was inspector of documents in the Welsh language for the Historical Manuscript Commission from 1894 to 1906; and was nominated governor and member of the Council of the National Library of Wales by the Lord President of the Council. He edited the Red Book of Mabinogion with the late Sir John Rhys in 1887, and followed this in subsequent years with a facsimile of the Black Book of Carmarthen, the Book of Llann Dav, the diplomatic text, with notes and introductions, of the Black Book of Carmarthen, an editio princeps of the White Book of Mabinogion, and romances from the Peniarth Manuscripts, facsimiles and texts of the Book of Aneirin and the Book of Taliesin, "Red Book Poetry," an autotype facsimile of the Chirk Codex of Welsh Laws, an amended text and translation of the Book of Aneirin, Bishop Morgan's 1588 version of the Book of Job, and Salesbury's 1546 edition of Oll Synwyr Pen Kembero among other publications. He was also the author of reports on the Mostyn and the Peniarth Manuscripts, part of the manuscripts at Jesus College, Oxford, and other collections.

Dr. Evans's services to scholarship were recognized by academic honours. He received the honorary degree of M.A. at Oxford in 1887 and that of D.Litt. in 1903; he was also honorary D.Litt. of Wales. He found his recreations in printing and farming. He married Edith, daughter of the Rev. S. Hunter, principal of the Presbyterian College, Carmarthen; she died in 1923.

GENERAL JUNGBLUTT

Our Brussels Correspondent telegraphs that General Jungblutt, assistant general-in-chief of the military household of King Albert, died yesterday in his 83rd year. In 1886 King Leopold II. appointed him tutor to Prince Albert, now King of the Belgians. He was made a lieutenant-general in March, 1908, and Governor of the fortified position of Namur. In 1910 he became Chief of Staff of the Belgian Army, a post which he held till 1912, when he retired on pension. He attended the Royal Family all through the War, at Ostend, Antwerp, and Havre.

HEADMASTERS' TOUR IN CANADA

FAREWELL DINNER

Sir Campbell Stuart entertained a large company at dinner last evening at the Hyde Park Hotel to say farewell to the headmasters who sail to-day in the Duchess of Bedford from Liverpool for St. John to spend five weeks touring Canada from coast to coast as the guests of the Anglo-Canadian Education Committee. The headmasters present were:—

Dr. Cyril Norwood, of Harrow (chairman of the delegation), the Rev. V. P. Nevill, of Ampleforth; Mr. Grosvenor Hodge, of Bedford; Mr. Frank Fletcher, of Charterhouse; Mr. W. Hamilton Fyfe, of Christ's Hospital; Mr. G. W. Olive, of Dauntsey; Mr. G. Robertson, of George Watson's; Mr. J. Talbot, of Haileybury; Mr. A. R. Sackett, of Kingswood; Mr. D. G. Miller, of Manchester Grammar School; Mr. G. C. Turner, of Marlborough; Mr. M. L. Jacks, of Mill Hill; Mr. John Bell, of St. Paul's; Mr. S. E. K. Gurney, of Whitgift; and Mr. W. L. Gordon, of Wrekin.

Speeches were delivered by Sir Campbell Stuart, Mr. Amery, Dr. Norwood, and Colonel Ralston.

The headmasters will meet in conference the principals of different universities throughout the Dominion, and will see the universities in session. Many public school boys, who intend to make their career in Canada, recognize the desirability of taking their university course there—thus forming friendships and making contacts early in life of inestimable subsequent advantage to them. The question of the text-books used in the schools of this country bearing on Canada will also be considered by the headmasters. Not one of the party has ever been in Canada before.

THE LATE LORD BALFOUR

The Jewish Agency for Palestine (British Section) and the English Zionist Federation announce that a memorial demonstration in honour of the late Lord Balfour will take place on Tuesday, at 8.15 p.m., at the Royal Albert Hall. Dr. Ch. Weizmann will preside, and the speakers will be the Chief Rabbi (Dr. J. H. Hertz), Mr. Amery, M.P., Lord Melchett, Mr. Felix Warburg, Mr. Nahum Sokolow, Mrs. Philip Snowden, Lord Cecil, Sir Robert Hamilton, M.P., and Colonel Wedgwood, M.P. The doors will open at 7.30 p.m., and no seats will be reserved after 8 p.m. Application for tickets should be made (by letter) to I. Bakstansky, 75, Great Russell-street, W.C.1.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR TO-DAY

Prince George at festival dinner of National Advertising Benevolent Society, Sir Gomer Berry presiding, Connaught Rooms, 7.15.

Mr. Baldwin opens Ladies' Carlton Club new premises, 4, Grosvenor-place, 10 p.m.

Austrian Minister at lecture by Professor Eugen Steinhof on "The Secret of Modern Stage Decoration," Austrian Legation, 5.15.

Finnish Minister at lecture by Finnish Military Attaché, Colonel Ämelaeus-Aimä, on "The Armed Forces of Finland," 2, Moreton-gardens, 8.30.

Royal Commission on Civil Service, 10.30.

Royal Commission on Licensing.

Mr. Thomas at Derby.

Mr. Amery at Llandrindod Wells.

Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister at Folkestone.

National Union of Conservative and Unionist Associations: Eastern provincial conference, 2.30; Sir Boyd Merriman addresses meeting, 7.30, Guildhall, Cambridge.

Society of Dyers and Colourists: Annual dinner, Hotel Metropole, 7.30.

Norwegian Chamber of Commerce: Annual general meeting and dinner, Hotel Cecil, 7.

Royal Institution: Sir Ernest Rutherford on "The Transmutation of Matter," 9.

Southern Association of Gas Engineers and Managers: Luncheon, 12.30; annual meeting, Hotel Cecil, 2.15.

Beautiful England Campaign: Mr. E. H. Fryer on "The Motorists' Evening," Guildhouse, Eccleston-square, 8.

Westminster School: Mr. Eric G. Millar on "The Luttrell Psalter and the Psalter and Hours of John, Duke of Bedford." Dean of Westminster presiding, 9.

National Union of Students: Universities' congress on "Modern Tendencies," Cambridge.

Mary Ward Settlement: Mr. Middleton Murry on "A Modern Religion," 8.15.

Morley College for Working Men and Women: Mr. W. Robson on "Local Government," 8.

Institution of Professional Civil Servants: Mr. D. Brunt on "Weather as a Factor in History," Surveyors' Institution, 5.30.

Royal Society for the Protection of Birds: Annual meeting, Duchess of Portland presiding, Middlesex Guildhall, 3.

Leighton House Society: Lord Gorell on "Some Aspects of Modern Literature," 5.

College of Preceptors: Professor J. J. Findlay on "New Foundations for Learning French," 6.

Kensington Housing Association, Redcliffe Ward: Lord Balfour of Burleigh at meeting, St. Jude's Church Hall, 5.30.

Salonica Force: Reunion, Guildhall School of Music.

St. Edmund's, Lombard-street: The Rev. Morse Boycott on "The Church and the Press," 1.10.

All Hallows, Barking-by-the-Tower: The Rev. W. Mulhead Hope on "St. Paul's Life and Letters," 1.

University of London: Mr. Allen Walker on "Georgian and Modern London," 3.

City Literary Institute: Mr. S. Jackson Coleman on "Military and Naval Folklore," 7.30.

Drury Lane Theatre: *The Three Musketeers*, 8.

Princess Helena Victoria receives Princess Christian's Maternity Home, Windsor, 3.

The Lord Chancellor and Miss Sankey and Lord and Lady Parmoor receive guests at Government reception in honour of delegates to the Naval Conference, House of Lords.

Funerals: Lady Polwarth, Humble House, 2.30; Brigadier-General C. S. Gordon-Steward, Radipole, 2.30.

Dr. T. E. Page's 80th birthday fell yesterday, and a large number of friends, pupils, and admirers have signed an address of congratulation, which was presented to him at a quiet luncheon yesterday.

A CHILTERN STREAM

DAYS OF DROUGHT AND FLOOD

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

The dry valleys of the chalk hills are well known, their silent winding courses and their grassy bottoms; not so well the small streams, for they are scarce. A chalkland stream is a lively addition to its valley from its habits of constantly lengthening and shortening its course, of occasionally vanishing altogether and reappearing with some suddenness; the excesses of the last two and a half years' weather have carried many a one through its gamut of possible behaviour.

The course of one little Chiltern brook winds through a straight flat-bottomed valley, the spongy floor of which is dotted with springs forming pools about the fields, each discharging into the main course by a rillet which may be but a few feet long. Since the brook flows into the Thames, its peculiarities are emphasized by the closer following of weather conditions by the great river. In such a drought as that of last year the streamhead drops down from spring to spring, until at last the water vanishes altogether; nor do conditions turn at once when the rain comes.

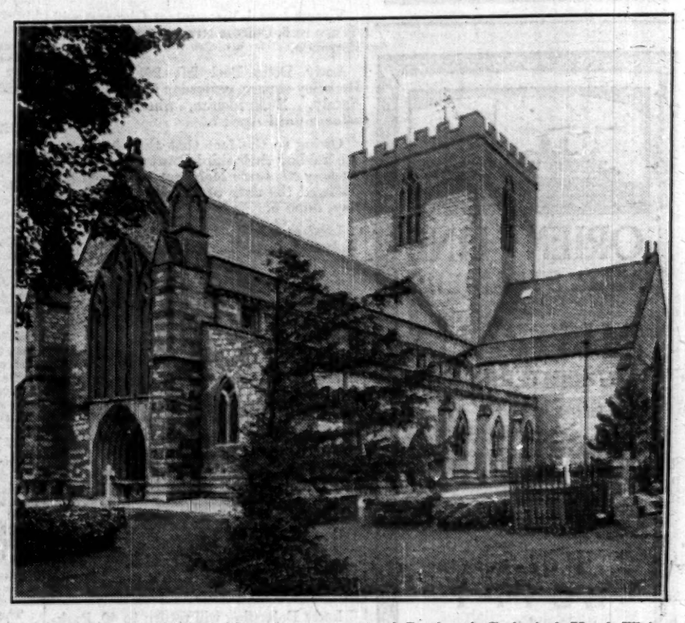
Last December the Thames was in full spate; a smooth body of brownish-yellow water was pouring over a weir within a few inches of the plank bridges; the miller's ducks spent their days and nights on the floods, swimming between the bars of shut gates from one watery field to another. But to this outpouring the Chiltern tributary added not a drop. It was lagging, as always, behind the weather of the day, with its course through the meadows marked only by a trail of flints, stark-white, the stones being coated by a deposit from the chalk. Watercress, grown in a pond fed by the most trustworthy of the springs, was withered and dead. Not until the first days of the New Year, when the Thames had shrunk again into its accustomed bed, did a spring in the chalk valley come to life; a pool filled, lapped over, and sent a hesitant thread of water wandering in search of the main channel, which it never reached, but was sucked into the earth again. Invisibly the water rose in the ground until the saturated chalk could carry a stream upon its surface, and one day village children played under a little bridge as they had done for many months, and the next joyfully welcomed their restored friend sparkling over the pebbles on its way to the Thames. In a month the stream, now four miles long, was brimming through all the dikes and cuts hastily cleared for it by the farmers, for it has naturally but a sh

SYDNEY HARBOUR BRIDGE FROM THE AIR

PROGRESS OF THE BRIDGE.—A view from the air showing the progress that is being made in the construction of the great steel bridge across Sydney Harbour, New South Wales, linking the north with the south of the city. It will be more than 160ft. wide and 3,770ft. long from terminal pier to terminal pier. With the bridge approaches, the work, for which Messrs. Dorman, Long are responsible, will cost about £5,500,000. When the bridge is completed there will be a transformation in the transport service and the city will be given new outlets for expansion.

THE ARAB DELEGATION

THE DELEGATES FROM PALESTINE.—The members of the Arab Delegation which left Jerusalem last Friday for London. From left to right: Ragheb Bey Nashashibi (Mayor of Jerusalem for the last eight years), Alfred Effendi Roch, Haj Amin el Husseini (Grand Mufti of Jerusalem), Musa Kazem Pasha el Husseini (President of the Delegation), and Auni Bey Abdul Hadi.



ST. ASAPH CATHEDRAL.—A photograph of St. Asaph Cathedral, North Wales, which is in danger because of subsidences in the hill on which it stands. The Archbishop of Wales yesterday opened a fund with the object of raising £20,000 for the restoration of the Cathedral. The main tower is several inches out of alignment.

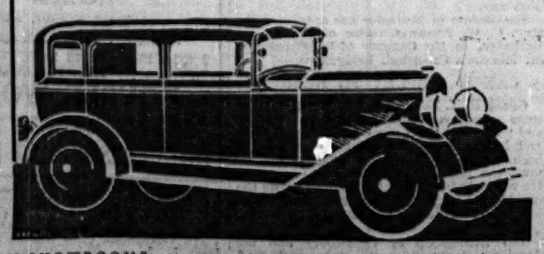
CHRYSLER SAYS "LONG JOURNEYS the true test of comfort"

Deep soft seats to lap you in comfort. Unbroken support from shoulder to knee. Thick carpets on a padded floor to damp out the last faint tremor. Sumptuous fittings — arm-rests, foot-rest, rug-rail — smoking-set, vanity-set, roof-lamp, window-curtains—at hand for your convenience.

Thrilling speed without vibration. Six cylinders, seven crankshaft bearings. Over rough roads, steadily, surely—new rubber mountings for wide-set springs. Up frowning hills, silent, unfaltering—multi-range gears, noiseless, changed at a touch. Down steep descents gliding surely and safely—hydraulic brakes, internal-expanding, sure on the wettest day.

A CHRYSLER 77 Saloon — wider, loftier, roomier than ever. Beautiful, silent, responsive. Luxury that welcomes, rests and refreshes you—absolute peace of mind.

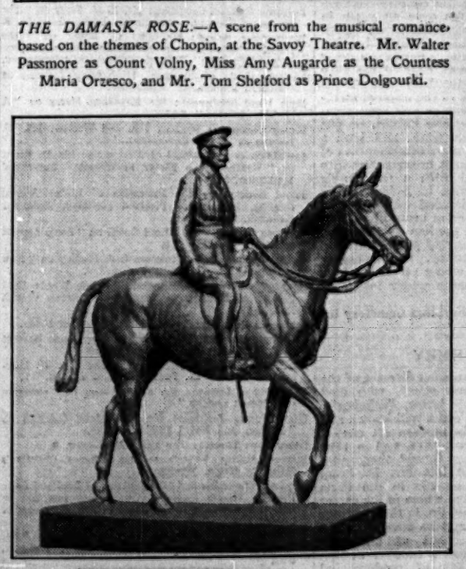
SEE THREE TYPES OF CHRYSLERS IN YOUR DEALER'S SHOWROOM NOW!—Chrysler 77 with Chrysler multi-range gears, Chrysler 70 with Chrysler multi-range gears, also the Chrysler 66. Each type has a full series of open and closed bodies to choose from.

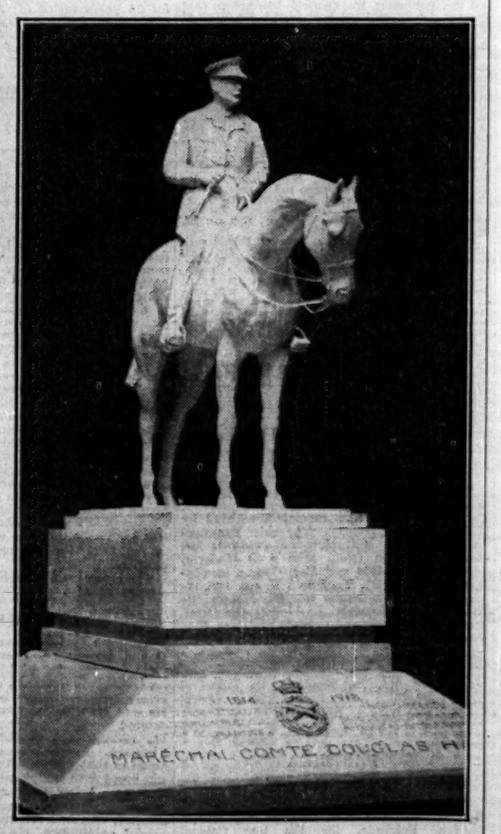


LONDON SHOWROOMS:—213-214, GREAT PORTLAND STREET, W.
CHRYSLER MOTORS LTD., MORTLAKE ROAD, KEW GARDENS, SURREY.
Suppliers of Chrysler Marine Engines

THE INDIAN RAILWAY STRIKE.—An incident of the strike on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. On March 13 a number of strikers lay on the ground outside the transportation superintendent's office at Byculla to prevent access to the building, and our photograph shows an officer striding over the prostrate figures.

THE DAMASK ROSE.—A scene from the musical romance based on the themes of Chopin, at the Savoy Theatre. Mr. Walter Passmore as Count Volny, Miss Amy Augarde as the Countess Maria Orzesco, and Mr. Tom Shelford as Prince Dolgourki.

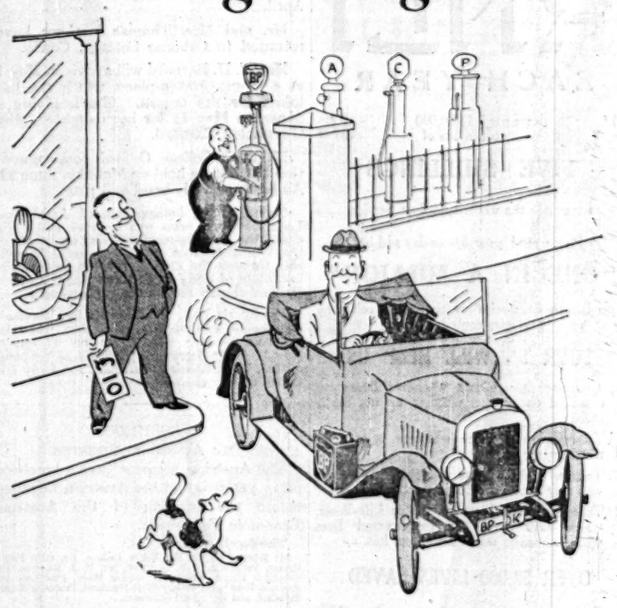




EQUESTRIAN STATUES OF LORD HAIG.—We reproduce on the left the model of the statuette of Lord Haig to be presented to the Mess of the 17th Lancers by Colonel Dennis Boles. It is the work of an American sculptor, Mrs. J. W. Boumphrey, and is discussed by our Art Critic on another page. On the right, the model of the statue of Lord Haig by M. Paul Landowski, to be erected at Montreuil-sur-Mer.

Popular Phrases Illustrated

Driving a bargain



Tho' my bargain looks old
and ill-sprung
I assure you I haven't been stung
For between you and me
I run on "BP"
The spirit that keeps a car young

The New "BP"

Puts New Life into Your Car

ANGLO-PERSIAN OIL CO. LTD
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THE KING'S LEVEE

BUCKINGHAM PALACE CEREMONY

THE OFFICIAL LISTS

His Majesty the King held a Levée yesterday at Buckingham Palace.

Previous to the Levée the "State" of the Royal Artillery was presented by Field-Marshal Sir George Milne, and that of the Royal Engineers by General Sir Bindon Blood.

The following members of the Royal Family were present:—The Duke of York, attended by Commander H. G. Campbell, R.N., the Duke of Gloucester, the Prince George, attended by Major Ulick Alexander, the Marquess of Carisbrooke, the Marquess of Cambridge, and the Marquess of Milford Haven.

His Majesty's Body Guard of the Honourable Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms was on duty in the State Saloons under the command of General the Earl of Cavan, the Captain; Colonel Sir St. John Gore, the Lieutenant; Colonel Wilford Lloyd, Standard Bearer; Brigadier-General Archibald Home, Clerk of the Cheque and Adjutant; and Lieutenant-Colonel Angel Scott, Harbinger, were present on duty with the Corps.

The King's Body Guard of the Yeomen of the Guard was on duty in the Palace, under the command of Major-General Lord Loch, the Captain; Captain Sir Houston French, the Lieutenant; Brigadier-General Cecil Wray, Clerk of the Cheque and Adjutant; Major Colin MacRae, the Ensign; and Brigadier-General R. C. A. McCalmont, Exon in Waiting, were also present on duty.

A Guard of Honour of the 2nd Battalion, Scots Guards, under the command of Major W. P. A. Bradshaw, was mounted in the Quadrangle of the Palace.

In attendance upon his Majesty were:—

The Earl of Cromer, Lord Chamberlain; the Earl of Shaftesbury, Lord Steward; the Earl of Granard, Master of the Horse; Field-Marshal the Viscount Allenby, Gold Stick in Waiting; Admiral Sir Montague Browning, Rear-Admiral of the United Kingdom; the Earl De La Warr, Lord in Waiting; Earl Cowley, the Earl Cadogan, Captain of the Gentlemen-at-Arms; Major-General the Lord Loch, Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard; the Right Hon. Sir Frederick Ponsonby, Treasurer to the King and Keeper of the Privy Purse; Ben Smith, M.P., Treasurer of the Household; Mr. Thomas Henderson, M.P., Comptroller of the Household; Mr. John Hayes, M.P., Vice-Chamberlain of the Household; Admiral Sir Reginald Hall, and Principal Naval Aide-de-Camp; General Sir Walter Braithwaite, Aide-de-Camp General in Waiting; Air Marshal Sir Edward Ellington, Principal Air Aide-de-Camp; the Hon. Sir Derek Keppel, Master of the Horse; Sir Godfrey Thomas, Extra Equerry; Lieutenant-Colonel Adolfo Infante, and Lieutenant-Colonel Pier Francesco Bitossi.

The Belgian Ambassador, Prince Reginald de Croy, Chevalier Antoine de Lichtervelde, and Chevalier Wéry.

The Argentine Ambassador, Commander Don Guillermo Oppi, Señor Don Carlos Echague, Señor Don Julian Duggan, Señor Don Ricardo Blaney Lafone, and Señor Don Adolfo Schlimm.

The Japanese Ambassador, Mr. Yoshitaro Hori, Mr. Soichi Nakayama, Colonel Marquis Toshinari Mayeda, Mr. Kaname Wakasugi, Captain Prince Tadashige Shimadzu, Mr. Yotaka Muto, and Mr. Hirokichi Nemichi.

Mr. Tetsukuma Fujimoto, and Mr. Hirokichi Nemichi.

The United States Ambassador, Mr. Ray Atherton.

Mr. C. L. Bannon, Mr. Robert L. Buell, Mr. Henry Dawes, Colonel John R. Thomas, jun., Captain John J. MacArthur, Captain William W. Galbraith, and Lieutenant-Commander Howard F. Kingman.

The Canadian Ambassador, Major Joseph Potvché, M. Jan Wszelaki, M. Xavier Zaleski, M. Polzewski-Kurielli, and M. Zdzislew Skokowski.

The Soviet Ambassador, and M. Dimitri Bogomoloff.

The Norwegian Minister, and M. D. Steen.

The Netherland Minister, and Dr. J. B. Hubrecht.

The Swiss Minister, M. Thoring de Sonnenberg, M. Walter de Loës, Lieutenant Gordon Ott.

The Austrian Minister, and Herr Karl Zelleinen.

The Swedish Minister, M. K. R. Thyberg, Lieutenant-Colonel A. Ugla, Captain Baron Beck-Friis, and M. M. de Schenck.

The Danish Minister, M. Oscar de Oxholm, and M. V. de Steensen-Leth.

The Venezuelan Minister, and Dr. Oscar Aguilar.

The Colombian Minister, M. E. Möllerson, and M. V. Ospina.

The Greek Minister.

The Bulgarian Minister, and M. D. A. Naoumoff.

The Hungarian Minister, Lieutenant-Colonel vitez A. Boldy, and Marquis A. de Pallavicini.

The Latvian Minister, and M. L. Ekis.

The Cuban Minister.

The Finnish Minister, M. Eino Wälikangas, and M. Aaro Pakasalahti.

The Bolivian Minister and Señor Mamerto Urriolagoitia H.

The Siamese Minister, Luang Bahiddha Nukara, and Luang Svasti Varnasana.

The Minister for Panama.

The Chilean Minister, Señor Don Luis Renard, Rear-Admiral Don Jose Alcobar, Commander Don Alberto Obrecht, and Captain Don Andrés Sosa.

The Lithuanian Minister.

The Salvadorean Minister.

The Mexican Minister and Señor Dr. Don Salvador Martinez de Alva.

The Persian Minister, Mirza Mohammed Khan Nabavi, Mirza Hossein Khan Ghodse, and M. Nubar Sarkis Gulbenkian.

The Ethiopian Minister.

The Chinese Minister, Dr. Wei-Chang Chen, and Mr. Tsooning Chiu.

The Afghan Minister.

The Nicaraguan Minister.

The Rumanian Chargé d'Affaires, M. G. Constantinesco, Colonel G. Sanatescu, and Commander G. Nicolescu.

The Colombian Chargé d'Affaires.

The Albanian Chargé d'Affaires and M. Atlante Koçi.

The Czechoslovak Chargé d'Affaires, M. Jan K. Frajner, and Squadron Leader A. Kubita.

YUGOSLAVIA.—M. Pavle M. Georgevitch.

EGYPT.—M. Georges Cattaui and M. Abdel Kerim Sabwat.

The Ambassadors and Ministers having been introduced in order of precedence, the following Presentations were made in the Diplomatic Circle:—

SPAIN.—Señor Don Emilio Sanz (Minister Counsellor) and Señor Don Alfonso Merry del Val (Third Secretary).

FRANCE.—M. Pierre Charpentier (Attaché).

BRAZIL.—Commander Clodoveu C. Gomes (Naval Attaché), Senhor C. Maximiano de Figueiredo (Second Secretary), Senhor Hildebrando Accioly (Second Secretary), Senhor J. B. Randolpho Paivo, jr. (Economic Adviser), and Senhor Oscar Bormann de Borges (Financial Attaché).

TURKEY.—Mardini Zade Semsettin Arif Bey (Third Secretary).

PORTUGAL.—Senhor João de Lebre e Lima (First Secretary).

ITALY.—Signor Francesco Giorgio Maineli (Counsellor), Nobile Giulio del Balzo dei Duchi di Presenzano (Third Secretary), and Lieutenant-Commander Count Ferrante Capponi (Assistant Naval Attaché).

ARGENTINE.—Señor Don Conrado Traverso (First Secretary).

JAPAN.—Lieutenant-Commander Mashao Nishida (Assistant Naval Attaché), Mr. Katsuzo Okumura (Attaché), and Mr. Katsuichiro Narita (Attaché).

UNITED STATES.—Mr. David McK. Key (Third Secretary), Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Burnett (Assistant Military Attaché), Major Martin F. Scanlon (Assistant Military Attaché), Aviation), Major Paul W. Evans (Assistant Military Attaché), Commander Ralph T. Hanson (Assistant Naval Attaché), Lieutenant-Commander George D. Murray (Assistant Naval Attaché—Aviation), Mr. Ellis O. Briggs (Acting Commercial Attaché), and Mr. Horace S. Fox (Assistant Commercial Attaché).

SOVIET UNION.—M. Samuel B. Cahan (First Secretary).

NORWAY.—M. E. S. Meier (Secretary).

NETHERLANDS.—Jonkheer W. F. Rodil (First Secretary), Jonkheer O. Reuchlin (Attaché), and M. F. B. Jacob (Commercial Attaché).

AUSTRIA.—Dr. Lothar Wimmer (Counsellor).

SWEDEN.—M. S. Gustedt (Attaché), and Lieutenant B. Grönvall (Assistant Military Attaché).

GREECE.—M. Sp. Saltaferas (Counsellor), M. Jean Godyris (Secretary), and Captain Demetrius Phocas (Naval and Air Attaché).

HUNGARY.—M. Ladislas de Bardossy (Counsellor).

CUBA.—Dr. José Manuel Lara y Arejula (Secretary).

FINLAND.—Colonel C. B. E. Aejmelaeus-Aimä (Military Attaché).

SIAM.—Nai Chun Vachansupta (Attaché).

PANAMA.—Señor Don Marco A. Robles (Attaché) and Señor Don Juan G. Vallarino (Commercial Attaché).

MEXICO.—Señor Dr. Don Luis Padilla Nervo (Second Secretary) and Señor Don Guillermo D. Edgar (Assistant Commercial Attaché).

PERSIA.—Abdol Abad Khan Yekta (Attaché).

ETHIOPIA.—Ato Bakkala Habt Mikael (First Secretary).

CHINA.—Mr. Charles Kwang Hua-Sun (Attaché).

AFGHANISTAN.—M. Zulfiqar Khan (Counsellor), M. Ghulam Umar Khan (First Secretary), M. Mohammed Wali Khan (Second Secretary), and M. Mohammed Sarwar Khan (Third Secretary).

CZECHOSLOVAKIA.—M. Viktor Rudis (Secretary).

URUGUAY.—Dr. R. E. MacEachen (Chargé d'Affaires), by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

YUGOSLAVIA.—Dr. Pouritch (Chargé d'Affaires), by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

EGYPT.—Dr. Hamed Mahmoud (Chargé d'Affaires), by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

THE GENERAL COMPANY

The following gentlemen attended the Levée:—

The Lord Chancellor.
The Lord President of the Council.
The Right Hon. the Speaker.
MARQUESSES.—Crewe, Londonderry.
EARLS.—Airlie, Donoughmore.
VISCOUNTS.—Chelmsford, Lee of Fareham, Novar.
The Bishop of London.
The Lord Dawson of Penn.
SECRETARIES of STATE for the Home Department, India, &c.
The Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries.
The President of the Board of Education.
HIGH COMMISSIONERS for the Commonwealth of Australia, the Irish Free State.
The Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.
RIGHT HONOURABLES.—Sir Edward Archdale, Bt., Stanley Baldwin, Sir Austen Chamberlain, Sir Esme Howard, Sir Malcolm Robertson, Sir John Simpson.
HONOURABLES.—Ralph Mansfield, Henry Mond.
BARONETS.—Felix Cassel, John Pennefather, Hugh Rigby.
The Maharaja of Burdwan.
KBES.—Hugh Allen, George Badgerow, Bernard Halsey-Bircham, James Brunyate, Herbert Creedy, Bertram Cubitt, Louis Dane, Warren Fisher, Edwin Lutyens, George Marjoribanks, Walter Peacock, Alander Wood Renton.
LEANS.—Christ Church, Westminster.
Canon William Carnegie.
The Reverend Clarence Hamilton.
Mr. Alder-Sheriff Delchion.
Messieurs Oswald Allen, William Allen, Percy Armytage, Bernard Draper, C. Patrick Duff, Arthur Gaye, Hughe Knatchbull-Hugessen, Walter Lamb, James Leslie, Kenneth Lyon, Lennox J. Morison, Lancelot Oliphant, Edward H. Pelham, John Denison-Pender, Thomas W. Phillips, Ernest W. Wingate-Saul, Charles Segrave, Howard Smith, Henry Truscott.
ADMIRALS OF THE FLEET.—The Earl Jellicoe, Sir Charles E. Madden, Bt.,
ADMIRALS.—Sir Edward E. Bradford, Sir Colin K. Keppel, George R. Mansell,
Lieutenant Charles E. Madden, R.N.
Field-Marshal Sir George Milne.
GENERALS.—Sir Edwin Atkinson, Sir Bindon Blood, Alfred Hickman, Sir John Cowans, Sir Evan Carter, Charles Corkran, Sir Thomas Gallwey, Sir Webb Gillman, Sir Havelock Hudson, Sir Hugh Jeudwine, Raymond Reade, the Earl of Scarbrough, George Walker, Sir Harry Watson, Sir Robert Whigham.
COLONELS.—The Viscount Burnham, William Danielson, the Right Hon. George Lane Fox, the Lord Leigh, Guy Rasch, the Lord Templemore, Clement Tomes, Henry Tudsbery, Sir Ralph Verney, Sir Archibald Weigall.
MAJORS.—Harold Crosland, Hugh Crosland, John Wynne Finch, Alfred Menzies, Hugh Nicholson, the Hon. Everard Wyndham.
CAPTAINS.—Richard Bally, Ralph Barnwell, Sir Harold Boulton, Bt., Harry Crookshank, Lionel Cross, Ernest Cubberley, Guy Dury, Phillip Gregson-Ellis, Patrick Ellison, Alan Gordon, Norman Gwatkin, John Hargreaves, Richard Hennessy, Robert Loyd, John Maubray, John Starling, Lawrence Swinhoe, George Forestier Walker.
LIEUTENANTS.—Robert Alexander, George Browning, Patrick Burge, Sir Hugh Cholmeley, Bt., Alwyn Cleaver, Frederick Clifford, Charles Cosbill, Alexander Hudson, Crauford, Gerald Crutchley, the Lord Dormer, Arch bald Douglas, Gilbert Edgar, Thomas Fairbairn, Randle Feilden, Desmond Forde, Sir John Fuller, Bt., Tristram Grayson, Robert Greig, Henry Harborne, Francis Harris, James Holmes, Edward Jerram, Richard Lee, James Mathew, Conolly McCausland, Douglas McLeod, Roy News, Peter Miller, Philip Morley, Ririd Myddelton, Bernard Parmiter, Dermot Pakenham, John Paterson, Rupert Preston, William Reeve, William Shipley, Harry Stanfield-Stratford, Dennis Stuckey, Sir Robert Throckmorton, Bt., John Treadwell, Kenneth Tufnell, Reginald Alston-Roberts-West.

PRESENTATIONS

The following presentations to the King were made:—

HOLMES À COURT, Lieutenant-Colonel Rupert, D.S.O., on appointment to Command 2nd Battalion, The King's Shropshire Light Infantry, by Major-General Raymond Reade, C.B., C.M.G.

AGNEW, Lieutenant Peter, R.N., on appointment, by the Secretary of State for the Home Department.

AGNEW, Commander Ronald, Royal Canadian Navy, on promotion, by the Secretary of State for the Home Department.

ALDERSON, Sir Edward, K.B.E., C.B., on appointment as Chairman of the Parliaments, by the Prime Minister.

ALDRIDGE, Lieutenant Robert, Royal Artillery, on appointment, by Field-Marshal Sir George Milne, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., T.D.

ALEXANDER, Major Hon. William, D.S.O., Irish Guards, on attaining Field Rank, by the Field Officer in Brigade Waiting.

ALLANSON, Captain George, M.C., Indian Army (retired), by the Secretary of State for India.

ALLEBROOK, Captain Harold, 7th Battalion, The Royal Warwickshire Regiment, by General Sir Robert Whigham, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.

ALVINGHAM, the Lord, on being created a Baron, by Lieutenant-Colonel the Lord Templemore, D.S.O., M.C.

AMES, Captain Edward, Royal Corps of Signals (T.A.), by Lieutenant-Colonel the Lord Basing.

ANDERSON, Major Thurgar, M.C., Royal Artillery, by Field-Marshal Sir George Milne, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., D.S.O.

ANTHONY, Major-General William, C.B., C.M.G., on promotion, and on appointment as Director-General, Army Veterinary Services, by the Secretary of State for War.

ATKINSON, Major Kenlis, M.C., Royal Artillery, on attaining Field Rank, by Field-Marshal Sir George Milne, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., D.S.O.

AYKROYD, Sir Frederic, Bt., on being made a Baronet, by the Viscount Novar, K.T., G.C.M.G.

AYLWIN, Second Lieutenant William, Royal Engineers, on appointment, by General Sir Bindon Blood, G.C.B.

BAILEY, Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick, C.I.E., Indian Army, by the Secretary of State for India.

BAILEY, Captain George, M.B.E., 1st Battalion, The Royal Warwickshire Regiment, by General Sir Robert Whigham, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.

BAIN, Captain Leslie, Royal Army Service Corps, by Major-General Sir Evan Carter, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.V.O.

BAKER, Mr. Roy W., by H.E. the United States Ambassador.

BANKS, Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas, D.S.O., M.C., by the Secretary of State for the Home Department.

BARLOW, Second Lieutenant Vernon, 2nd Battalion, The King's Shropshire Light Infantry, on appointment, by Major-General Raymond Reade, C.B., C.M.G.

BARNETT, Second Lieutenant Henry, 2nd Battalion, The King's Shropshire Light Infantry, on appointment, by Major-General Raymond Reade, C.B., C.M.G.

BARNES, Lieutenant-Colonel Lawrence, O.B.E., Royal Engineers, on promotion, by General Sir Bindon Blood, G.C.B.

BARNETT, Second Lieutenant Geoffrey, Royal Army Service Corps, on appointment, by Major-General Sir Evan Carter, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.V.O.

BARRETT, Major Beauchamp, Royal Army Service Corps, by Major-General Sir Evan Carter, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.V.O.

BARTON, Major Percival, V.D., by the Secretary of State for the Home Department.

BASING, Lieutenant-Colonel Lord, Royal Corps of Signals (T.A.), on promotion, by the Secretary of State for War.

BAXENDALE, Captain Guy, late Royal Field Artillery, by the Secretary of State for War.

BAXTER, Lieutenant (Quartermaster) Arnold, Royal Army Service Corps, on appointment, by Major-General Sir Evan Carter, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.V.O.

BAYNES, Lieutenant (Quartermaster) Arthur, M.B.E., Royal Army Service Corps, on appointment, by Major-General Sir Evan Carter, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.V.O.

BAYLEY, Commander Lawrence, R.N., on promotion, by the Secretary of State for the Home Department.

BEATTIE, Lieutenant Joseph, Royal Artillery, on appointment, by Field-Marshal Sir George Milne, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., D.S.O.

BEAUMONT, Lieutenant Michael, M.P., Royal Artillery (T.A.), on appointment, by Colonel Viscount Burnham, G.C.M.G., C.B., T.D.

BEDFORD, Captain John, Royal Army Pay Corps, by the Secretary of State for War.

BELL, Sir John, on receiving the Honour of Knighthood, by the Secretary of State for India.

BENNETT, Hon. Mr. Justice, on appointment as a Judge of the High Court, by the Lord Chancellor.

BENSON, Commander Richard, R.N., on promotion, by the Secretary of State for the Home Department.

BENSON, Second Lieutenant Clive, Royal Artillery (T.A.), on appointment, by Field-Marshal Sir George Milne, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., D.S.O.

BERRY, Captain Gordon, Royal Army Service Corps, by Major-General Sir Evan Carter, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.V.O.

BIRD, Second Lieutenant Frederick, Royal Artillery, on appointment, by Field-Marshal Sir George Milne, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., D.S.O.

BIGHAM, Hon. Sir Trevor, K.H.E., C.B., on appointment as a Knight Commander of the Order of the British Empire, by the Secretary of State for the Home Department.

BILLSON, Lieutenant Geoffrey, Royal Artillery (T.A.), on appointment, by Field-Marshal Sir George Milne, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., D.S.O.

BLAKEY-BIRCHAM, Mr. Christopher, by his father, Sir Bernard Halsey-Bircham, K.C.V.O.

BIRD, Second Lieutenant Charles, 1st Battalion, The King's Own Royal Regiment, on appointment, by the Secretary of State for War.

BIRD, Second Lieutenant Edward, 23rd London Regiment, on appointment, by the Secretary of State for War.

BIRD, Major-General Sir Wilkinson, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., on appointment as Colonel, The Queen's Royal Regiment, by the Secretary of State for War.

BLACK, Lieutenant Sir Robert, Bt., Royal Artillery (T.A.), on succeeding to the Baronetcy, by Colonel the Viscount Burnham, G.C.M.G., C.H., T.D.

BLAKE, Captain Rustat, Royal Corps of Signals (T.A.), by Lieutenant-Colonel the Lord Basing.

BLENNERHASSETT, Major Francis, Royal Artillery (T.A.), on attaining Field Rank, by Field-Marshal Sir George Milne, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., D.S.O.

BOHN, Chaplain to the Forces, 4th Class, the Rev. Alfred, Royal Army Chaplains Department, on appointment, by the Secretary of State for War.

BOLTON, Lieutenant Ronald, Royal Horse Artillery, on appointment, by Field-Marshal Sir George Milne, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., D.S.O.

BOSANQUET, Mr. Ronald, K.C., on appointment as Recorder of Walsall, by the Secretary of State for the Home Department.

BOSTOCK, Second Lieutenant Thomas, Royal Engineers, on appointment, by General Sir Bindon Blood, G.C.B.

BOTTOMLEY, Sir Cecil, C.M.G., D.S.O., on appointment as a Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, by the Secretary of State for the Home Department.

BOULTBEE, Lieutenant (Quartermaster) Frank, M.B.E., Royal Army Service Corps, on appointment, by Major-General Sir Evan Carter, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.V.O.

BOWATER, Major Frank, on appointment as Sheriff of the City of London, by the Secretary of State for the Home Department.

BOWER-BOWEN, Air Vice-Marshal Tom, C.B., C.M.G., on appointment as Air Member for Personnel on the Air Council, by the Secretary of State for War.

BOWLY, Lieutenant-Colonel William, C.B.E., M.C., 1st Royal Warwickshire Regiment, on promotion, by General Sir Robert Whigham, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.

BOYLE, Second Lieutenant John, 1st Battalion, Royal Scots Fusiliers, on appointment, by Marshal of the Royal Air Force the Lord Trenchard, G.C.B., D.S.O.

BRAIN, Second Lieutenant Ronald, Royal Engineers, on appointment, by General Sir Bindon Blood, G.C.B.

BRAITHWAITE, General Sir Walter, G.C.B., A.D.C., on appointment as Colonel, Somerset Light Infantry, by H.R.H. the Duke of York, K.G., K.T., G.C.V.O.

BRAITHWAITE, Major Albert, D.S.O., M.C., M.P., Yorkshire (Ilkley), by Colonel the Right Hon. George Lane Fox, T.D., M.P.

BRAMWELL, Mr. Christopher, on appointment as a Third Secretary in H.M. Diplomatic Service, by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

BRAZIER, Captain Armine, Royal Artillery, by Field-Marshal Sir George Milne, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., D.S.O.

BREITZE, Major Vernon, M.C., King's Shropshire Light Infantry and Royal West African Frontier Force, by the Secretary of State for the Home Department.

BRIGHT, Chaplain to the Forces, 4th Class, the Rev. Edgar, Royal Army Chaplains Department, on appointment, by the Secretary of State for War.

BRINKMAN, Second Lieutenant Charles, Royal Tank Corps (T.A.), on appointment, by Major-General Sir John Capper, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.

BRITTEN, Second Lieutenant George, 2nd Battalion, Northamptonshire Regiment, on appointment, by General Sir Havelock Hudson, G.C.B., K.C.I.E.

BROOKE, Admiral of the Fleet Sir Osmond, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., on promotion, by the Secretary of State for the Home Department.

BROOKE, Sir John, on receiving the Honour of Knighthood, by the Secretary of State for the Home Department.

BROOKE, Brigadier Alan, D.S.O., on promotion, by the Secretary of State for War.

BROOKE, Second Lieutenant John, Royal Corps of Signals (T.A.), on appointment, by Colonel William Danielson, D.S.O., T.D.

BROOKING, Commander Cyril, R.N., on promotion, by the Secretary of State for the Home Department.

BROOKS, Captain Bernard, Royal Army Service Corps, by Major-General Sir Evan Carter, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.V.O.

BROWN, Paymaster-Commander William, O.B.E., R.N., on promotion, by the Secretary of State for the Home Department.

BROWN, Lieutenant J. S. Fisher, Territorial Army Reserve of Officers, 5th Battalion, King's Own Scottish Borderers, by the Secretary of State for War.

BROWNRIGG, Lieutenant Cecil, M.C., Irish Guards, on appointment, by the Field Officer in Brigade Waiting.

BRUCE, his Honour Randolph, by the Secretary of State for the Home Department.

KENNEDY-BRUCE, Major John, 1st Battalion, Royal Warwickshire Regiment, on attaining Field Rank, by General Sir Robert Whigham, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.

BRUNNER, Second Lieutenant Stephen, 6th Battalion, Essex Regiment, on appointment, by the Secretary of State for War.

BUCK, Hon. Percy, M.A., Mus.Doc., by Sir Hugh Allen, K.C.V.O., Mus.Doc.

BUCKERIDGE, Surgeon Captain Guy, O.B.E., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., R.N., on promotion, by the Secretary of State for the Home Department.

BURGESS, Second Lieutenant James, Royal Artillery (T.A.), on appointment, by Field-Marshal Sir George Milne, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., D.S.O.

BURN, Mr. Rickard, by Major Hugh Nicholson, D.S.O.

BURROWES, Second Lieutenant Terence, Royal Engineers, on appointment, by General Sir Bindon Blood, G.C.B.

BURTON, Commander Rupert, R.N., on promotion, by the Secretary of State for the Home Department.

CACCIA, Mr. Harold, on appointment as a Third Secretary in H.M. Diplomatic Service, by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

CALVERT, Second Lieutenant Sidney, Royal Engineers, on appointment, by General Sir Bindon Blood, G.C.B.

CAMERON, Second Lieutenant James, 14th London Regiment, on appointment, by the Secretary of State for War.

BOYD-CARPENTER, Major Sir Archibald, by Sir Nairne Sandeman, Bt., M.P.

CARPENTER, the Rev. Canon Spencer, M.A., B.D., on appointment as a Chaplain to the King, by the Lord Chamberlain.

CASS, Captain Reginald, M.C., 7th Battalion, Royal Warwickshire Regiment, by General Sir Robert Whigham, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.

CHAMBERLAIN, Second Lieutenant Joseph, Coldstream Guards, on first appointment, by the Field Officer in Brigade Waiting.

CHAMBERS, Lieutenant Lawrence, 2nd Battalion, King's Shropshire Light Infantry, on appointment, by Major-General Raymond Reade, C.B., C.M.G.

CHANNER, Lieutenant-Anthony, Royal Artillery (T.A.), on appointment, by Field-Marshal Sir George Milne, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., D.S.O.

CHARLESWORTH, Lieutenant-Colonel William, T.D., on appointment to Command The Yorkshire Hussars, by Colonel the Right Hon. George Lane Fox, T.D., M.P.

CHARLESWORTH, Lieutenant Geoffrey The Yorkshire Hussars, on appointment, by Colonel the Right Hon. George Lane Fox, T.D., M.P.

CHILCOTT, Second Lieutenant Myles, The Yorkshire Hussars, on appointment, by Colonel the Right Hon. George Lane Fox, T.D., M.P.

CHRISTIE, Major, R.A.M.C., on promotion, by the Secretary of State for the Home Department.

CHETWODE, Rear-Admiral George, C.B., C.B.E., on promotion and on appointment as Naval Secretary to the First Lord, by the Secretary of State for the Home Department.

CHILD, Second Lieutenant Sir John, Bt., Coldstream Guards, on first appointment, and on succeeding to the baronetcy, by the Field Officer in Brigade Waiting.

CHURCH, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Geoffrey, Bt., M.C., Royal Horse Artillery (T.A.), on promotion, by Field-Marshal Sir George Milne, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., D.S.O., and on promotion, by Field-Marshal Sir George Milne, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., D.S.O.

CLAPHAM, Second Lieutenant Patrick, Royal Artillery, on appointment, by Field-Marshal Sir George Milne, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., D.S.O.

CLARK, Second Lieutenant Gordon, 14th London Regiment, on appointment, by the Secretary of State for War.

CLARKE, Second Lieutenant Albert, Royal Engineers, on appointment, by General Sir Bindon Blood, G.C.B.

CLAY, Second Lieutenant Henry, The Battalion, The Royal Warwickshire Regiment, on appointment, by General Sir Robert Whigham, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.

CLIFFORD, Major Humphrey, O.B.E., M.C., Royal Engineers, on attaining Field Rank, on appointment to the General Staff, by General Sir Bindon Blood, G.C.B.

CLOVER, Captain Frederick, Royal Army Service Corps, by Major-General Sir Evan Carter, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.V.O.

COLE, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Henry, C.S.I., C.V.O., O.B.E., on receiving the Honour of Knighthood, by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

COLE, Lieutenant-Colonel Viscount Hamon, M.C., The Rifle Brigade, by the Secretary of State for War.

COLES, Captain Walter, Royal Artillery, by Field-Marshal Sir George Milne, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., D.S.O.

COLLIER, Paymaster Lieutenant Stanley, R.N.V.R., on appointment, by the Secretary of State for the Home Department.

COLPOYS, Commander Gerald, R.N., on promotion, by the Secretary of State for the Home Department.

COMEY, Lieutenant Gerald, R.N., on appointment, by Admiral of the Fleet Sir Charles Madden, Bt., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G.

COOPER, Sir James, K.B.E., on appointment, as a Knight Commander of the Order of the British Empire, by Sir Herbert Creedy, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.

CORBETT, Second Lieutenant Uvedale, Royal Artillery, on appointment, by Field-Marshal Sir George Milne, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., D.S.O.

CORBAN, Major Reginald, D.S.O., M.C., Royal Artillery (T.A.), on attaining Field Rank, by Field-Marshal Sir George Milne, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., D.S.O.

COWNIE, Captain Ivor, Royal Artillery (T.A.), by Field-Marshal Sir George Milne, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., D.S.O.

CRABBE, Captain Lewis, D.S.O., R.N., on promotion, by the Secretary of State for the Home Department.

CROCKER, Lieutenant Montague, The Essex Regiment, on appointment, by the Secretary of State for War.

CROWE, Squadron Leader Henry, M.C., by the Secretary of State for War.

CROWLE, Second Lieutenant Thomas, 2nd Battalion, The Northamptonshire Regiment, on appointment, by General Sir Havelock Hudson, G.C.B., K.C.I.E.

CROZIER, Brigadier Barton, C.M.G., D.S.O., on promotion and on appointment to the Staff of the Army, by Field-Marshal Sir George Milne, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., D.S.O.

CRUMPLIN, Captain William, by Vice-Admiral George Mansell.

CRUTCHLEY, Commander Victor, V.C., D.S.C., R.N. on promotion, by the Secretary of State for the Home Department.

CULL, Group Captain John, D.S.O., by the Secretary of State for War.

CUMMINGS, Captain Reginald, O.B.E., Royal Corps of Signals (T.A.), by Lieutenant-Colonel the Lord Basing.

DALY, Second Lieutenant Dermot, Scots Guards, on first appointment, by the Field Officer in Brigade Waiting.

DALZELL, Flight-Lieutenant William, on appointment, by the Secretary of State for War.

D'ARCY, Mr. Norman, by Brigadier-General Archibald Home, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.

DARLINGTON, Second Lieutenant Reginald, 1st Battalion, The King's Own Royal Regiment, on appointment, by the Secretary of State for War.

DAVID, Captain Edward, Royal Engineers, on appointment, by the Secretary of State for War.

DAVIS, Mr. Nathaniel B., by His Excellency the United States Ambassador.

DEAN, Captain Peter, M.C., D.C.M., Royal Tank Corps, on appointment, by Major-General Sir John Capper, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.

DEAN, Second Lieutenant John, Royal Artillery (T.A.), on appointment, by Field-Marshal Sir George Milne, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., D.S.O.

DE CERJAT, Major Leslie, M.C., 1st Battalion, The King's Own Royal Regiment, by the Secretary of State for War.

DE MERIC, Captain Martin, M.V.O., R.N., on promotion, by the Secretary of State for the Home Department.

DENNISON, Commander Edward, R.N., on appointment to his Majesty's Yacht, by the Secretary of State for the Home Department.

DENISON, Second Lieutenant Edward, Royal Engineers, on appointment, by General Sir Bindon Blood, G.C.B.

DICKINSON, Mr. James, K.C., on appointment as King's Counsel, by the Lord Chancellor.

DIXON, Mr. Herbert, on appointment as a Third Secretary in H.M. Diplomatic Service, by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

DOBSON, Mr. Logan, by Mr. James Leslie.

DOBSON, Colonel Arthur, D.S.O., on promotion and on appointment as an Assistant Director of Works, War Office, by General Sir Bindon Blood, G.C.B.

DONALDSON, Mr. Malcolm, F.R.C.S., by the Rev. Clarence Hamilton, M.A.

DRUMMOND, Second Lieutenant John, The Worcestershire Regiment, Supplementary Reserve of Officers, on appointment, by the Secretary of State for War.

DREYER, Vice-Admiral Frederic, C.B., C.B.E., on promotion, by the Secretary of State for the Home Department.

DUNCAN, Chaplain to the Forces, 4th Class, the Rev. Douglas, M.C., Royal Army Chaplains' Department, on appointment, by the Secretary of State for War.

DUNHAM, His Honour Sir Noel, on appointment, by the Secretary of State for the Home Department.

EDDEN, Lieutenant William, R.N., on appointment, by Admiral of the Fleet Sir Charles Madden, Bt., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G.

EDGAR, Mr. Robert, by Lieutenant Gilbert Edgar, R.A.

EDWARDS, Captain Cosmo, Indian Army, by the Secretary of State for India.

EGERTON, Lieutenant Guy, Royal Corps of Signals (T.A.), on appointment, by Lieutenant-Colonel the Lord Basing.

ELLIOTT, Lieutenant-Colonel Vaughan, Regular Army Reserve of Officers, Royal Artillery, by Field Marshal Sir George Milne, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., D.S.O.

ELLINGTON, Air Marshal Sir Edward, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C., on promotion and on appointment as Principal Air Aide-de-Camp to the King, by the Secretary of State for War.

ELPHINSTONE, Second Lieutenant Harold, Royal Engineers, on appointment, by General Sir Bindon Blood, G.C.B.

ELWORTHY, Flight Lieutenant Leonard, on appointment, by the Secretary of State for War.

ELY, Lieutenant-Colonel Viscount, King's Shropshire Light Infantry, on appointment, by Major-General Raymond Reade, C.B., C.M.G.

EMSLIE, Captain James, Royal Tank Corps, by Major-General Sir John Capper, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.

ERCHER, Second Lieutenant Benjamin, 1st Battalion, The Royal Warwickshire Regiment, on appointment, by General Sir Robert Whigham, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.

PARRY-EVANS, Chaplain to the Forces, 1st Class, the Rev. Joseph, C.M.G., C.B.E., K.H.C., on appointment as Chaplain Commandant, Royal Army Chaplain's Department, by the Secretary of State for War.

EVE, Captain Harwood, M.C., Royal Army Service Corps, by Major-General Sir Evan Carter, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.V.O.

EVELEIGH, Engineer Commander Aldridge, R.N., on promotion, by the Secretary of State for the Home Department.

EVERETT, Major Maxwell, D.S.O., Royal Engineers, on appointment, to the Staff of the Army, by General Sir Bindon Blood, G.C.B.

EVILL, Wing Commander Douglas, D.S.C., A.F.C., by the Secretary of State for War.

EYRE, Major Richard, M.B.E., Royal Army Service Corps, on attaining Field Rank, by Major-General Sir Evan Carter, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.V.O.

FANE, Hon. Inspector-Commander Herbert, R.N., on promotion, by the Secretary of State for the Home Department.

FARWELL, Hon. Mr. Justice, on appointment as a Judge of the High Court, by the Lord Chancellor.

FAWCUS, Lieutenant-General Harold, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., K.H.P., on prom

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

Bankers to the Government in Kenya Colony and Uganda.

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Paid-up Capital	..	£2,000,000
Reserve Fund	.. ..	£3,000,000

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Aden	Lahore	Eldoret	Kenya
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Incorporated by Royal Charter.

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Reserve Fund	.. ..	£480,000
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Capital Paid-up	.. ..	£1,050,000
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits	..	£1,646,506

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AUTHORIZED CAPITAL	..	$50,000,000
ISSUED AND FULLY PAID UP		$20,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS—		
STERLING	.. .. ..	£8,500,000
SILVER	.. .. ..	$9,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS,		$20,000,000.

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NATIONAL BANK of EGYPT

(Incorporated in Egypt. Liability of Members is Limited)

Head Office: CAIRO.

FULLY PAID CAPITAL		£3,000,000
RESERVE FUND	..	£2,950,000

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CITY OFFICE: 15, GEORGE-STREET, E.C.4
TELEPHONE: MANSION HOUSE 4702

CITY NOTES

TWO DEBENTURE ISSUES

IMPORTANT INDUSTRIAL RESULTS

It became known yesterday that two important Debenture issues were being arranged, but in neither case will there be a public issue, the stocks being placed privately. A line of £1,500,000 of Five per Cent. Redeemable Debenture stock, 1952, of the London Midland and Scottish Railway was placed at 100¼, free of stamp duty. The new stock will carry 5 per cent. interest from April 10 and rank *pari passu* with the existing issue of £5,850,000 after May 15. Allowing for the difference in accrued interest the terms of sale mean that the new scrip was obtainable cheaper than the old to the extent of the stamp duty (1 per cent.). On these terms it shows a yield of £4 19s. per cent. The stock ranks on an equality with the company's Four per Cent. Debenture stock, of which there is outstanding £101,791,000. There are various classes of capital ranking behind to a total of £304,637,000. Net revenue available for payment of Debenture interest amounted last year to £17,334,000, and as the amount required for interest on all the Debenture stocks is £4,444,000, their service, including the present issue, is covered about four times.

William Whiteley Debenture

We understand that William Whiteley, Limited, are arranging for the issue of £500,000 of Six per Cent. Redeemable Debenture Stock, which will be repaid at 102 by the operation of a sinking fund of 1 per cent. The first application of the sinking fund will be made on May 1, 1931. At the borrower's option the stock may be redeemed in whole or in part at 102 on any interest date after May 1, 1946, on three months' notice; the final date of redemption is May 1, 1965. The trust deed will provide that the stock shall be a floating charge subject to the existing £900,000 of Four per Cent. First Mortgage Irredeemable Debenture Stock.

The Rise in Gilt-Edged Stocks

The latest monthly table of Stock Exchange values published by the *Bankers' Magazine* shows plainly the strong influence produced upon prices of gilt-edged securities by cheap money. The aggregate value of 87 fixed interest bearing stocks on March 20—namely, £4,229,669,000—shows an appreciation of nearly £100,000,000, or 2.4 per cent.; and had the table been made up a week later a still greater rise would have been recorded. While the strength of high-class securities has had a sympathetic effect upon other markets, there has been no uniform movement in the more speculative groups, and the table shows that over a widespread field, covering 278 variable dividend securities, the total value on March 20—namely, £2,620,130,000—was £18,810,000, or 0.7 per cent., lower on the month. This was caused mainly by a fairly heavy shrinkage in United States Railway shares and Colonial Railway shares. Home Railway stocks also show a fall on the month, but the decline is a nominal one, being due to the deduction of dividends from prices. Combining securities of the fixed interest and variable dividend categories, the latest index number of 123.3 per cent. is the highest since October last. The figure then was 126.1 per cent., which compared with 129.6 per cent. in January, 1929—the peak level touched since the index numbers were begun in 1921.

Harland and Wolff Accounts

Harland and Wolff's report for 1929 is the best that has been issued for some years, even though it shows that once again no return can be made on £6,205,394 of Preference and Ordinary capital. When the interim report was published on October 10 last we pointed out that, in view of the larger tonnage launched—the total for nine months was equal to the total for the whole of the year 1928—the profit for the year would probably be about one-third larger, bringing the total up to £600,000 before allowing for depreciation. Actually the profit was £674,874, against £454,355. The sum of £300,000, an increase of £50,000, is written off for depreciation, leaving a net profit of £374,874, against £204,355. For the first time a profit and loss account is included, and this shows that the directors received no fees, and that the directors' fees paid by subsidiary companies amount to only £1,850. The dividend on the Six per Cent. First Cumulative Preference shares absorbs £192,000, and £115,615 is written off investments, leaving a balance of £132,307 (against £107,558) to be carried forward.

Shipbuilding Output

Excluding the output from the yards of associated companies, the shipbuilding and engineering output was 145,280 gross tonnage and 171,730 horse power, against 101,786 and 119,165 respectively in 1928. Last year's output was, in fact, the largest for several years past. Already it is known that the output for the current year will be larger than in any of the last six years with the exception of 1929, every slip at Belfast being occupied, while Govan is also well supplied with work. The importance of the concern can be seen from the statement that the company paid in wages over £3,750,000, in local rates £68,451, and for health, unemployment insurance, and workmen's compensation £107,698. It is explained that no dividends were received from the company's steel and coal interests in Scotland, but on balance the subsidiary companies earned profits after deducting losses. The total of the balance-sheet is almost unchanged at £16,879,717, but the fixed assets have fallen from £14,376,613 to £14,148,881, the difference being accounted for by the depreciation allowance plus new expenditure. The floating assets have increased from £2,503,169 to £2,730,836. The trade facilities loans have been reduced from £1,194,676 to £1,044,000. Deposits have been reduced from £375,969 to £237,098. Sundry creditors, overdrafts, &c., have increased from £2,231,655 to £2,860,153. This increase, however, is fully accounted for by the fact that the receipts on account of work in progress in excess of expenditure have fallen from £732,295 to £371,901. On the other hand, the expenditure on work in progress in excess of receipts has risen from £634,861 to £1,204,476. Thus on account of receipts and expenditure on work in progress the company is having to finance £930,000 more work than was the case a year ago; hence the cash has been reduced from £328,610 to £125,576.

Baldwins' Better Results

The report of Baldwins, Limited, for 1929 shows a substantial increase in profit—namely, from £220,107 to £352,042. On the same basis of calculation, this result, with the possible exception of the Ruhr year, is believed to be the best for nearly a decade. The sum of £80,000 (against £79,131) is written off for depreciation, £19,735 (against £12,251) has been absorbed in special expenditure at the collieries, Debenture interest absorbs £138,307, and the balance (£23,811) of the discount on the issue of Six per Cent. First Mortgage Debenture stock is written off. Interest on the Six-and-a-Half per Cent. Income Debenture stock is to be paid at the rate of 3¼ per cent.—which brings up the return to the old Debenture stockholders to 5 per cent. on their original investment—and will absorb £41,679, leaving £24,494 (against £3,399) to be carried forward. In calculating profits no credit has been taken for profits earned by subsidiaries except in so far as they have been received in the form of dividends. Further, full provision has been made in the accounts for any losses incurred by subsidiaries. The total of the balance-sheet is £6,878,826, of which fixed assets represent £3,311,491, shares and loans in subsidiaries £630,186, and floating assets £2,937,148. Cash and British Government securities amount to £569,123. As a result of the reconstruction, in which the share capital was heavily written down, there is a disproportionately large amount of loan capital to share capital, the latter amounting to £2,301,344, as against £3,793,969 of loan capital. The relationship, however, will be gradually improved, especially if the company is fortunate enough to enjoy a series of fairly good years. In that event the loan capital will be more quickly redeemed, while the conversion of income stock into share capital will be stimulated. Reference is made in the report to the provisional agreement with Messrs. Guest, Keen, and Nettlefolds, under which a company called the "British (Guest Keen Baldwins) Iron and Steel Company, Limited," will acquire for shares as from January 1 last the properties, plants, and stocks of the coke ovens, blast furnaces, steel works, and heavy rolling mills of the two companies. By this merger considerable economies will be effected, and the Debenture stockholders and shareholders would be well advised to support the scheme.

Bank of Scotland's Advance Ratio

A feature of the accounts of the Bank of Scotland for the 12 months to February 28 is the high ratio of the advances to the deposits—namely, 55.3 per cent. Scottish banks rarely show such a high proportion. Five years ago this bank's ratio was only 40¼ per cent. Advances increased during the year from £17,230,000 to £17,852,000. Bills discounted, on the other hand, declined from £2,813,638 to £2,103,731, the greater part of this reduction being due to a smaller holding of Treasury Bills—namely, £1,338,000, against £1,920,000. Net profits amounted to £365,872, a decline of £8,411, which is reflected in the smaller reserve appropriation (£117,500), the dividend being maintained at the level of 18 per cent., to which it was raised a year ago. The following table traces the course of the bank's figures since 1924:—

YEAR ENDED FEBRUARY 28

—	1930	1928	1925
	£	£	£
Net profits ..	365,872	372,335	365,975
Dividend ..	216,000 (18%)	204,000 (17%)	164,300 (16%)
To reserve ..	117,500	125,000	125,000
To premises ..	30,000	30,000	50,000
Carried forward ..	172,456	166,801	128,824
Deposits, &c. ..	32,258,307	30,984,420	31,429,270
Advances	17,852,283	14,285,378	12,726,386

A steady decline has occurred of late years in the value at which the bank's premises stand in the balance-sheet, and for 1928-29 this item was further reduced from £460,000 to £430,000. The movement gains added interest from the fact that during the year the bank opened its new London West End branch. Clearly a large hidden reserve must be represented by the valuation placed upon the bank's premises.

The Powell Duffryn Meeting

Mr. Edmund L. Hann, who presided at yesterday's meeting of the Powell Duffryn Steam Coal Company, made an unusually interesting speech. On the subject of the Coal Bill, he did not take the view that the provisions for regulation of output would be detrimental to the trade. On the contrary, it was his firm opinion that only by a proper regulation of output to meet market requirements could some measure of reasonable prosperity be obtained and maintained for both capital and labour employed in the trade. Most unprejudiced observers will agree with Mr. Hann in this view, but surely it would be easier to adjust output to consumption, as desired, if the numerous small units in the coal industry were to be amalgamated into a few large entities. There can, unfortunately, be no doubt that Mr. Hann was right when he said that the shortening of hours proposed by the Bill must increase costs, and that as a result of the increase in costs competitors would be put in a stronger position at the expense of the British coal trade in foreign markets. He referred to a visit he paid to the Westphalian coalfield, and said that it was quite obvious that the prosperity of the coal industry in the Ruhr was due in great part to the fact that it was able to rely upon a stable steel industry which provided a profitable outlet at regular prices for a large part of the collieries' produce. In this country, he pointed out, there was no such security, since as soon as any slackness in demand appeared on the Continent a large proportion of their excess steel production was dumped into this country. Mr. Evan Williams, who also spoke, gave some idea of the magnitude of the Powell Duffryn Company's operations: it raises coal from 30 pits; it has 250 miles of underground railways and about 115 miles of surface railways; employs 28,000 men; owns about 5,000 houses; and pays in wages £3,250,000 in a year.

The Fall in Wholesale Prices

Sound comment on the fall in wholesale prices was made by Sir Montagu Turner at the general meeting of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China. He pointed out that no doubt over-production or over-cropping was responsible in most cases for the fall, but it had to be remembered that for some time prices of many articles had been unduly high. The present decline was therefore a readjustment of prices or a return to normal conditions. Like several others whose business leads them to follow the trend of markets closely, Sir Montagu Turner expressed the view that prices had almost touched bottom. He quoted statistics showing the extent to which the volume of Indian trade had expanded under British rule. Since 1864 the value of India's foreign trade has risen from £60,000,000 to £420,000,000 annually. Imports of specie, silver and gold, have averaged from £28,000,000 to £30,000,000 for the past 30 years, the bulk of which remains in the country in the shape of hoards, jewelry, &c. The British Raj, said Sir Montagu Turner, had therefore fostered Indian trade for the benefit of India to a remarkable degree, and to gain a realization of what India meant to us and Great Britain meant to India he recommended a study of the special Indian number issued by *The Times* last month.

Maturing Endowment Assurances

Comment has lately been made at the meetings of life offices on increased payments in respect of maturing endowment assurances. For instance, Mr. C. J. Higginbotham, at the meeting of the Scottish Amicable Life Assurance Society on Wednesday, stated that during the first four years of the current quinquennium of the society the sum of £1,058,000 had been paid in respect of these claims by survivance, as compared with only £456,000 during the first four years of the preceding quinquennium. Although the society began to issue endowment assurances with participation in profits only about 30 years ago they were now the most popular form of life assurance, and the amount of business of this type at present on the books exceeded the corresponding sums assured by whole-life policies. Since many endowment assurances would mature at the end of 30 years it was reasonable that maturities should now generally be becoming heavy. Similar comment was made at the meeting of the Norwich Union Life, when it was pointed out that last year the maturities under endowment assurances amounted to £1,005,000 and considerably exceeded the claims by death at £783,000. The incidence of the maturities of endowment assurances means that large numbers of assured ceased to be members of life offices earlier than when the bulk of the maturing policies were in respect of deaths. One result is that the offices need to make even more strenuous efforts in order that they may continue to record progress, as indicated by the total volume of assurances in force after taking into account new business and the amount which is automatically withdrawn from the books.

(Continued in next column)

STOCK EXCHANGE

A STEADY TONE

RISE IN THE FUNDING LOAN

Markets yesterday were comparatively quiet, the mid-Lent holiday in Paris and the approach of the Settlement having a restricting effect on business, but the tone remained cheerful. Scrips of new trustee loans continued in demand, and a sharp advance took place in the Four per Cent. Funding Loan, which is favoured on account of the free-of-tax privilege when held by residents abroad. Bank shares experienced a further rise, which contrasted with a moderate fall in insurance shares. The iron and steel and engineering group received support, there being buyers of Baldwins, Guest Keen, Harland and Wolff, and Babcock and Wilcox. Cunard shares, after an early rise on the satisfactory earnings, reacted, and the announcement of increased profits by Imperial Chemical Industries was followed by a fall in the shares. Cables and Wireless "A" and "B" stocks weakened on the Government's policy in regard to wireless telephony.

The principal movement in BRITISH FUNDS took place in the Four per Cent. Funding Loan. This stock rose nearly a point to 92¼. There were sellers of the War Loan and Five per Cent. Conversion Loan; the latter went back ⅛ to 104½ for the "A" and 105 for the "B." Conversion Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Scrip improved to 4⅛ premium. Further rises occurred in Home Corporation new stocks; Hastings advanced to 3⅛ premium, Hull to 2½ premium, Southampton to 3½ premium, and Swansea to 2½ premium. The new South African, Nigerian, and Ceylon loans all established gains. India stocks continued a rather difficult market; dealers appeared not to welcome sellers, while they were unable to satisfy those wanting the offer of stock. The HOME RAILWAY market continued dull in tone, and prices declined fractionally.

There were slight falls in the Berlin and Tokyo loans, both of which have risen sharply in the past few days owing to the absence of supplies to meet investment demand. The Seine loan was easier at 110. Chinese bonds were dull, lower prices prevailing for the 1898, 1913, and 1912 loans, and one or two Brazilian bonds declined, including the Six-and-a-Half per Cent. and the Coffee loan. Brazilian 1914 Funding bonds, on the other hand, were better at 82½. Among FOREIGN RAILWAY stocks San Paulo was strong at 192—a rise of 6, while Leopoldina closed unchanged after having been easier. Buenos Ayres Great Southern was easier and Central Argentine and Buenos Ayres Western firmer. United of Havana Preference stock was raised 2 to 34-37; there were renewed rumours from New York of American efforts to acquire the company.

Anglo-Persian and Burmah were firmer, the latter rising to 4 3-16, but the OIL market as a whole showed little change. Shell remained at about 4 13-16.

TEA shares were again quietly firm, with prices higher here and there. Finlay advanced to 4 19-32, while Jhanzie, Jokai, and Travancore moved upwards, the last named reaching 3. There was a little inquiry for RUBBER shares, which served to emphasize the paucity of supplies. Rubber Trust hardened to 37s. and United Sua Betong to 3½.

CABLES AND WIRELESS WEAK

In the INDUSTRIAL market Imperial Chemical opened easier at 27s. 9d. offered, and after rallying to 28s. bid, closed at 27s. 6d., or 9d. lower on the day, the Deferred shares showing a similar fall at 8s. 9d.; it appeared that a few speculators had anticipated 9 per cent. on the Ordinary shares. Cunard opened higher at 25s. on the big increase in profits, but they reacted and closed at 23s. 6d., at which they showed a fall on the day. Cables and Wireless Ordinary stocks showed renewed weakness following the Commons debate, the "A" closing 3 lower at 59 and the "B" 2 lower at 29. Courtaulds closed firm after being dull, and Coats, Calico Printers, Bradford Dyers, and Bleachers were all higher. There was support for Babcock and Wilcox, which rose nearly 2s. to 62s. 3d., and also for Baldwins, which were bid for at a late hour at 3s. 6d. Harland and Wolff Preference were better at 11s., but the power cable group had an irregular appearance. Higher prices prevailed for United Molasses, Turner and Newall, Gramophone, Imperial Continental Gas, Hudson's Bay, and margarine shares. It was reported that a line of Margarine Unie Seven per Cent. Preference shares had been placed, and these and the existing shares were quoted at 22s. 6d.-23s. Dollar shares had a better appearance, Traction closing $⅛ higher at $45½, after being $46. International Nickel were finally $43—a rise of $⅛. Sudan Plantations and Forestal Land declined.

The MINING market was subdued, and, with Paris closed, values were kept at levels close to those previously current. The Rio Tinto dividend statement made a very good impression, but some estimates had been even more optimistic, and the shares eased to 44 at one time; they recovered to 44½, which left them unchanged on the day. Tanganyika Concessions and Zambesia Exploring advanced further, both closing at 2 1-32. Congo Border and N'Changa were higher—the former at 14½ and the latter at 2 13-16, the rest of the Rhodesian group showing little movement. South African shares were steady. Tin shares were firm on the whole, and Patino rose to 5½. Lake View and Star closed better at 12s. 6d.

AUSTRALIAN BORROWING IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK, March 27.—It is learned in financial circles here that the loan of about $5,000,000, which the Government of New South Wales has authorized the Metropolitan Water, Sewage and Drainage Board to raise in New York, will not be floated for some 10 days. The last loan floated here by New South Wales was an external sinking fund amounting to $50,000,000, the bonds bearing interest at 5 per cent., which was raised three years ago.—*Reuter.*

TRAFFIC RECEIPTS

Company	Past week*	Inc. or Dec.	Aggregate Inc. or Dec. from Jan. 1*
Costa Rica (Jan.)	£46,712	+£4,183	+£8,584 (July 1)
Madras & S. Mahr. (March 1)	Rs.18,44,000	−3,00,351	−10,62,421 (Apl. 1)
Paraguay Centl. ..	£4,070	−490	−12,110 (July 1)
	TRAMWAYS, &C.		
Barcelona Tractn. (Feb.)	Pts.9,470,120	+532,038	+1,501,303
Do. (net) ..	Pts.6,497,524	+114,988	+192,172
Chatham and Dist. Trctn. (Mar. 20)	£1,011	+63	+861
Zafra and Huelva (Spain) (Feb.) ..	Pts.378,790	+18,931	+48,075

? *Unless otherwise shown.*

MONEY RATES AT HOME AND ABROAD

—	Bank rate	Market discount rate	Call Money
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
London	3½	2¹⁵/₁₆-2¹³/₁₆	2½-2¾
New York	3½	2⅞-2¾	4
Paris	3†	2½	2¼
Berlin	5	4⅞	5-7
Swiss Bank places	3½	2⅜	—
Milan	6½	6¼	—
Amsterdam	3	2¹⁵/₁₆	¾
Brussels	3½	3¼	2½

† The Bank of France rate for advances is 4½ per cent.

MONEY MARKET

ADVERSE EXCHANGE MOVEMENTS

RECOVERY IN BAR SILVER

The Bank of England yesterday announced the receipt of a further £1,000,000 in sovereigns from Australia. On the other hand sharp adverse movements occurred in both the New York and German exchanges, the latter closing at only 20.37½m. Money was fairly comfortable, but the experience of borrowers was uneven, some having to pay up to 3 per cent. for fresh accommodation for the night. As a rule the charge was 2½ per cent. or 2¼ per cent., and old loans were again renewed at the latter rate. The discount market was affected by the expectation that the Treasury Bills to be tendered for to-day will again be allotted at a very low rate, as they include maturities due on the last day of June. Brokers frequently found it necessary to bid 25/32 per cent. for three months fine bank bills. Buyers were reported at 2¼ per cent., but the market was reluctant to sell at this rate; sales of "hot" Treasury Bills were effected at 2¹/₁₆ per cent.

The Bank rate is 3½ per cent., to which it was reduced from 4 per cent. on March 20. The banks' deposit rate is 1½ per cent., and the deposit rates of the discount houses are 1¼ per cent. at call and 1½ per cent. at notice.

Loans (per Cent.)	Discount (Bank Bills) (per Cent.)				
Day to day.	For short periods.	60 days.	3 months.	4 months.	6 months.
2½-2¾	2½-2¾	2¼-2⅝	2⅝-2¹⁵/₁₆	2¾	2¾
Discount (Treasury Bills)			(Fine Trade Bills)		
2 Mths.	3 Mths.	3 months.	4 months.	6 months.	
⅝	⅝	3½-4	3¾-4	4-4½	

BANK OF FRANCE
(000's omitted)

—	March 20	Inc. or Dec.
ASSETS	Francs	Francs
RESERVE—		
Gold coin and ingots ..	42,552,241	+ 41,607
Silver and copper coin ..	259,005	+ 2,502
Current postal accounts ..	470,911	− 82,630
Available at sight abroad ..	6,932,262	− 4,710
Commercial bills discounted ..	5,334,916	+ 23,722
Negotiable bills bought abroad	18,782,845	+ 11,093
Advances on securities ..	2,547,452	− 46,197
Negotiable bonds of the sinking fund department ..	5,395,545	Unchanged
Loans to the State without interest	3,200,000	Unchanged
Various assets	1,586,862	+ 42,070
LIABILITIES		
Notes in circulation ..	69,586,695	− 383,041
Treasury current account ..	3,920,787	− 992,568
Sinking fund current account	3,431,093	− 85,417
Current and deposit account ..	7,829,071	+ 739,712
Other sight liabilities ..	285,183	+ 11,731
Various liabilities	1,771,318	+ 76,382
Total liabilities	85,052,829	+ 406,584

Proportion of gold reserve to sight liabilities, 50.03 per cent.; previous week 49.84 per cent.—*Reuter.*

BANK OF SPAIN

—	March 22	Inc. or Dec.
	Pesetas	Pesetas
Gold in hand ..	2,468,246,164	+ 541,812
Silver in hand ..	710,444,894	+ 1,606,780
Foreign bills ..	34,962,882	+ 379,829
Discounts, &c. ..	1,926,333,685	− 45,742,169
Treasury Accounts, &c. ..	700,334,146	+ 9,248,673
Notes in circulation ..	4,381,682,125	− 45,142,350
Current accounts, &c. ..	830,424,265	− 32,129,799
Dividends, &c.	61,157,416	+ 2,040,122
Govt. securities	250,931,189	+ 48,753,413

—*Reuter.*

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

The New York exchange again moved against sterling, and closed at $4.86²⁹/₃₂ compared with $4.86 51-64 on Wednesday. Forward dollars were quoted at par for all dates. At $4.86⅛ the Montreal rate was ³/₃₂c. above the New York rate. Belgian currency continued to appreciate, the Brussels rate closing at 34.87½b., and there was again a strong demand for Italian lire, the Milan rate being finally 92.81l., against 92.89l. The German exchange continued to move against sterling, and closed 1pf. lower at 20.37½m. A further rise occurred in the Spanish rate, which finished at 39.22p. Swiss francs were dearer. A recovery to 1s. 6¼d. took place in the Hong-kong rate, while the Shanghai exchange rose to 1s. 11¼d. The Buenos Aires rate again moved in favour of the peso, closing at 42¹⁷/₃₂d., a rise of ³/₃₂d. The Rio exchange was slightly lower at 5⅞d.

The following table gives the range of telegraphic exchange quotations within which business was reported yesterday:—

Place	Method of Quoting	Par of Exch'ge	March 27	March 26
New York	$ to £	4.862	4.86½-86¾	4.86⅜-86²⁹/₃₂
Montreal ..	$ to £	4.862	4.86⅜-4.87	4.86⅛-87⅛
Paris	Fr. to £	124.21	124.27-124.30	124.25 124.29
Brussels ..	Bel. to £	35.00	34.87-34.88¼	34.87⅛-88½
Milan	Lire to £	92.46	92.77-92.88	92.88-92.97
Zurich	Fr. to £	25.2215	25.13-25.14	25.13-25.14¼
Athens	Dr. to £	375	374⅛-375¼	374⅛-375¼
Helsingfors ..	M. to £	199.23	193.25-193.45	193.25-193.45
Madrid	Pts. to £	25.2215	39.00-39.25	38.80-39.20
Lisbon	Escu to £	—	108⅛-108⅜	108⅛-108⅜
Amsterd'm ..	Fl. to £	12.107	12.12⅛-12⅜	12.12⅛-12⅜
Berlin	M. to £	20.43	20.37½-38½	20.38½-20.39
Vienna	Sch. to £	34.583	34.53-34.56	34.53-34.57
Budapest ..	Pen. to £	27.82	27.82-27.88	27.86-27.89
Prague	Kr. to £	164.25	164.15-164.30	164⅛-164⅜
Warsaw	Zloty to £	43.38	43.39-43.44	43.40-43.45
Riga	Lats to £	25.2215	25.19-25.26	25.19-25.26
Bucharest ..	Lei to £	813.6	818-819	817-820
Const'ple ..	Pst. to £	110	1.0302	1.0302
Belgrade ..	Din. to £	25.2215	275¼-275⅝	275¼-275¾
Kovno	Lit. to £	48.66	483⅛-487⅛	483⅛-487⅛
Sofia	Lev. to £	672.850	670-675	668-674
Reval	E. Kr. to £	18.159	18.20-18.25	18.20-18.25
Oslo	Kr. to £	18.159	18.16¾-17¼	18.16¾-17¼
Stockholm ..	Kr. to £	18.159	18.09⅞-18.10	18.09⅝-10¼
Copenh'gn ..	Kr. to £	18.159	18.16-18.16½	18.16-18.16⅜
Alexandria ..	Pst. to £	97.1	97⅛-97⅜	97⅛-97⅜
Bombay	Per rup.	18d.	1/5¹³/₁₆-1/5⅞	1/5²³/₃₂-1/5⅞
Calcutta	Per rup.	18d.	1/5¹³/₁₆-1/5⅞	1/5²³/₃₂-1/5⅞
Madras	Per rup.	18d.	1/5¹³/₁₆-1/5⅞	1/5²³/₃₂-1/5⅞
Hong-kong ..	Per dol.	—	1/1¹³/₁₆-1/1⅞	1/1¹³/₁₆-1/1⅞
Kobe	Per yen	24.58d.	2/0¹⁵/₃₂-2/0⅝	2/0¹⁵/₃₂-2/0⅝
Shanghai ..	Per tael	—	1/11-1/11⅛	1/11-1/11⅛
Singapore ..	Per dol.	2/4	2/3²³/₃₂-3¹³/₁₆	2/3²³/₃₂-3¹³/₁₆
Batavia	Fl. to £	12.107	12.11⅞-12¼	12.11⅞-12¼
Manila	Per dol.	24.066d.	24.06⅛	24.06⅛
Rio de Jan ..	Per mil.	5.300	5²⁵/₃₂-5³¹/₃₂	5²⁵/₃₂-5³¹/₃₂
B. Aires	Per dol.	47.577d.	42³¹/₃₂-42¹⁵/₁₆	42¹⁵/₁₆-42⅞
V'paraiso ..	$ to £	40	39.94	39.94
Montev.	Per dol.	51d.	44⅞-45	44-44⅛
Lima	Cts. to £	Par	241⅛ prem.	241⅛ prem.
Mexico	Pesos to£	9.76	10.15-10.35	10.10-10.30

† 90 days. ‡Based on legal stabilization at $2.90-3.03

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HOW MANY MEN

there are whose great wish is to be able to retire from business. They have reached the age of 65, but have only been able to save two or perhaps three thousand pounds, which invested in good securities, returning 5%, gives them too small an income. It is not generally appreciated that a Canada Life Assurance Co. Annuity will

SHOW A SAFE INVESTMENT

which produces a guaranteed income for life of considerably more than double the ordinary yield from good class securities. For instance, a man of 65 with £2,000 invested in stocks and shares gets about £100 per annum, but by buying a Canada Life Annuity he would get a guaranteed income for life of £221 9s. 8d., thus showing

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The Canada Life is the oldest Dominion Life Office, and has assets of OVER £36,000,000 under direct Government supervision, so that your security is equivalent in safety to a Government pension, and any amount from £100 can be invested. The Company has recently revised and considerably reduced its rates for non-profit Policies. Write to-day, giving your age and full particulars will be sent you by the Manager.

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Incorporated in Canada as a Limited Liability Company.
Accumulated Funds over £36,000,000.
Established 1847.
2, ST. JAMES'S SQUARE, LONDON, S.W.1.

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
(Incorporated in New South Wales with Limited Liability.)
Established 1817. Head Office: Sydney, N.S.W.
General Manager: A. C. Davidson.

Paid-up Capital	£7,560,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	£8,150,000 0 0
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	£7,560,000 0 0
Aggregate Assets to 30th Sept., 1929	£21,150,000 0 0
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NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

FURTHER ACTIVITY

NEW YORK, March 27.—Although the volume of trading was not equal to that of yesterday, the Stock Exchange continued active, with sales of 4,698,000 shares, but the market showed more irregularity.

The opening was firm and active, yesterday's gains carrying the public utility and industrial stock averages to new high levels since the autumn break, stimulating substantial public participation. Both investment accumulation and pool activity in specialities were noticeable, but the outstanding feature of trading was the active buying of leading industrial and public utility stocks at the best levels of the current movement. The upward tendency of commodity prices also had a good effect, but the market subsequently developed irregularity with increased professional selling pressure. Call money, after being renewed at 3½ per cent., advanced to 4 per cent., and this, together with more or less confusion resulting from the increasing irregularity of price movements and the fact that the "tape" was 41 minutes behind the market, encouraged more aggressive hammering on the part of professional traders, though the drives centred chiefly in Radio Corporation. There was, however, no disposition to follow the market downward, and towards midday a recovery was in progress owing to the resumption of active buying, the rally being led by Anaconda following the declaration of the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75.

Firmness continued in the early part of the afternoon, a further influx of buying orders enabling the market to recover most of the earlier declines. General Electric, General Motors, Steel Common, and American Telephone and Telegraph reached new high levels for the current movement, the buying of the last-named stock being stimulated by expectations of an early offering of new stock giving "rights" to stockholders. The firmness of money and the calling in of loans by the banks to the amount of $85,000,000, however, led to heavy realizing in the last hour, and the close was irregular.

Exchange	Method of Quoting	Parity	Mar. 27	Mar. 26
Montreal on—		$	$	$
London, cables	£1	4.86⅔	4.86⅝	4.86⅞
New York on—				
London, sight	£1	—	4.86¼	4.86⅞
Cables	£1	—	4.86⅛	4.86 31/32
60 days' sight	£1	4.86⅔	4.86	4.85 31/32
Grain bills, sight	£1	—	4.85 31/32	4.84
Seven days	£1	—	4.86⅛	4.86⅝
Paris, short sight	100f.	3.91¼	3.91⅛	3.91⅜
Rome, cables	100l.	5.26	5.24⅛	5.24
Amsterdam, short sight	100fl.	40.20	40.08	40.09⅝
Oslo, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.78	26.80
Stockholm, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.89	26.90
Copenh'g'n, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.80	26.81
Prague, cheques	100kr.	—	2.96⅛	2.96⅛
Berlin, short sight	100mk.	23.80	23.87½	23.88
Brussels, cables	100bel.	13.90	13.95¼	13.96
Berne, cables	100f.	19.30	19.36	19.36½
Madrid, cables	100ps.	19.30	12.43	12.45
Vienna, cables	100sch.	14.07	14.10	14.10
Budapest, cables	100pen	17.49	17.47⅝	17.47⅝
Belgrade, cables	100din.	19.30	1.76⅞	1.76⅞
Athens, cables	100dr.	1.30	1.29¼	1.29¼
		Cents	Cents	Cents
B. Aires	1 peso	42.54	37.93	37.70
Rio, cables	1 mil	32.45	11.75	11.80

RAILWAYS

	Closing Prices Mar. 27	Mar. 26		Closing Prices Mar. 27	Mar. 26
Atchison	237	238	Int. C. Amer	28½	28¼
Atl. Coast	175½	175½	Kansas City	80¼	81½
B. & O.	120¼	119	Louisville	135⅜	135
Do., Pref.	81⅛	81⅛	Minn. St. P	33½	32½
Brooklyn M. Tst.	72½	73½	Miss. Pac.	94	92½
Can. Pac.	212¼	214	Do., Pref.	138¼	139
Cent. N.J.	280¼	280¼	N. Mex. Pf.	2	2½
Ches. & O.	233½	233	Do., 2 Pf.	1	1
Ch. G. W.	14¼	14	N.Y. Cent.	187¾	188
Do., Pref.	40¾	39	N.Y., Ont. & W.	25⅞	25⅝
Ch., N.W.	86	86	N. Pacific	93	94
Ch. Mil. St. P.	25⅝	25⅝	Pennsyl'a	85½	84
Ch. Rock Is	123	121	Reading	121	123
Del. & Hud.	176	178	S.L. & S.F.	117½	118½
Del. Lack.	144	142	S.L. & S.W.	67	68
Erie	58⅝	58⅝	S. Pacific	121½	124
Do., 1st Pf.	66	66⅝	Southern	127	130
G.N., Pref.	100	100½	U. Pacific	237	237
Ill. Cent.	129½	130	Do., Pref.	85	84½
Interboro'			Wabash	5⅝	5⅝
Rapid Tr.	34	34½	Do., Pf., A	86½	87

INDUSTRIALS

Air Reduct.	143½	145¼	Int. Match	84	83
Allied Chem	290	290	Int. Nickel	41⅝	41⅝
Am. Agric. Ch., Pref.	31¼	32	Int. Paper	29	29½
Am. & F. Pwr.	87⅝	90	Int. Tele.	63	63¼
Am. Can.	149	149¼	Kennecott	59⅝	58¼
Am. Loco.	80	81½	Kresge S. S.	31¼	31⅛
Am. Rolling Mills	91⅛	91⅛	K'ger, S'p & Lig. & M.	30¼	30½
Am. Smelt.	76¼	75⅝	Loose-Wile	65½	65¾
Am. Sug. R.	67⅜	69½	Mack. Trcks	87¼	85
Am. Tel.	250¼	249⅝	Montg'y W.	36⅛	36½
Am. Tob.	240	240	Nash M'trs.	47⅝	47¼
Am. Wool'n	13¾	15	Nat. Bisct.	220	220
Anaconda	78⅝	75	Nat. Cash R.	65	64
Armour D.	75	75⅛	Nat. Dairy	50⅛	50¾
As. Dry Gds.	46	42½	Packard	12⅛	12⅛
Atl'tic Ref.	47½	48	Pan. A. Pet	55	55¼
Auburn Aut.	248	249	Pub. Ser. N.J.	107⅜	106¼
Baldwin	33⅝	33⅝	Pullman	81⅞	81¾
Barnsdall A	32¼	30¼	RadioCorp.	47½	48⅛
Beth. Steel	105⅛	106¼	R'm'g'n Rd	41⅛	38¾
Cde Pascoe	63¼	63¼	Roy. D'tch	52	52¾
Chile Copp.	55	55	Sears R'b'k	85¾	86¼
Chrysler	38⅞	39¼	Shell Trans.	45½	45⅝
Col. Fuel	64⅛	65⅝	Shell Un.	23¼	23⅝
Colum. Gas	96⅝	99½	Sloss S. St.	50	53
Col. Graph.	26¼	27⅜	Std. Brands	23½	25⅝
Cons. Gas	122½	124¼	Std. Gas	113¾	115½
Cont. Can.	68⅞	68⅜	Std. Oil of Cal.	65	66⅛
Cont. Oil	26¾	27	Do., N.J.	73	74⅝
Corn. Prod.	101	99	Do., N.Y.	35⅜	35⅝
Crucible	88	89¼	Studebaker	40⅜	41
Davison Ch.	41¼	42	TexasCorp.	58	58
Dens. Inc.	83	83	Tex. G. Sul.	64½	65⅛
Du Pont	140	138¼	Tidewater	15⅛	15¼
Eastman K	256	238	Un. Carbide	99½	100
Elec. P. & L.	86⅞	88	Un. Fruit	90¼	90¾
Electric Storage	75	75¼	United Gas	40⅝	40⅞
Fox Films	30¼	29½	U.S. L'ther	10⅝	10½
Gen. Elec.	80⅜	79¼	U.S. Rbr.	29½	30⅛
Gen. Foods	48	48	U.S. Steel	190⅝	190¾
Gen. Motors	49⅜	47⅞	Vanad. Steel	145½	145½
Gillette	84¼	85⅜	W. Un. Tel.	183	188
Goodrich	54	56	Whse. Mtg.	183	185⅜
Goodyear	92¼	92	Woolworth	63	63¼
Hou. Oil "A"	105¼	105	Worth'n Pump	134	131½
Hud. Mtrs.	56	56¼	Youngst'n Sheet	148	146⅞
Ind. Nexn	112	103			
Int. Harv'r	94	94½			

KERB STOCKS

An.-Am. Oil	12	13	Mid. West Utilities	36¼	37
Assoc. Gas	42⅜	43½	Pennroad	15⅜	15⅜
Brit.-Amer. Tobacco	28⅜	28⅜	Silica Gel.	55	53¼
Celanese	24¼	24	Stand. Oil of Indiana	56⅜	57⅛
Elec. Bond	105½	107	Swift Int.	32¼	32
Gulf Oil	151½	150½	Tri-Cont. Cp	18	18¼
Hydro Elec.	47⅜	47½	Vacuum Oil	93¼	93¼
Int. Pet.	22⅜	22½			

BONDS

Libty. Ln. 3½%	100⅜₂	100³²₃₂	Finl., 6%, '45	97	96½
Do., 4½%	101¹⁴₃₂	101¹⁸₃₂	Fren., 7½%, 1941	123¼	123
Do. (4th), 4¼%	101²⁷₃₂	101³⁰₃₂	Do., 7, '49	118	118
U.K., 5½% 1937	104¼	104½	Ger., 7%, '49	109	109⅜
Do., 4% 1960-90	89⅛	89	Greek, 7% 1964	100	100
Arg., 6%, 1959	99¼	99½	Hamb'g, 6, 1946	97	97
Aust., 5%, 1957	91¼	92	Hungary, 7½% '44	104	104
A'trla, 7%, 1943	107¼	107¼	Ital., 7%, 1951	100⅜	100¾
Belg., 6%, 1955	103¼	103¼	Jap., 6½%, 1954	103¾	104⅛
Do., 7%, 1955	113	112⅝	Nord Rly. 6½%	104¼	104⅜
Bordeaux, 6% '34	103⅝	103⅝	Norway 6% 1952	102⅛	102⅛
Brazil, 7% 1952	104	104	P.L.M., 6% 1958	103	102⅞
Bulg., 7, '67	84	84	Poland, 7% 1958	105½	105⅜
Canada, 5, 1931	100⅜	100⅝	1947	87	87¼
Chile, 7, '42	103	105	Do., 8%, 1950	97⅝	97½
Do., 6, '60	93¼	93	Rio do Sul 8%, '46	102	102
Czech., 8% 1951	110½	110½	SanF., 8% 1950	100½	100¾
Denm'k, 8% 1942	104¼	104⅞	Seine, 7% 1942	108⅞	108⅞
Dutch E.I., 6% '62	102	102	Swed., 5½% 1955	104⅛	104¼
Do., 5½% 1955	101¾	101⅝	Tokio City, 5½%, '61	93¼	93¼
Est. Rly., 7% '54	105¾	105¾			

The following quotations are supplied by Reuter:—

	Mar. 27	Mar. 26
Atchison, Pref.	105	105
Lehigh Valley	79½	79
Missouri, Kansas and Texas	59¼	59⅞
New York, Ontario and Western	14⅞	14½
Reading, 1st Preid.	46⅛	46⅛
Texas and Pacific	122	120
National Lead	173	170

* Ex dividend. † Ex rights. ‡ Ex stock dividend.

The money market was firmer, call loans after ruling at 3½ per cent. rising to 4 per cent., at which the last loan was arranged. Rates for commercial paper were unchanged at 3½ to 4¼ per cent. for prime names.

Open market discount rates were unchanged at 2½ to 2⅝ per cent. for 90-day bank bills and 3 to 2½ per cent. for six-months bills.

Sterling exchange weakened 3/16c. to 4.86¼ for cable transfers. It was announced that gold to the value of $200,000 was being shipped to England by to-morrow's steamer. Gold imports this week totalled $253,000, and there were no exports. Stocks of earmarked gold are unchanged on the week.

Silver was ½c. higher at 42½c. for foreign bullion.

The weekly report of the New York Federal Reserve Bank shows that brokers' loans were reduced $21,000,000 to $3,820,000,000, against

(Continued at foot of next column)

SCOTTISH AMALGAMATED SILKS

COMMITTEE OF SHAREHOLDERS APPOINTED

The first annual general meeting of Scottish Amalgamated Silks, which was adjourned from December 31 last, was held in Glasgow yesterday. Mr. F. A. TOMLINSON, the chairman, presided, and dealt with the undertakings of the company since its formation. The company, he said, from its inception had been hampered by the failure of some of the underwriters to implement their contracts to take up all the shares not subscribed for by the public. In consequence of the large amount of unpaid calls on Preferred Ordinary shares, instead of as was expected a total sum of £850,900 being available for new machinery, capital development, and working capital, there had been only £427,486. That fact and militated against development generally.

On the motion of the chairman the report was adopted, and the meeting also accepted the suggestion of the appointment of four shareholders to form a special committee to cooperate with the directors in an investigation of the position of the company.

The shareholders selected were Mr. C. E. Duncan, Mr. Harry Sharp, Mr. James Anderson, and Mr. Scott Adamson, C.A. The committee were empowered to add to their number if this was found to be desirable.

WORLD'S WHEAT SUPPLIES

Estimates of the world's wheat production for the current season are of more than usual interest, in view of the present extraordinary supply position, which does not seem surprising when it is considered that the average world's wheat harvest for the past four seasons was nearly 550,000,000qr., compared with an average of 450,000,000qr. for the preceding four years. An important feature of the world production is the big expansion in European countries. Statistics given in the *London Grain, Seed, and Oil Reporter*, compiled wherever possible from official sources, show that the European harvests for the past four years (including Russia) averaged 270,000,000qr., against 190,000,000qr. in the previous four seasons. The European wheat crop for the current season, as at present estimated, will reach nearly 298,000,000qr. (including Russia), against 273,000,000qr. and 252,000,000qr. in the two preceding seasons, while the world's total for the current season is estimated at 544,741,000qr., against 587,171,000qr. and 536,732,000qr.

Regarding the rights of subscriptions to Fox Film Corporation 7 per cent. debenture stock and Fox Film Corporation class "A" common stock under the scheme of financial readjustment, it is announced that the date on which privileges will expire in New York is extended from March 28 to April 10. For the convenience of European stockholders Messrs. Blair and Co. (London), Limited, and the Dillon Read Corporation have been authorized to accept subscriptions.

AMERICAN PRODUCE MARKETS

NEW YORK, March 27.—The cash market closed barely steady at ¼c. decline. No. 2 red winter, 125c.; No. 2 amber durum, unquoted; No. 2 hard winter, 110½c.; No. 2 Manitoba, 117½c. MAIZE easy at 1c. decline. No. 2 mixed, 92½c., f.o.b. New York. OATS easy at ¼c. decline. White, clipped, 51c., f.o.b. New York. RYE steady at ¼c. advance. No. 2 Western, 72½c., f.o.b. New York. BARLEY nominal, with No. 2 malting unquoted.

FLOUR was steady and unchanged.

DAILY GRAIN MOVEMENTS (Thousands)

—	To-day	Same day last yr.	This week	This season	Last season
Wheat (bushels)—					
Receipts, Westn.	329	982	1,718	372,823	451,255
Do., Atlantic	91	278	642	69,220	101,611
*Exports, ditto	264	127	785	62,608	83,614
Maize (bushels)—					
Receipts, Westn.	528	719	2,620	192,710	231,893
Do., Atlantic	18	15	64	3,787	19,870
*Exports, ditto	—	—	—	9	16,464
Flour (barrels)—					
Shipmts., Westn.	99	68	405	19,882	20,814
Receipts, All'tic	75	86	387	15,852	18,064
*Exports, ditto	29	4	109	3,009	4,226
Oats (bushels)—					
Receipts, Westn.	228	291	1,485	109,355	108,415
Do., Atlantic	14	25	49	4,923	10,175
*Exports, ditto	—	50	—	139	3,885

*From New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and New Orleans.

LARD was steady and unaltered. Prime Western steam, $10.70; Middle West, spot, $10.60.

COFFEE.—Rio futures closed steady, 2 to 10 points lower. Sales, 6,000 bags. Closing prices:—May, 8.56c.; July, 8.25c.; Sept., 8.00c.; Dec., 7.78c.; Jan., 7.73c.; March, 7.64c. Santos No. 4 futures closed steady at 4 to 13 points advance. Sales, 12,000 bags. Closing prices:—May, 12.86c.; July, 12.35c.; Sept., 11.94c.; Dec., 11.59c.; Jan., 11.45c.; March, 11.28c. Cash coffee steady. Rio No. 7, 10c. to 10¼c.; Santos No. 4, 14¼c. to 14⅝c.

COCOA.—Futures closed firm and 13 to 9 points higher. Sales, 51,000 bags. Closing prices:—April, 8.53c.; May, 8.73c.; July, 9.00c.; Sept., 9.27c.; Dec., 9.22c.; Jan., 9.32c.

SUGAR.—Raw futures closed firm at 5 to 2 points advance. Sales, 35,000 tons. Closing prices:—May, 1.78c.; July, 1.82c.; Sept., 1.87c.; Dec., 1.94c.; Jan., 1.95c.; March, 1.99c. No. 2 contract, duty free:—July, 3.69c.; Sept., 3.78c.; Dec., 3.86c.

Cuban centrifugal sugar, 96deg., spot, nominally unchanged. Sales comprise 28,000 bags of Philippine and 29,000 bags of Porto Rico, prompt shipment, at 3.61c. per lb., c.i.f.; 56,000 bags of Porto Rico, April-May shipment, at 3.59c. per lb., c.i.f.; and 28,000 bags of Philippine, April-May shipment, at 3.65c. per lb., c.i.f.

COTTON on the spot closed without change in value at 16.00c. The futures market opened irregular, with quotations 10 points higher to 1 point lower, and afterwards improved on buying by spot houses and Wall-street and Western operators, but subsequently eased under realizations and favourable weather news. Local covering caused a rally near the end, and the close was steady at values ranging from 8 points decline to 3 points advance. New Orleans spot middling declined 5 points to 16.41c., and the futures market closed 6 points lower to 4 points higher compared with previous finals.

New York Futures	Closing Range To-day	Prev. day
April	15.68 15.68	15.70 15.70
May	15.79 15.78	15.81 15.80
June	15.77 15.77	15.79 15.79
July	15.78 15.78	15.80 15.78
August	15.62 15.62	15.63 15.63
September	15.48 15.48	15.48 15.48
October	15.37 15.35	15.37 15.34
November	15.42 15.42	15.43 15.43
December	15.50 15.50	15.52 15.52
January	15.50 15.48	15.56 15.56
NEW CONTRACT		
October	15.11 15.11	15.11 15.09
November	15.20 15.20	15.17 15.17
December	15.29 15.27	15.28 15.25
January	15.32 15.32	15.35 15.34

	To-day	Week	Season	Last season
Receipts at ports	11,000	41,000	7,852,000	8,758,000
Exports Gt. Brit.	Nil	4,000	1,196,000	1,627,000
Exports Cont., &c.	2,000	73,000	4,697,000	5,156,000

COPPER was steady. Electrolytic domestic spot and export spot and April delivery quoted 18c. per lb. National Metal Exchange closing prices were:—March, 17.00c.; May, 16.95c.; July, 16.65c. TIN steady. Straits metal, spot, ¼c. down at 37⅜c., and April delivery unchanged at 37⅛c. per lb., sellers. National Metal Exchange closing prices were:—March, 37.20c.; May, 37.30c.; July, 37.50c. Sales, 14 lots. SPELTER steady and unchanged. East St. Louis, spot and April delivery, quoted 4.85c. per lb. LEAD.—Spot unchanged at 5.75c. per lb. PIG IRON steady. No. 2 foundry still obtainable on Eastern Pennsylvania markets at $19.50 per ton.

RUBBER.—Smoked sheet sellers were unchanged. Spot and April, 15¾c.; April-May, 15¼c. First latex crêpe sellers were unaltered. Spot and April, 15¼c.; April-May, 16c. per lb. New York Rubber Exchange closing prices were unchanged to 10 points lower. April, 15.20c.; May, 15.50c.; July, 16.00c.; Sept., 16.40c.; Dec., 16.80c. Sales, 132 contracts.

COTTON OIL closed steady. Refined futures were five points up to three points down. Closing prices:—Crude, spot, nominal at 7.25c.; yellow, spot, 8.55c. bid. Futures.—March, 8.60c.; May, 8.76c.; July, 9c.; Sept., 9.18c.

TALLOW was steady. Extra, loose, 6½c.; extra, in tierces, 7c. per lb., f.o.b. New York.

PETROLEUM.—Pennsylvania crude standard grades were unchanged at $2.70 to $2.80 per barrel.

TURPENTINE was firm and ½c. higher at 56c. to 57c.

JACKSONVILLE, March 27.—TURPENTINE was firm and ½c. higher at 51c. bid.

SAVANNAH, March 27.—TURPENTINE was firm and ½c. higher at 51c. bid. ROSIN.—Grade F., $7.00; grade K., $7.30; grade WW., $7.75.

DULUTH, March 27.—LINSEED futures closed steady at 1½c. advance. May, 291½c.; July, 291½c.

KANSAS CITY, March 27.—WHEAT futures closed barely steady, unchanged to ½c. down. May, 99½c.; July, 98½c.

MINNEAPOLIS, March 27.—WHEAT futures closed barely steady, ½c. to ¾c. lower. May, 106½c.; July, 105¾c.

TOLEDO, March 27.—CLOVERSEED closed firm at 25 to 15 points advance. Cash, 11.50; Oct., 11.90.

WINNIPEG, March 27.—WHEAT opened firm at a rise of ½c. to ¾c. in sympathy with Liverpool advices, and further advanced on an improved export demand for Manitoba wheat and continued light receipts. Later in the session reactions occurred owing to liquidation and a lack of fresh outside support, the close being easy and ½c. to ¾c. lower. May, 107½c.; July, 109½c.; Oct., 110¾c. OATS closed barely steady at a fall of ¼c. to ½c. May, 52½c.; July, 52c.; Oct., 48½c. BARLEY futures closed barely steady at ½c. to ¾c. advance. May, 47½c.; July, 49½c.

LINSEED futures closed steady, 1c. to ¾c. higher. May, 253c.; July, 252½c.

CHICAGO, March 27.—WHEAT opened firm and 1c. to ¾c. higher, with buying on both accounts stimulated by the increasing number of reports of winter killing in the South-west and a statement by the chairman of the Farm Board that the indications of farmers' intentions to plant were considered favourable. Reports that the world's supplies of wheat were 200 million bushels less than last year and the firmness of Liverpool helped the advance. After falling back under commission-house selling the market strengthened again on complaints of drought in sections of the South-west where clear weather was forecast. Commission-house selling was resumed later, and the close was barely steady at ¼c. to ¾c. decline. March, 105½c.; May, 108½c.; July, 105½c.; Sept., 107½c.

MAIZE closed easy, 1½c. to ¾c. lower. March unquoted; May, 83¾c.; July, 84¼c.; Sept., 85¼c. OATS closed easy and ¼c. to ¾c. lower. March, 42½c.; May, 43½c.; July, 43¼c.; Sept., 42¼c. RYE.—No. 2, cash nominal. Futures irregular, ¼c. higher to ¼c. lower. March, 60¼c.; May, 62¼c.; July, 67c.; Sept., 71¼c.

PROVISIONS.—The close was steady, with lard 2½ points lower to unchanged and pork 2½ to 5 points down. Closing prices:—Lard, May, 10.27½; July, 10.52½; Sept., 10.72½; pork (drysalted clear bellies), May, 13.07½; July, 13.15.

BACON was steady and unchanged. Hogs steady, light unchanged and heavy varieties 5 points higher. Receipts at 15 principal Western centres, including Chicago, since March 1, total 1,949,000, against 2,079,000 for a similar period last year.

	Bacon, fat backs, 12-14lb.	Hogs Light	Hogs Heavy
To-day	11.82½	9.75 to 10.60	9.30 to 10.05
Previous day	11.82½	9.75 to 10.60	9.25 to 10.00
Last year	12.00	11.65 to 11.70	11.00 to 11.45
Receipts—		Western	Chicago
To-day		76,000	19,000
Previous day		88,000	14,000
Last year		97,000	28,000

$3,841,000,000 last week and $5,649,000,000 last year.

It is proposed to increase the authorized Common stock of the National Dairy Products Corporation to 10,000,000 shares from 6,000,000 shares.

BONDS.—The market showed fair activity, but had an easier undertone. Sales reached $14,131,000.

CONTINENTAL BOURSE QUOTATIONS

PARIS, March 27.—The Paris Bourse remained closed to-day.

AMSTERDAM, March 27.—Closing quotations:—6% Dutch, 1922, 105⅞ (previous, 103½); 5% Dutch, 101¹⁵₁₆ (101½); 2½% Dutch, 65 (65); 3% Dutch, 78 (77¹⁵₁₆); 4% Brazilian, 1889, 53 (53½); Peruvian, 13⅝ (13⅝); Peruvian, 4% (un. Frcs., 54¾ (54⅝); Erie, 60 (—); New York Ontario, 15¼ (—); Southern Pacific, 126⅛ (—); Union Pacific, 238½ (239¼); Royal Dutch Petroleum, 395 (395); Anaconda, 151 (150⅝); Dell Batavia Rubber, 111 (106½); Dell Mij., 370 (358); Amsterdam Rubber, 148½ (146½); Margarine Unie, 341¼ (336⅝); Philips Lamps, 455 (443); Exchange on Berlin, 59.49½ (59.49); London, 12.12⅛ (12.12 11/16); New York, 2.49 5/16 (2.49 1/16); Paris, 9.76 (9.76).

BERLIN, March 27.—Closing quotations:—Deutsche Erdoel, 102.10 (previous, 101.50); Dynamit Nobel, 78.75 (unquoted); Kali Industrie Kassel, 193 (193.50); Salzdetfurth, 371.87 (366.75); Rheinbraunkohlen, 233.50 (234); Rhein. Westfael. Elekt., 181.50 (180). Reuter's telegram contains the following closing quotations:—German Loan Liquidation Debt, 9.50 (previous, 9.62); Reichsbank, 286.25 (285.37); Berliner Handels Gesellschaft, 171.50 (178); Commerz and Privat Bank, 158.75 (158.50); Darmstadter and National Bank, 234.75 (234); Deutsche Bank and Disconto, 149.50 (148.75); Dresdner Bank, 152.50 (151.25); Gelsenkirchen Bergwerke, 140.60 (140.50); Harpener, 129.50 (130); Allgemeine Elekt., 166.75 (165.10); Farbenindustrie, 168.80 (166.75); Farben-Industrie 6% Debs., 106 (105); Hamburg Amerika, 110.37 (109.75); Norddeutsche Lloyd, 104.90 (111.75); A.E.G., 99.75 (95.50); Vereinigte Stahlwerke, 95.50 (95.75); Svenska Tandsticks, 349 (547); Polyphon, 277.50 (276); Siemens and Halske, 254 (249.60); Schuckert, 192.50 (188.50). Exchange on London, 20.37⅛ (20.38⅛); Paris, 16.40 (16.40); Amsterdam, 168.10 (168.16); New York, 4.18⅞ (4.18¾). Short term (30-55 days), 4⅞% (4⅞%); long term (55-90 days), 4⅞% (4⅞%); call money, 5%-7% (4%-6%).

FRANKFURT, March 27.—Closing quotations:—Deutsche Bank, 150½ (previous, 148½); Darmstadter Bank, 236 (234¼); Frankfurter Hypotheken Bank, 135¼ (135); Metallbank and Metallurgische, 109¾ (107½); Farbenindustrie, 170 (166¼); Harpener Bergbau, 131 (130); Mannesmann, 107¾ (105¼); Rheinische Stahlwerke, 118 (—); Phönix Bergbau, 102¼ (102½); Gelsenkirchner Bergwerk, 141 (140½); Allgemeine Elektrizitäts, 167½ (164¾); Lahmeyer Elektrizitätswerke, 166 (165); Siemens and Haske, 255 (249¾); Philipp Holzmann, 103 (—); Zellstoff Waldhof, 212½ (—); Hamburg Amerika, 110¾ (109¾); Süddeutsche Zucker, 158½ (159); German Liquidation Loan, 55½ (55½); German Railroad 7% Preferred, 92¾ (93); German Protectorate Loan, 3⅛ (3⅛); Mexican Silver 5% Loan, 10¼ (10¼).

VIENNA, March 27.—Closing quotations:—Gar. Oest. Voelkerbundanl (Austrian Issue), 108 (previous, 108.25); Donau-Save-Adria-Bahn, 11.61 (11.35); Oest. National-bank, 332 (333); Wiener Bank-verein, 20.95 (20.95); Oest. Credit-Anstalt, 51 (51); Niederoest Eskompte, 170 (169); Zivnostanska Banka, 106.35 (106.30); Donau Dampfschiffharts, 37 (37); Alp. Mont. Union Elekt., 26.05 (26.45); Oest. Brown-Boveri, 180.50 (unquoted); Oest. Siemens Schuckert, 185.25 (unquoted); Saigo-Tarjaner Steinkohlen, 59.45 (58.70); Ungar. Allg. Kohlen, 812 (unquoted); Oest. Alpine-Montan, 34.10 (34.05); Berg and Huettenwerke, 937.50 (unquoted); Felten and Guilleaume, 57.75 (58.40); Galiz Karpathen Petroleum, 5.60 (5.60). Exchange on Amsterdam, 284.60 (284.92); London, 34.50⅞ (34.54); New York, 693 (695); Paris, 27.76 (27.79¼). —*Reuter.*

MILAN, March 27.—Closing quotations:—Exchange on London, 92.82 (previous 92.92); Consolidato, 5%, 80.75 (80.50); Banca d'Italia, 1,982 (1,950); Banca Commerciale, 1,445 (1,445); Banca Nationale di Credito, 567 (566); Banco di Roma, 118 (118); Credito Italiano, 752 (752); Cosulich Navigazione, 89 (89); Meridionali, 1,190 (1,180); Navigazione Generale, 478 (483); Cantoni Cons., 715 (716); Sole Chatillon, 187 (186); Snia Viscosa, 53½ (53¾); Ilva, 220 (220); Monte Amiata, 287½ (287½); Gaslini, 250½ (251); Fiat, 340 (340); Adriatica, 258 (259½); Edison, 790 (789); Unione Esercizi Elettrici, 105½ (106); Terni, 390 (390); Consorzio Mobiliare Finanziario, 812 (812); Adamello, 302¾ (301½).

THE AMERICAN BUSINESS SET-BACK

SHARP FALL IN RAILWAY TRAFFIC

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, MARCH 27

Railway returns reflect sharply the current decline in general business. The first 32 railways to report for February show a falling off of about 9 per cent. in gross earnings, with net operating income declining no less than 25.3 per cent., as compared with a year ago—that is, from $41,063,000 to $30,642,000.

Railway managers say the decrease in income has been espec

COMPANY MEETINGS

POWELL DUFFRYN STEAM COAL COMPANY

MARKED IMPROVEMENT IN RESULTS

YEAR'S ADVERSE CONDITIONS

PROSPECTS OF THE INDUSTRY.

THE COAL MINES BILL

MR. E. L. HANN'S VIEWS

The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Powell Duffryn Steam Coal Company, Limited, was held yesterday at Cannon Street Hotel, London, E.C.

Mr. EDMUND LAWRENCE HANN (acting chairman and managing director) presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. Alfred Read, M.B.E., F.C.I.S.) having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors,

The CHAIRMAN, after dealing with various items in the balance-sheet, said:—There has been certain criticism upon the present capitalization of the company. The facts of the situation have been laid before the shareholders from time to time, but it may be as well that I should repeat them. In view of the complete change in the coal trade following upon the calamity of 1926 and its after effects the shareholders approved the board's proposals, which were made with the object of strengthening our marketing arrangements and acquiring coals of a particular quality which we did not possess. In view of the disinclination of the public at the time these purchases were made to provide finance for the coal industry, you will remember that you endorsed the opinion of the directors that it was necessary to make temporary arrangements to carry out this policy. The directors do not look upon this as being the ideal method of finance, and you may be sure that when opportunity occurs we shall place before you a scheme which will have as its object the placing of the finance of this company upon a basis more in keeping with its needs.

COMPANY'S EARNING CAPACITY

I should like to say here that last year's results do not give a proper indication of the earning capacity of this company. For you to realize the position it is only necessary for me to refer you to the published figures of the ascertainment made of the working results of the South Wales Coalfield by joint accountants on behalf of the owners and the men. These independently ascertained figures show in respect of South Wales a loss for the whole of that coalfield for the year ended October 31, 1929, of 2.40d. per ton. As a contrast, the results for the three months November, December, and January last, which are the last published figures, show for the whole South Wales coalfield a profit of 9.94d. per ton. This will give you an indication of the change which has taken place. It is true that trade in March has shown a decline as a result probably of the mild winter and the consequent accumulation of stocks both at home and abroad, but nevertheless taking all in all there has been a marked improvement in conditions. On the marketing side we are making good progress. Our working arrangements with Messrs. Stephenson Clarke and its associated companies continue to develop in a most satisfactory way. We are working in the closest cooperation and in perfect harmony. The results shown by the marketing side are most satisfactory and encouraging. Those companies with the full concurrence of the Powell Duffryn board are pursuing a very conservative financial policy.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

Now, dealing with our profit and loss account, while there is cause for gratification that the trading loss of £36,000 in 1928 has been converted into a trading profit of £309,000 for 1929, I confess to a feeling of disappointment that the results are not even better. The reasons for this, however, are not far to seek. In the first place, it is a custom of the trade, and one always adopted by this company, that a large proportion of the output is sold forward for the coming year in the late autumn and early winter. At that period in 1928 the prices ruling were extremely low, and though there was a substantial increase in price during the early part of the year 1929 very little coal was actually sold at these prices, and such improvements in prices as have been obtained have been in the small and sized coals, and only in these cases to the extent that the output was not already contracted for. In spite of these low prices, however, I fully anticipated when I addressed you last year, and stated that I looked forward with confidence to the future, that a much more satisfactory result would be shown. At that time we had already commenced to reopen Cwmneol and New Tredegar Collieries, and there seemed every prospect that we should be able to maintain our collieries throughout the year at their full output.

CAUSES AND EFFECTS OF IRREGULAR WORKING

Certain factors, however, which have been briefly referred to in the report of the directors, interfered to cause very irregular working. While it is not necessary that I should dwell upon the adverse effect that short working has upon the cost of production in South Wales, the shareholders should, I feel, be fully informed as to the circumstances which occasioned it. About the middle of 1929 a sudden shortage of tonnage occurred, due to very heavy chartering of tonnage for the timber trade in the Baltic and White Sea. This was tonnage which in the ordinary way was available for shipping South Wales coal, and almost all the coal exporting districts suffered severely until the early autumn from this cause and its natural consequences in a very much higher level of freights for such tonnage as was available. Soon after this position was righted, a series of abnormal gales occurred during almost the whole of November and December, which occasioned a further dislocation of tonnage.

UNPRECEDENTED FLOODS

Added to this trouble we had physical difficulty caused by the unprecedented floods in South Wales. To give you an indication of the seriousness of these floods, the rainfall in November-December, 1929, as measured near our collieries, mounted to 39 inches. On one occasion the Rhymney River rose five feet in one hour, and on that and other occasions the water found its way into the regenerators of our coke ovens, and it was only with great difficulty that it was prevented from flowing down the shafts.

During this succession of floods the staff did an enormous amount of very difficult work, and it was through the energetic way in which the position was handled by them that serious calamities were avoided. I think it is my duty to say here that this is not the only occasion upon which the staff have rendered invaluable service to the company, and it is a matter of regret to the directors that in the interests of economy they still think it necessary to continue the reduction of salaries which the officials and staff suffered last year, and, as I announced at the last general meeting, the directors continue to waive a substantial portion of their fees.

Having regard to all the circumstances, you will understand, therefore, what I mean when I say I am disappointed that the result of the year is not better, and I think you will appreciate that this succession of unfortunate events which occurred was quite outside our control, and for this reason, among others, I should like to reiterate that the results do not in any way reflect the profit-earning capacity of this great undertaking of ours.

MINING OPERATIONS

Dealing now with matters of general interest on the mining side, many of you will have seen reference in the Press to a landslide at New Tredegar. There is a recurrence of a very serious landslide which took place in 1905, and it is undoubtedly the result, as it was then, of a very abnormal rainfall. In 1905 serious damage was done to the winding engine house and pit machinery, and in consequence a considerable portion of the plant was moved to a new position, which appeared to be clear of the landslide. The present trouble is an extension of the 1905 slip, and undoubtedly there is a danger of similar damage occurring. We have taken expert advice upon the best way of dealing with the difficulty and have adopted various measures to arrest the movement. Whilst there is no immediate danger to the shafts, it seems desirable that I should mention that New Tredegar is one of the oldest collieries belonging to the company, and that if necessary the greater part of the coal remaining to be worked can be won from other newer collieries of the company.

At Llantrisant Colliery, in view of the lack of demand for gas coal, we have not felt justified in doing any substantial amount of development work, and such as has been done has been confined to the No. 3 Rhondda seam. In this seam we are in a position to increase our outputs substantially as the demand requires it, and for this demand we are very much dependent upon the steel trade, which is the chief customer for this class of coal.

At Llanharan Colliery the seam on which the colliery was opened, although good in quality, has presented many mining difficulties. These difficulties have been overcome by the adoption of modern mining methods, though a series of geological disturbances have made the working of the colliery very difficult. At the present time we are opening in a new seam of coal in a new area where the conditions, in every respect, look more hopeful. This development must take some few months before any substantial results can be obtained, but we look forward with a certain amount of confidence to the prospect here.

In a large undertaking such as the Powell Duffryn Company, and in a coalfield so uncertain as South Wales, there are always some collieries in difficulties due to faults, disturbances, water, &c., but during the past two years we have certainly met with more than a fair share of mining troubles. In this connexion I wish particularly to mention Britannia and Bargoed, which are two of the largest and newest collieries, where unexpected difficulties underground have forced us to make costly new developmnts, and naturally during the period whilst these developments have been in progress these collieries have not been producing as satisfactory results as have been obtained in the past and should be obtained again in the near future.

THE LEWIS MERTHYR AND GREAT WESTERN COLLIERIES

With regard to some of our newer purchases, the reorganization of the Lewis Merthyr Collieries has proceeded exactly as it was planned, and we are satisfied with our purchase. The coal produced commands a ready sale as trade is measured in these days.

In the case of the Great Western Colliery Company, which is one of the subsidiary companies, we have, at very considerable expense, completely reorganized one of the collieries, and, besides having improved the mining conditions, have further improved the quality of the coal very substantially. The Great Western coal, which to-day I am sure is both physically and from the point of view of quality one of the finest coals produced in the world, never had an established market, and it will readily be understood that in such times as these, when competition is so keen, that there is great difficulty in establishing rapidly new markets for any particular coal. We find, however, that customers are now beginning to appreciate the excellence of its quality and we expect to find a gradual increase in the demand for it.

SPECIAL BUNKERING COAL

I have referred in previous years to the special bunkering coal which we have put on the market under the name of "Penallta Mixture," and I am glad to say that my expectations in regard to its success have been justified. It is gaining in popularity, and we continue to receive most satisfactory reports from shipowners who use this product.

I referred in my speech last year to the fact that we were about to start up a new battery of coke ovens at Bargoed. These ovens have been put into full operation and enabled us to meet a sudden demand which occurred early in the year as a result of increased activity in the steel trade. I am sorry to say that the activity in the steel trade is checked, and though we expect to be able to maintain the working of our ovens there has been a falling off in the demand for coke.

NEED OF STABILIZATION IN INDUSTRY

These sudden fluctuations which occur in the steel trade, and which are largely brought about by the dumping of steel from the Continent, cause a lack of security which prevents that constant demand and development in the steel industry that we in the coal and coke oven industries would welcome. During the year under review I paid a visit to Germany to inspect the Westphalian Coalfield, particularly with the object of seeing the developments which have taken place there in the coal and coke industries.

The point which must strike the visitor is the sense of security with which the owners of collieries appear to erect large coking plants of the very latest and most economical type, and it is quite obvious that the prosperity of the coal industry in the Ruhr is due in great part to the fact that it is able to rely upon a stable steel industry which provides a profitable outlet at regular prices for a large part of the produce from the collieries.

In this country there is no such security, since so soon as any slackness in demand appears on the Continent a large proportion of their excess steel production is dumped into this country.

With regard to "Presotim" and "Presomet," which are unique in their preservative qualities of timber and metals respectively, and which are special products of our coke oven by-products plant, I am glad to say that these articles are rapidly increasing in popularity and that sales progress correspondingly.

With regard to pulverized fuel the use of this fuel on board ship, although apparently slow, is, in fact, making very rapid strides technically and commercially, and there is reason to believe that within the next few years an increasing proportion of the cargo tonnage built will be designed for burning pulverized fuel, and so check the rapid rate at which motor-driven ships are being constructed.

COAL TRADE OUTLOOK

You will expect me to make some reference to the outlook for the coal trade, and I do this with considerable hesitation, for experience during the past 10 years has shown that conditions vary so rapidly and with so little warning that it is undesirable to make any attempt at prophecy. While it is too much to expect that the coal trade can be really prosperous during a time of such depression in general trade, there is little doubt that the uncertainty of the political situation has aggravated the position, and until the effect of the Coal Bill and the effect of the Budget is known it is extremely difficult to give you any indication of the probable course of events in the trade.

I can only tell you that our results of working for the first two months of 1930 are a distinct improvement over the corresponding period of last year. Our policy having been to strengthen and consolidate our position, I can assure you that when better times for the trade do arrive we shall be in a position to make the best use of the opportunity. It must be remembered that the world's consumption of coal is gradually increasing and that the rapidly increasing use of power and gas must continue to have its effect. Of the eventual recovery of the coal trade we feel little doubt and I think there is justification for our confidence in the future of this company.

THE MINES BILL

My remarks to you would be incomplete without some reference to the Coal Bill which has for so long been before the House of Commons, and which has been the cause of so many differences of opinion amongst politicians and within the trade itself.

We do not take the view that the provisions as to regulation of output, commonly referred to as the "quota," will be a detriment to the trade. On the contrary, as I indicated at our last annual general meeting, it is my firm opinion that it is only by a proper regulation of output to meet market requirements that some measure of reasonable prosperity can be obtained and maintained for both capital and labour employed in the trade. Such prosperity should not be harmful to the big consumers of coal; on the contrary, a greater measure of stability in both prices and working conditions should lessen the possibility of those violent upheavals that have been too common in the coal trade in the past. We hope and anticipate that, if common sense is allowed to govern the coal trade, a more regular standard of conditions will be enjoyed in the future than has been the case in the past.

THE GOVERNMENT PROPOSALS

I deplore that at this moment, when the coal export trade of this country is in process of recovering so many of its lost markets, that recovery should be jeopardized once more by Government interference, for the shortening of hours must of necessity increase the cost, and with that increased cost our competitors will be put in a stronger position at the expense of the British coal trade in these foreign markets.

Unfortunately, the Government permitted a scheme for compulsory amalgamations to be added to their original proposals. While I can see great advantage in reducing the number of coal-producing organizations to far below that which now exist, any scheme of compulsory amalgamation is, in my opinion, to be deplored not only on account of the grave practical difficulties involved but also because it must of necessity be entirely opposed to British psychology, and to harness compulsorily unwilling partners cannot be to the good of the concerns involved. For myself, I think it must lead to a continuance and accentuation of the uncertainty in the coal trade which has been so unfortunate a feature in the past. I still hope that the Government at this very late hour may drop these very harmful proposals. (Cheers.)

The Chairman concluded by moving the adoption of the report and accounts and the payment of the proposed dividends on the Preference and Second Preference shares.

MR. EVAN WILLIAMS'S TRIBUTE TO MR. HANN

Mr. EVAN WILLIAMS, D.L., J.P.—Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen,—I beg to second the motion which has been proposed by the chairman. I think you will all agree that the chairman has dealt so fully with all that has happened to the company during the past year, and with its prospects in the future, that it is quite unnecessary for me to take up any time in touching upon any of those subjects. But there is one matter to which he referred to which I should like to make an addition. It is in connexion with the staff. There are very few, if any, people who are not intimately connected with the industry who realize the tremendous burden of anxiety that rests upon all the officials connected with coalmining. There is no other industry, except, perhaps, shipping when the ships are at sea, that can in any way compare with the strain which constantly rests upon those whose duty it is to see after the safety of the workings and the safety of the life and limbs of those who are engaged in getting coal. It is a constant struggle against the forces of Nature. There is no period within the year, either night or day, in which the officials, and particularly the managers, of collieries have not before them the fear and anxiety that something may be happening over which they have very little control, and which may result in disaster. When you consider the magnitude of the undertakings of the Powell Duffryn Company you will realize how tremendous must be the aggregation of all those burdens which fall upon those who are employed in looking after your property.

MAGNITUDE OF THE UNDERTAKING

The company, I think, raises coal from as many as 30 pits. It has 250 miles of underground railways and about 115 miles of surface railways. It employs 28,000 men. It owns about 5,000 houses, and pays in wages £3,250,000 in the year. When you consider, as I have said, the magnitude of that undertaking, I think you will agree with me that the responsibility which rests upon the head of that undertaking is something tremendous to contemplate. Our chairman to-day is not only chairman of the company for the time being; he is also managing director, and it is upon him, ultimately, that devolves the whole responsibility of all that goes on at these collieries. I feel sure that those who know the circumstances, even not so fully as we who work with Mr. Hann, will endorse what I say—that there is no man in the South Wales coalfield or in any coalfield in this country who is so deserving of the confidence and support of those who own the undertaking he controls as Mr. Hann is. (Cheers.) I feel that this is an occasion when we realize how trying has been the time through which he has passed, not only during the last year but a succession of years, and that we ought to pay this tribute to him to-day in order that he may have support and confidence and help from the feeling that he has the trust and the admiration of those who comprise the shareholders of this company. (Cheers.)

After the CHAIRMAN had replied to a few questions the resolution was carried unanimously.

The retiring directors, Sir Leonard Brassey, Bt., and Mr. Charles B. O. Clarke, were unanimously re-elected, and the auditors, Messrs. Deloitte, Plender, Griffiths and Co., were re-appointed.

The REV. J. T. RHYS, in moving a vote of thanks to the chairman, directors, and staff for their services during the past 12 months, said that he offered his congratulations upon their having weathered a very difficult storm with great success.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

ODHAMS PRESS, LIMITED

CONTINUED EXPANSION

The TENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Odhams Press, Limited, was held yesterday at the Connaught Rooms, Great Queen-street.

Mr. W. J. B. ODHAMS (the chairman) said that the net profit for the year was the record figure of £203,653, which compared with £176,783 for 1928, £151,753 for 1927, and £116,872 for 1926. They were able to say of last year's working, as they did of that preceding it, that the business of the company continued to grow, that they had had a larger gross turnover, a larger gross profit, and a larger net profit than in any previous year of the company's existence. They were providing every year more and more employment for compositors, machine men, warehousemen, and all the many other classes of workmen engaged in the production of newspapers, in addition to their increased purchases of paper and materials. They were paying out in wages, apart from salaries, at the rate of over £1,000,000 a year. As the result of the year's working, they were able to recommend a dividend of 17½ per cent. upon their Ordinary shares.

Towards the net profit *The People* newspaper had contributed a reasonable return through the printing bills rendered week by week. As the result of the working in 1929 a substantial profit had been made by that newspaper after payment of all charges ranking in front of the Ordinary dividend. The net circulation, which had been under 300,000 some five years ago, was now over 2,350,000 copies.

THE "DAILY HERALD"

The success of *The People* had brought its own problems. The rapidly increasing circulation had demanded the continued installation of new and very expensive plant. That difficulty had from time to time been overcome as it had arisen. But, having machines, the next problem had been to fill them on more than one day in seven, which was the only period during which many of them had been working. In July last, Mr. Elias had suggested the desirability of coming to an arrangement with the *Daily Herald* and developing it into a paper worthy of the large party it represented. Negotiations followed, lines of demarcation were agreed, and the result was the *Daily Herald* in the form made familiar to the shareholders during the last 10 days.

Naturally the question of the political opinion of the paper had been keenly present in the minds of the directors. Ought Odhams Press to become interested in any paper whatever its politics when the views of the board and of the shareholders were necessarily of such great divergence? The answer which had finally prevailed with them all was that they were trustees, charged with the use of valuable plant and machinery with the object of earning the best return for some 9,000 or 10,000 shareholders of all shades of opinion.

ISSUE OF DEBENTURES AND SHARES

The new *Daily Herald* had now been published for 10 days, and the results achieved to date, measured by the number of new readers, had exceeded their most sanguine expectations. Its prospects were undoubtedly bright. In the new Daily Herald Company they were investing £51,000 in Ordinary shares and £324,000 in Seven per Cent. Debentures. To provide that amount and for the setting up of new works at Manchester, they had decided to issue the balance of their Debentures—namely, £100,000, and the £340,000 of their unissued Ordinary shares. In a few days' time shareholders would have the opportunity of subscribing for the Ordinary shares they were issuing at a price which, on the basis of last year's dividend, would show a very satisfactory return on the money invested. Priority of allotment had been secured for the present shareholders.

The shareholders would rightly understand that the consideration of the financial arrangements alone had involved a considerable amount of time and thought on the part of the board, but that was little compared with the expenditure of devoted labour that the managing director, in addition to all his other duties, had given to every detail of the enlarged paper. There was a certain monotony in commending year by year Mr. Elias's labours to the shareholders' grateful attention, but each year he seemed to surpass himself. The thanks of the meeting were due to Mr. Elias and also to all the heads of departments, and to those must be added their thanks to their employees throughout.

The report was unanimously adopted.

LIMMER AND TRINIDAD LAKE ASPHALT

TRINIDAD LAKE ASPHALT AN EMPIRE PRODUCT

EXCELLENT FINANCIAL POSITION

SIR COURTAULD THOMSON'S SPEECH

The FIFTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Limmer and Trinidad Lake Asphalt Company, Limited, was held yesterday at Caxton Hall, Westminster, S.W.

Sir COURTAULD THOMSON, K.B.E., C.B. (chairman of the company), presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. Andrew R. Flew) having read the notice convening the meeting,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Ladies and gentlemen,—It gives me great pleasure to present to you our annual accounts and balance-sheet at this, the 58th annual general meeting of the company, and I think we may say we are within sight of our Diamond Jubilee. The accounts placed before you again disclose satisfactory results. You will see that the net profit for the year is £113,561, as compared with £113,100 for the previous year. The steady annual progress to which I referred last year has been continued. For the sixth year in succession we are recommending the payment of a final dividend of 9 per cent., free of tax, making, with the interim dividend already paid, a total dividend for the year of 15 per cent., free of tax. We propose that a further sum of £30,000 should be added to the general reserve. If you adopt the report and accounts there will be a balance of £36,610 0s. 6d. to be carried forward, as compared with £33,924 2s. 3d. brought into the accounts from 1928.

The balance-sheet is drawn up in a form that complies with the Companies Act which came into force on November 1, 1929. The variations made, however, on account of the Act are very slight, as we have always made it a point of giving the fullest information in our published accounts. Among the small changes we have made is the presentation of the reserve account, which now stands at the satisfactory figure of £291,500.

REVENUE AND CAPITAL RESERVES

We have shown the revenue and capital reserves separately. The total of the former, representing accumulated profits, amounts to £207,500. This figure includes the £30,000 which we recommend should be set aside from the profits of 1929. The capital reserve of £84,000 is represented by £60,000 premiums received on our shares, together with the £24,000 which is the surplus arising from the sale during the year of the lease of one of our wharves, after deducting the cost of removal, stock, plants, and fittings. With regard to this surplus of £24,000, I would point out that the amount would not have been so large were it not that we had already drastically written down the value of the plant and machinery which was scrapped on our removal from the old wharf.

I may explain that, having disposed of this property on favourable terms, we acquired other wharf accommodation. The addition of £18,441 under the heading of freehold land and buildings represents the property acquired. The purchase price included valuable buildings which have been altered and adapted to our requirements at reasonable cost, and the removal has been carried out with little or no disturbance to our business. Plant and machinery have been maintained at a high state of efficiency, and new plant to the value of £19,000 has been purchased during the year. Apart from the ordinary depreciation, we have followed our practice of recent years and have written off an additional sum of £5,000. We believe the figure of £112,363 17s. 6d. at which our plant and machinery stands in the balance-sheet is a conservative valuation.

THE INVESTMENTS

Our investments appear in the balance-sheet at £348,462 4s. 2d., and of this total £202,267 17s. 10d. (including £55,000 purchased during 1929) is invested in British Government securities. The market value of our British Government securities at December 31, 1929, was £197,205—a depreciation of £5,000 compared with cost. We have not thought it necessary to make any reserve against this temporary depreciation, and as a matter of interest I may mention that at this date the market value of our British Government securities is £211,134, or approximately £8,800 higher than cost. It will be observed that at December 31 last our British Government securities, together with cash at bankers and in hand, amounted to £263,349 2s. Each year I take the opportunity of emphasizing the importance we attach, from the trading point of view, to the strength of our financial position.

The large contracts which are placed with us in the various branches of our business, including road paving, building construction, and the like, often carry with them onerous obligations of maintenance extending, in some cases, over a long period of years. It is obvious, therefore, that those who place the contracts with us should feel absolutely assured of our ability to carry out and maintain the large engineering and constructional works entrusted to us by them.

A DIFFICULT YEAR

The year under review has been a difficult one. In the early part of the year the climatic conditions were unfavourable and later in the year there was unusual financial depression. In addition to these difficulties we are faced with the keenest competition in our sales and all branches of our contracting work. In spite, however, of these obstacles I am pleased to report that our trading in all departments has been well maintained throughout the year. We are indeed fortunate that we do not have to rely for our continued success on any one branch of our business, and I am glad to report that our road paving, our mastic asphalt, and the interests which we hold in the Continental company, the Roadways Equipment Company, and other subsidiary companies all contributed their quota to the general trading profit.

Among the subsidiary companies to which I have referred I may mention that the Roadways Equipment Company has more than justified its existence. That company manufactures and repairs our plant and machinery, and we feel the advantage of having behind us an organization which can adapt itself to the latest mechanical requirements of the road problem.

I am pleased to report that the application of our mastic asphalt in industrial processes shows continued development. Architects and engineers recognize the merits of Trinidad Lake asphalt in the production of the highest grades of mastic asphalt, and we have an established material which meets modern requirements in the various branches of building and engineering work.

SUCCESSFUL ROAD-SURFACING MIXTURES

In the rapid transition of roads from horse to motor traffic it was inevitable that difficulties would be encountered, but these have in our opinion been solved. The growing use of Trinidad Lake asphalt on gradients throughout the country is significant of the strides we have made in adapting our material to the new conditions. As an instance of this I may refer to sections of the main Portsmouth road near London, where gradients of 1 in 22, carrying upwards of 30,000 tons of traffic per day, have been successfully surfaced with mixtures of the stone-filled type. By this method the needs of the motorist and horse owner alike are met, and we expect a large extension of the use of Trinidad Lake asphalt in this direction.

It is interesting to note that the cost of this type of surface brings it now within the scope of the lighter traffic or secondary class of road, a development to which I have referred at previous meetings. I am pleased to add that we have, after considerable experiment, evolved and put upon the market a light type of asphalt mixing plant, designed for manufacturing material for use in the surfacing of main and secondary roads. In a word, I think I may claim that with the various forms of asphalt which we manufacture and lay, we are in a position to meet the requirements both of county and municipal engineers for light traffic, country roads and main industrial thoroughfares.

Towards the close of the present year the company's central laboratory was moved to larger premises at Wandsworth Bridge-road, Fulham. Opportunity was taken to reorganize this department of our business, and the new régime has now settled down to what we believe will be a highly successful feature in the development of our operations.

Our technical department has been fully equipped for all kinds of road research work and is actively engaged in connexion with the adaptation of Trinidad Lake asphalt to various new processes. The importance of the new British standard specifications for asphalt roads has been definitely established during the past year's working, with the result that the criticism of slipperiness directed towards this type of construction has, we believe, been overcome.

A PURELY BRITISH PRODUCT

Recently there has been a widespread discussion as to the relative merits of bitumen and tar, and it has been suggested that preference should be given to the latter material on the ground that it is a home product. We have taken no part in this campaign, as we do not believe any good purpose is served by a controversy of this character. I am glad to have this opportunity of emphasizing the fact that the Trinidad Lake asphalt pavement which we are laying in this country to-day is purely British. In fact, as you are aware, Trinidad Lake asphalt is an Empire product, and the royalty which we pay yearly to the Crown is one of the most substantial contributions to the Imperial funds in Trinidad.

I may also mention that Trinidad Lake asphalt is used in considerable quantities in conjunction with both asphaltic bitumen and coal tar products. It is now recognized that our material has an important effect in widening the range of temperature in which tar can be satisfactorily employed in road construction, and some of the large tar interests have already entered into agreements for the supply of Trinidad Lake asphalt for this purpose.

We find our best advertisement in the fact that we have been laying some of our materials for close on 60 years and we are to-day receiving repeat orders on an increasing scale from our old and largest customers. We believe not only that Trinidad Lake Asphalt is the best material available, but we are proud of our staff who handle and lay it. Although we have a young and highly organized staff, I am glad to say that we also have employees who have been with us 30, 40, and even 50 years. In addition to the material advertising itself, our publicity department is taking active steps through the Press and otherwise to emphasize the merits of Trinidad Lake asphalt.

THE NEW PREMISES

You will be interested to know that we have acquired new premises for our offices. The continued expansion of the business has necessitated larger accommodation. Our new premises are now in the hands of the contractors, and we hope to be installed in Artillery House, Westminster, before the end of June. As a result of this move all the central departments of the business will be housed on one floor, and from the improved conditions we anticipate even greater efficiency in the transaction of our office work.

During the year one of our managing directors, Mr. T. G. Marriott, visited the pitch lake in Trinidad. We are at present engaged in considering the important aspects of the very valuable and satisfactory report which he has made on the concession which we hold on this lake.

You will notice that the general benevolent reserve now stands at £5,000. Since this fund was started we have not drawn on it for pension or benevolent purposes, but have made such payments out of revenue. Our intention is to pursue this policy until the general benevolent reserve reaches a larger total.

TRIBUTE TO STAFF AND EMPLOYEES

It gives me particular pleasure to pay a tribute to the services of all those who have been so largely responsible for the results we have placed before you to-day. Our officers and staff, indeed every employee on our pay roll, whether at head office or at our branches, have shown the greatest energy and enthusiasm in their work during the year under review. The relations between the management and all grades of the employees continue on a most cordial footing. We desire to place on record our appreciation of this spirit of helpful cooperation, which is so great an asset to the welfare of the company. (Hear, hear.)

In conclusion, I think we may say that our financial position is sound, that in Trinidad Lake asphalt we have a unique natural material which has stood the test of over half a century, that we have the confidence of those with whom we have done business over this long period, that the expansion of our business is satisfactory, and that we look forward to the future with confidence. (Cheers.)

I now beg to move: "That the directors' report and statement of accounts for the year 1929 be received and adopted and that the interim dividend on both the Participating Preference and Ordinary shares of 6 per cent. free of tax be and is hereby confirmed, and that a second and final dividend on both the Participating Preference and Ordinary shares of 9 per cent. free of tax (making 15 per cent. free of tax for the year) be declared payable on April 8."

The Rt. Hon. LORD SOUTHBOROUGH, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., seconded the resolution.

Questions having been invited and replied to, it was carried unanimously.

LORD SOUTHBOROUGH'S TRIBUTE TO THE CHAIRMAN

LORD SOUTHBOROUGH moved the re-election of the retiring director, Sir Courtauld Thomson. In doing so he said that it was a resolution which did not require a speech. Sir Courtauld was not only a director of the company but he was also its chairman. They could not do without him. (Hear, hear.) The chairman had referred to the fact that the company was approaching its Diamond Jubilee; it was an interesting fact that the chairman himself had just celebrated his silver wedding with the company. (Cheers.) During all that time he had given his undivided attention to the company, and when they looked at its history they found a record of unbroken success. (Hear, hear.) There was no need for him to say anything further in order to commend that resolution to the shareholders. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. F. M. BOND (one of the managing directors) seconded the resolution, and it was unanimously approved.

A vote of thanks, moved by Miss RAWSTONE and seconded by Mr. D. W. HARRIS, was passed to the staff and acknowledged by Mr. ANDREW R. FLEW (the secretary); and a similar compliment having been paid to the chairman for presiding the proceedings terminated.

INVESTORS TRUST ASSOCIATION

YEAR'S REVENUE AND SECURITY VALUES

The SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Investors Trust Association, Limited, was held yesterday at the registered office, 14, Austin Friars, London, E.C.

Mr. PHILIP W. CARR (the chairman) said that the revenue for the year was £43,017, and the board recommended a dividend of 5 per cent. on the Deferred stock. Their investments and other assets amounted to £833,618, but there was a depreciation of about 9½ per cent. on the cost of the investments shown in the balance-sheet, which, bearing in mind the date of the formation of the company and subsequent events, could hardly be unexpected. Against that depreciation there was a reserve account of £10,000 and the amount carried forward was £5,039, which, if applied, would reduce the depreciation from about 9½ per cent. to 8 per cent. The board hoped that the depreciation would be of a temporary nature, and since the valuation was made on February 28, the reduction in the Bank rate from 4½ per cent. to 3½ per cent. had brought about a general rise in investments. Many of those held by the company had participated in that rise, so that, were a fresh valuation made, the depreciation would be less. Their holdings were spread over 287 investments.

The year had been an exceedingly difficult one. The average money rate had been high, and the coming into office of a Labour Government had caused, and still caused, apprehension. Although trade in some directions showed a little improvement, the much-hoped-for general revival did not materialize. In September last came the appalling disclosures in the Hatry group of companies, but the board had never countenanced any dealings with that group. Then in the autumn the American stock markets had crashed, but, as the directors were always alive to that happening, the funds of the trust had not been placed in such highly inflated investments. It was most encouraging that the City had weathered through the events of the year in so sound a manner.

The report was unanimously adopted.

THE UNITED GLASS BOTTLE MANUFACTURERS

RECORD INCREASE IN PRODUCTION AND SALES

DIVIDEND RAISED TO 7½ PER CENT.

The SEVENTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the United Glass Bottle Manufacturers, Limited, was held yesterday at the registered offices, 40-43, Norfolk-street, Strand.

Mr. GEORGE E. ALEXANDER, O.B.E. (chairman and managing director), presided.

The ACTING SECRETARY (Mr. S. S. Kenyon), having read the notice convening the meeting and the auditors' report,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Ladies and gentlemen,—The directors' report and accounts have been in your hands for some time, and if I may assume that it is your pleasure to take them as read I will proceed to compare the figures with those of the previous year. (Agreed.)

THE BALANCE-SHEET

Referring to the balance-sheet first, it will be seen that the increase in buildings, plant, and machinery (after writing off depreciation £64,378 1s. 5d.) amounts to £15,823 3s. 7d. (all repairs and renewals having been efficiently maintained and charged to revenue); and house property, trade and other investments to £6,944 15s. 11d. The stocks and stores on hand, trade debtors and cash in hand show an increase of £110,738 19s. 7d., which, after deducting the increase in creditors of £67,417 15s. 7d., shows a surplus of £43,321 4s. As I have informed you on previous occasions, the stock of bottles, which constitutes 71 per cent. of the item "stock, stores, packages, &c.," is not stock accumulated in anticipation of demand, but with very minor exceptions represents definite contracts which have been executed pending actual delivery to our customers, amongst whom we are proud to claim the largest users in this country of glass containers. Their requirements are spread over the whole year, not necessarily in regular intervals; but it is a matter of factory economy to execute these bulk orders by continuous runs even at the extra expense of carrying the finished ware in our warehouses.

PROFITS AND APPROPRIATIONS

Turning to the profit and loss accounts, you will observe that the profits of the subsidiary companies (including interest on investments, &c.) amount to £245,428 3s. 6d., as compared with £191,863 4s. 11d., the corresponding figure for last year, an increase of £53,564 18s. 7d. After charging interest on debentures, income-tax, and directors' remuneration, &c., the amount of profit carried to the balance-sheet is £146,750 15s. 8d., as compared with last year's balance—£104,054 18s. 3d. Taking the figure of net profit as above and adding the sum carried forward from last year of £42,659 15s. 10d., the total amount with which we have to deal is £189,410 11s. 6d., out of which there have been paid and appropriated (1) Preference dividend and Preferred Ordinary dividend for the half-year to June 30, 1929 (less tax), £20,993 2s., (2) Debenture redemption reserve £9,826 12s. 6d., (3) general reserve £10,000, (4) capital reserve £50,000, (5) staff benevolent fund £8,000, and (6) since December 31 last, applied in payment of final dividend for the half-year ended December 31, 1929, on Preference shares £17,993 2s., and in respect of the dividend on the Preferred Ordinary shares £3,000, leaving a balance of £69,597 15s., with which the directors propose dealing as follows:—

Payment of dividend on the Ordinary shares of the company for the year ended December 31, 1929, at the rate of 7½ per cent. per annum (less income-tax), £25,051 16s., leaving a balance to carry forward of £44,545 19s.

SUBSTANTIAL RESERVES

During the year further Debenture stock was redeemed in accordance with the terms of the Debenture trust deed, and the Debenture redemption reserve now stands at £27,981. A sum of £10,000 has been transferred to general reserve, bringing this figure up to £100,000, and a sum of £50,000 to capital reserve, bringing this figure up to £200,000.

Increasing the capital reserve by such a considerable amount might give the impression that your board considers that the asset of land, fixed plant, machinery, &c., stands at too high a figure. I can assure you that such is not their opinion. It is solely a matter of prudence. In reviewing your company's assets, in particular its holding in subsidiaries and the various "Trade Investments," your board naturally prefers to err on the side of conservative finance.

STAFF ENDOWMENT AND BENEVOLENT FUND

In the year 1925 the sum of £5,000 was appropriated from the profit and loss account to form a nucleus of a staff benevolent fund. As you are aware, your company was an amalgamation of old established concerns and took over a large number of employees with a long period of faithful and efficient service; many of whom had reached retirement age. There was no pension scheme or benevolent fund in operation, but from time to time pensions and temporary grants were made to members of the staff; the total amount paid for the five years to December 31, 1929, being £16,292. The board felt that some permanent provision should be made for the present members of the staff, and during the past year entered into an arrangement with one of the large insurance companies to provide pensions, group life insurance, and other benefits, the cost of which is shared between members of the staff and your company. The Insurance company did not take over the liability for the existing pensions and temporary grants, and these payments will therefore still be made by your company, but the amounts will be reduced automatically year by year as the pensions and temporary grants cease.

WAREHOUSING BOON TO CUSTOMERS

Having dealt with the report and accounts, I will now refer to the commercial position during the past year.

Again I am pleased to report an increase in the quantity and bulk of the orders received, also an increase in the production and sales—all three creating new records.

The miscellaneous nature of our manufacture naturally necessitates the carrying of larger stocks, and our factory warehouses last year were almost taxed to their limits. Your board instead, however, of increasing these facilities, embarked on a new policy—namely, of establishing warehouses in the most important centres of the country, thereby giving better and quicker service to its customers. Such warehouses have been leased in London, Glasgow, Edinburgh, Manchester, Birmingham, Nottingham, Wolverhampton, Leeds, Huddersfield, and Bristol, where stocks can be held almost at the customer's door, guaranteeing immediate delivery and obviating delays in transit that may arise from inclement weather and congestion on the railway systems from various unavoidable causes. This boon has been much appreciated by our large circle of customers, and has enhanced our already well-earned reputation for good service.

I should like to place on record our thanks to the various railway companies for their cooperation, without which it would have been difficult to carry out this programme as effectively and speedily as we have.

THE ORDER SHEET—BURDEN OF TAXATION ON INDUSTRY

At the end of the year our unfilled order sheet was exceptionally satisfactory, and I am happy to state that new orders during the first months of the New Year have been ahead of the corresponding period of last year. In view, however, of the general slackening of trade, it would have been surprising had we not experienced some reaction in the shape of a slowing down in our delivery instructions.

The causes of the present trade situation, both at home and abroad, are manifold, and I do not propose to detain you with a long homily. But I feel compelled to draw attention to the ever-increasing extravagant schemes for social services constituting an exceptional burden on the British taxpayer, and British industry in particular. I submit that our statesmen should have the foresight not to "kill the goose that lays the golden egg"; I suggest that they should look instead to other sources—if only for revenue-raising purposes—by making the fore

D. NAPIER & SON, LTD.

ANOTHER SATISFACTORY YEAR

TURNOVER 30% HIGHER

NAPIER ENGINE SUCCESSES

The GENERAL MEETING of D. Napier and Son, Limited, was held yesterday at Acton.

Mr. H. T. VANE, C.B.E. (managing director), who presided, said:—It is certainly gratifying to be able in these times to present accounts which are, I think you will agree, satisfactory in both trading and financial aspects.

Our turnover for the year under review was approximately 30 per cent. higher than that for the previous year, but our net profit is not in the same proportion and only shows an increase of approximately 15 per cent., this being due mainly to the fact that we have given our customers, the British Air Ministry in particular, better value for their money in consideration of larger orders being placed with us.

INCREASED PROFITS

The profits for the past financial year amount to £192,329, which compares with £167,478 for the previous year, an increase of £24,891. In both cases the net profit includes interest on investments in British Government securities.

If you will refer to the balance-sheet you will find that while the share capital authorized remains the same as the previous year, our issued capital is now shown in its reduced form, in accordance with the extraordinary resolution passed by you last year and subsequently authorized by order of the Court.

Our issued capital, you will notice, is now shown at £618,500. You will see from the directors' report they now propose to recommend that the issued capital should be increased by issuing to the existing Ordinary shareholders three additional shares for each Ordinary share now held. The amount required for the additional shares will be provided from the undivided profits which will be capitalized and applied in paying up such shares in full. A special resolution will be submitted to you at this meeting to give effect to this proposition.

BALANCE-SHEET COMPARISONS

You will observe in the accounts we now present the item in respect of Debentures is only £1,050, compared with £39,151 including interest in the previous year. We have since paid off this balance of £1,050, so that we now have no Debenture liability outstanding, which is all to the good.

The next item on the liability side of the balance-sheet is for creditors, including payments received in advance, reserves for taxation and contingencies, £209,183, which compares with £197,063 for the previous year.

Unclaimed dividends and interest and amounts unclaimed by shareholders in respect of capital repayment amount to £6,009, as compared with £533 for unclaimed dividends in the previous year. This has since been reduced to £175 10s., as we have received claims in respect of capital repayment since the end of our financial year and have consequently paid them off as such claims were established.

General reserve now stands at £550,000, but will be reduced to £200,000 after providing from this fund for part of the sum required to be capitalized and applied in paying for the proposed additional Ordinary shares to which I have already referred.

ASSETS

If you will now refer to the assets side of the balance-sheet you will see that the first item, freehold land, premises, machinery, plant, tools, &c., stands at £228,903, and compares with £217,575 for the previous year, an increase of £11,328. The amount shown is after allowing for depreciation, and includes additions made during the year.

Stock, &c., £193,256, compares with £211,504 in the previous year, and having regard to experiments and developments with types of engines is an item which we endeavour to watch carefully.

Investments show a reduction from £999,077 to £743,202, a difference of £255,875, which is accounted for by the return of capital made to Ordinary shareholders during the year.

Debtors, £41,335, compares with £47,015 in the previous year, a reduction of £5,680. Most of this money has since been received by your company.

IMPORTANT EXPERIMENTAL WORK

During the past trading year we have continued our policy of concentrating on the design and manufacture of aero engines, and have had an opportunity of keeping for some months in the year an even and full production programme, which assists materially in smooth working and reduction in production costs. If we could rely upon a continuance of this, it would benefit both user and supplier.

The aircraft industry, however, is still in its infancy and consequently subject to changes in type and development which do not tend to stabilization in power units. Meantime, we have to experiment and develop types of aero engines about which I can say nothing to you to-day, but which we hope will continue to uphold your company's reputation for high-class engineering, particularly in respect of internal combustion engines of proved reliability and efficiency.

1929 AIR SUCCESSES

It was during 1929 that those two splendid Royal Air Force officers—Squadron-Leader A. G. Jones-Williams and Flight Lieutenant N. H. Jenkins—created a fresh record for Great Britain when they made a first and only successful non-stop flight from England to India. The total distance covered without a stop was 4,130 miles, and the time the machine remained in the air was 50 hours 38 minutes. A single Napier Lion engine was installed in a Fairey monoplane for this flight.

Later in the same year these two gallant British officers lost their lives in an attempt, with the same machine, to beat the long-distance non-stop record. The flight was progressing very satisfactorily, in fact beyond anticipation, when they unfortunately encountered bad weather and struck the side of a mountain, which cost these two brave officers their lives.

Doubtless further attempts will be made to secure this record for Great Britain, as the Fairey (Napier) machine is definitely capable of beating the existing record, and we are proud, as Britishers, to think that in the Royal Air Force there are other brave and skilful officers who, without counting the cost, are willing to risk their lives in the cause of progress in British aviation.

For the fifth year in succession Napier engines were used by the Royal Air Force in Fairey aircraft in their flight from Cairo to Cape Town and back, and once more I am pleased to be able to report that these four machines carried out this journey without a hitch and to scheduled time, again proving the consistent reliability and efficiency of Napier aero engines, and incidentally emphasizing the British Air Ministry's confidence in our productions.

TRIBUTE TO THE STAFF

Our whole staff and operatives take a keen interest in Napier engine successes and always keep well in mind that valuable lives depend on their workmanship and skill in whatever operations they are engaged upon. Once more I have pleasure in recording the directors' appreciation of the staff and employees in their keenness to assist in keeping Napier productions the finest in the world. We thank them for their cordial cooperation and their close attention to duty, as it is such valuable team work which ensures success to your company.

You will observe that there has been one change in the directorate since our last annual general meeting. Mr. George Pate, who was appointed a director in April, 1921, and held the position as chief engineer to the company since May, 1920, resigned in October last.

Mr. G. S. Wilkinson, who joined the company in February, 1912, subsequently volunteered for War service, and rejoined in April, 1921, as our chief designer, was recently appointed a director and chief engineer to the company in Mr. Pate's stead. I shall be asking you later in the proceedings to re-elect Mr. Wilkinson as a director in accordance with the company's articles.

The report and balance-sheet were adopted, and a resolution to increase the capital out of part of the undivided profits by the issue of three additional shares for each Ordinary share held as at March 23, 1930, was also passed unanimously.

TELEGRAPH CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE

SUBMARINE CABLE DEVELOPMENTS

SIGNS OF IMPROVEMENT IN THE OUTLOOK

LORD SELBORNE'S STATEMENT

The SIXTY-SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company, Limited, was held yesterday at the offices of the company, 38, Old Broad-street, London.

The RIGHT HON. the EARL of SELBORNE, K.G. (chairman of the company), presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. C. W. Clarke) read the auditors' report.

The CHAIRMAN then moved:—"That the report of the directors and accounts for the year ended December 31, 1929, submitted to this meeting be and the same are hereby received and adopted, and that a dividend of 18s. per share, free of income-tax, making with the interim dividend of 6s. per share, free of income-tax, paid on July 18, 1929, a total distribution for the year ended December 31, 1929, of 24s. per share, free of income-tax, be paid on all shares of the company to those members who are now on the register."

THE YEAR'S RESULTS

Continuing, the Chairman said:—Gentlemen,—There are certain minor modifications of the balance-sheet which have been made in accordance with the new Companies Act of 1929. From the profit and loss account you will see that the net profit declared for 1929 amounted to £77,801 2s. 5d. To this sum must be added £114,122 11s. brought forward from the previous year, making a total of £191,923 13s. 5d. Out of this amount the interim dividend of 2½ per cent., amounting to £22,410, paid on July 18, 1929, has been deducted, leaving £169,513 13s. 5d. at our disposal. Of this amount the directors propose to distribute a further dividend of 7½ per cent., free of income-tax, absorbing £67,230, and to carry forward £102,283 13s. 5d. to the next account.

The expenditure charged to capital account during the year amounted to £20,085 3s. 2d. and represents in the main the cost of the erection of new cable machinery and of the construction of dolphins in the river adjoining our Greenwich works. We were forced to erect these dolphins under the orders of the Port of London Authority, in order to secure the tenure of the important mooring for our cable ships off our Greenwich works.

I regret to say that as already mentioned in the report the declaration of a profit and the payment of the usual dividend for the year have only been made possible by a transfer from reserves, and it is not proposed on this occasion to add any further sum to the present reserve fund of £365,000.

VOLUME OF WORK AND PRICES

In addressing the shareholders at our general meeting a year ago I laid stress upon the fact that we were still in a period of anxiety for your directors due to the absence of orders of sufficient importance to keep our works employed, except for intermittent periods. Although we succeeded in securing most of the orders given for submarine cable during the past year, the volume of work has been so small and at such competitive prices that I regret to say that the result of the year's work is an actual trading loss.

As you are doubtless aware, there has, during the past two or three years, been considerable consolidation in the varied interests of telegraphic intercommunications, involving both submarine cables and wireless. Naturally the altering conditions would take some time to adjust themselves, but it is encouraging to note that among those best qualified to judge there is no lack or even lessening of faith in the future of submarine telegraphy.

The old type of cable which served the world's purposes for many years will not again, I feel sure, be laid over wide ocean sections. The coming of the so-called loaded cable was a very great advance in transoceanic telegraphy, especially as it can be duplexed, and we are now considering a still further advance inasmuch as we anticipate the manufacture of super high-speed telegraph cables which will provide not only a far higher capacity for ordinary telegraph traffic but which should also, if required, be capable of being used for telephonic speech and facsimile reproduction.

PICTURE TRANSMISSION

You will have noticed in the papers the excellent pictures received over the wires from France and Germany. Well, we are confident that in the near future equally successful results will be obtained over long lengths of submarine cables, in which certainty of transmission and freedom from interference are the most important assets.

It is doubtless for these reasons that at no time in the history of submarine telegraphy have there been more projects and schemes for extensions and additions to existing routes under consideration than the present, and the annual reports of the various American cable-owning companies, which have made such competitive strides in the past, are uniformly consistent in stressing their cable requirements in the near future.

It is unfortunate that we have had to pass through so long a period of uncertainty and that it has caused us to call more heavily upon our reserves than we desire, but I am glad to report that the year 1930 has opened with better prospects, and we have already in hand a substantial order for the Italcable Company of Rome to manufacture and lay a loaded cable between La Panne in Belgium and Lisbon, a distance of about ,000 miles. This cable will be similar in type to the one which we laid in 1928 for the Western Union Telegraph Company, which is capable of being duplexed at a speed of 1,400 letters a minute in each direction.

At the end of the year the submarine cables in the vicinity of Newfoundland were badly disturbed by a serious earthquake. Our cable steamer Dominia was employed by the Western Union to assist in the repair work. Our smaller ship, the Telconia, has been employed constantly throughout the year.

SELBORNE PLANTATION COMPANY

Our Selborne Plantation Company, on which we place so much hope in connexion with our future supply of the gutta percha which is so necessary as an insulating material for submarine telegraph cables, is still suffering from the effect of the unprecedented flood of 1926, but with the increasing maturity of the gutta percha trees there are better prospects of a satisfactory supply. As I have said on a former occasion, this estate is in reality part of our undertaking and is required for producing the essential material required for our cable works in England.

I am afraid that to whichever side we turn at the present time a general state of depression in business seems to prevail, but your directors are not prepared to take a gloomy view of the prospects of your company. We are constantly effecting economies and improving our organization, so that I am happy to say that our ships, works, plant, and, last but not least, our staff and workpeople, have never been in a more efficient state than at the present time. We are in a position to carry out submarine cable work of any magnitude, and, as I have said before, there are already signs of improvement in the outlook, and we do not lack confidence in the future.

MAJOR HENRY DENISON-PENDER seconded the resolution.

Mr. LORD said that shareholders had become so accustomed to profits and dividends year after year that the statement that "The trading for the year had resulted in a loss" came as a shock, but they were relieved to find that owing to the wise and conservative policy of the directors in the past shareholders were not to go unrewarded.

CHAIRMAN'S REPLY TO QUESTIONS

The CHAIRMAN, in reply to questions, said he could not give the actual trading loss of the year to shareholders without disclosing it to competitors, and he did not think it advisable in the interest of the company to give that information. The directors would consider the questions of showing the investments separately in the balance-sheet and the advisability or otherwise of altering the denomination of the shares.

The resolution was then put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

The retiring directors, Lord Selborne and Major Henry Denison-Pender, were re-elected, the auditors were reappointed, and the proceedings terminated with an expression of thanks to the officials and staff.

THE GUILDHALL INSURANCE COMPANY

EXTREMELY SATISFACTORY RESULTS

SIR EDWARD ILIFFE'S ADDRESS

The TENTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Guildhall Insurance Company, Limited, was held yesterday at the registered offices of the company, 83 and 84, Queen-street, London, E.C.

SIR EDWARD ILIFFE, C.B.E., J.P. (chairman of the company), presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. A. W. Rosamond) read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors.

The CHAIRMAN said:—Gentlemen,—To me this meeting has more than the ordinary interest which attaches to our usual annual meetings, and I am sure it must have to you, too, in that it is the 10th annual general meeting of the company. This, although it indicates but a short period in the life of an insurance company, is not without its special significance to us, as it affords an appropriate moment for a review of our endeavours and to take stock of our present position.

INCREASED VOLUME OF PROFITABLE BUSINESS

The 10 years during which the company has operated have not by any means been the least difficult period of insurance history, and the particular year in respect of which the accounts are now before you has probably been as unfavourable in some respects to insurance companies in general as any during that time. Adverse conditions attaching to certain sections of insurance business, especially on the fire side, have brought about high loss ratios, and the situation has not been improved by an increasing tendency towards greater acquisition costs. Conditions such as these emphasize the difficulty there is in obtaining an increased volume of business of a desirable nature; but it has, nevertheless, been our good fortune to achieve this in most sections of our operations, and at the same time to show a margin of profit.

Our income during the past year, including business of a special nature in respect of which there is no liability at the close of the year of account, amounts to £818,411 7s. 2d.

Claims paid and outstanding in all sections, plus commissions and expenses of management, amount to £759,561 10s. 7d., so that after increasing underwriting reserves by £47,560 9s., there is a balance in the account to be transferred to profit and loss of £11,289 7s. 7d. This result, particularly when the conditions relating to the year of account are taken into consideration, is extremely satisfactory, and serves to emphasize in a very definite manner that the general quality of the business is such that it is able to withstand satisfactorily the vicissitudes of an admittedly abnormal period.

REINSURANCE DIFFICULTIES

Although opinion may vary as to the true cause underlying the difficulties I have mentioned, there is one deduction to be drawn so far as reinsurance business is concerned which apparently does not permit of any real question, and that is that the methods now commonly adopted leave, even in a successful year, so small a margin of profit to the reinsurer that even when those profits are accumulated over a number of years the fund thus created is found inadequate to carry the adverse results of a year such as that just closed. Happily for ourselves, much as we deplore the conditions which at present exist in reinsurance business, we are able to record an increasing direct premium income and, moreover, on a basis of cost which does permit of the possibility of profit. Needless to say, in these circumstances we are taking such steps as are necessary to eliminate those sections of reinsurance business which, in our opinion, are not likely to contribute to our well-being.

THE YEAR'S PROGRESS

The profit and loss account shows that our dividend and interest earning capacity again records progress, the figure for the past year being £20,089 16s. 11d., as against £18,837 12s. 2d. in the previous year. When we add to this amount the £11,289 7s. 7d. transferred from the revenue account, and other sundry items more particularly referred to in the profit and loss account itself, we reach a total, including the carry forward from last year, of £46,839 2s.

The usual items of income-tax, both at home and abroad, absorb the sum of £6,858 18s. 3d., and directors' fees, depreciation on office furniture and fittings, and loss through fluctuation in foreign exchange amount to £3,571 14s. 7d., leaving a disposable balance of £36,408 9s. 3d.

CONSERVATIVE POLICY PURSUED

In continuance of our usual policy, we recommend that out of this sum there shall be transferred £10,000 to general reserve account, making the total of that fund £50,000, and the payment of a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent., less tax, which will involve a further sum of £5,000 0s. 10d., leaving to be carried forward, subject to income-tax, £21,408 8s. 4d.

The dividend is admittedly on a very conservative basis, absorbing as it does an amount of approximately one-quarter of the gross sum earned by way of dividends and interests, without in any way taking into account the credit balance in the trading account. The policy of paying a moderate dividend is a deliberate one, as we are concerned primarily with the establishment of a sound financial position, so essential to the success of a company such as this.

VALUE OF THE COMPANY'S INVESTMENTS

The balance-sheet is of considerable interest, and from it you will observe that the investments of the company, which I am again able to say are, to a very substantial extent, in British and Dominion Government Funds, show an increase over the previous year of no less an amount than £114,116 17s. 7d. In addition to this, there is the relatively substantial sum of £53,559 14s. 10d., being cash in hand and at bankers. British and Dominion securities as at the end of the year show some slight depreciation as against cost, but the position at the moment is that there is a relatively substantial appreciation in these securities, so that our assets, which are given at cost price in the balance-sheet, are consequently of much greater value. In amplification of this, I would add that there are certain investments which are of a particularly productive nature so far as this business is concerned, and as these were secured at advantageous prices the total of the investments, as they appear in the balance-sheet, is considerably below their real value.

A BRIGHT PROSPECT

As a final word, I think we may say without undue pride, that the 10 years of our existence have seen the company well and truly established. There is, therefore, every prospect that we shall continue to operate with an ever-increasing measure of success.

Before formally moving the adoption of the report and accounts, I should like to pay tribute to the services rendered by our managing director, Mr. A. E. Morgan, who proves year by year that he combines the qualities of enterprise with caution, so essential to the success of the company. I should also like to thank our agents, both at home and abroad, our staff at head office and branches at home and elsewhere for the loyal support which they have so freely given.

I now beg formally to move the adoption of the report and accounts.

Mr. ALLAN E. MESSER seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

The recommendations of the board were approved, and the retiring director, Mr. A. E. Messer, was re-elected. The auditors, Messrs. Mann, Judd, Gordon and Co., were also re-appointed.

BRAZILIAN MARKETS

RIO DE JANEIRO, March 26.—EXCHANGE on London declined 1-32d. to 5 5/16d. The COFFEE market closed easy with No. 7 New York standard 150 reis lower at 14$975. Receipts were 12,000 bags, making 2,316,000 bags for the season to date, against 2,918,000 bags a year ago. Clearances were 28,000 bags to Europe. The stock shows a decrease at 933,000 bags, against 258,000 bags a year ago. At SANTOS No. 4 New York standard quoted 21$000. Receipts were 18,000 bags, which increases the aggregate for the season to 7,378,000 bags, against 6,372,000 bags a year ago. Clearances were 37,000 bags to the United States, nil to Europe, and 2,000 bags elsewhere. The stock is estimated at 1,062,000 bags, and compares with 1,199,000 bags a year ago.

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

SETTLEMENT DATES

Ticket ..	April 1	April 22	May 6
Pay-day ..	April 3	April 24	May 8

BRITISH FUNDS, &c.

Highest and Lowest, 1929	Name of Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
56⅝ 52	Consols, 2½% ..	56⅛ 57⅛	..
88 15/16 81 15/16	Do., 4% ..	89½ 85½	+½
103 15/16 99 7/16	War Loan, 5% ..	102 15/16 103 7/16	−1/16
101⅞ 99½	Do., 4% ..	101⅝ 101⅝	..
91⅛ 82½	Exch. Loan, 4% ..	92⅛ 92⅝	+⅛
95½ 90	Victory, 4% ..	94⅝ 95⅛	..
95⅝ 90	Do., 5% Bds. ..	94⅝ 95⅛	..
80¼ 72 7/16	Conversion, 3½% ..	79 79¼	..
100 93	Do., 4% ..	100¼ 100⅜	..
100⅜ 99 5/16	Treas. 5% '30	100¼ 100⅜	..
101⅜ 97⅛	Do., 5% '33-35	101¼ 102	+⅛
100 96½	Do., 4½% '30-32	100⅛ 100⅜	−⅛
98 13/32 94⅞	Do., 4½% '32-34	100⅛ 100⅜	+⅛
97⅛ 93⅞	Do., 4% '31-33	99⅛ 99⅞	..
60¼ 55	Irish Land, 2½%	59½ 60½	..
66 60¼	Do., 3%	65½ 66½	..
65 15/32 60	Local Loans, 3%	66 66¼	+⅛
84¾ 80	Transvaal, 3% '23-53	82 84	..
256 239	Bank of England	256 259*	+1
82⅞ 77¼	Egyptian, 3% ..	79 81	..
71¼ 60	India, 3½% ..	64½ 65½	−½
61¼ 50½	Do., 3% ..	55½ 56½	−½
51½ 44	Do., 2½% ..	46 47*	−½
101⅞ 98	Do., 5½% ..	101⅛ 101⅞	..
92¼ 80¼	Do., 4½% '50-55	87¼ 88¼	−¼
109 103 7/16	Sudan, 5½% ..	107 108	+¼
66⅝ 60	Ldn. Cty., 3% ..	65½ 66½	..
76¼ 70	Do., 3½% ..	77 78	+1
104⅝ 99¼	Do., 5% '40-60	103 104	..
104¼ 100	Corp. of Ldn., 5%	103 104	+¼
63¾ 59	Met. Water, "B"	66 67	+½
67 58¾	Do., "A" ..	64 65	+1
85⅛ 81	Met. Cons., 3% ..	86 87	..
75½ 67½	Do., 2½% ..	70¼ 71¼	..
64 58	Pt. of Lond. 3% "A"	61½ 62½	..
83¼ 76¼	Do., 4% "B"	81½ 82½	+½
100¼ 93	Do., 4½% ..	96 97	..

DOMINION AND COLONIAL

103½	98	Aust., 6% '31-41	99⅝	100¼	..
99¼	90½	Do., 5% '45-75	93½	94	−¼
91⅜	86¼	Can., 4% '40-60	89½	90	..
85¼	78½	Do., 3½% '30-50	84½	85	..
95¼	91 11/16	Cape, 4% '16-36	93¾	94¼	..
82⅝	78¼	Do., 3½% '29-49	82	82½	+¼
81½	78¼	Do., 3% '33-43	81¼	81¾	..
113¾	108½	G.C.&E., 4% '45-70	109¾	110¼	..
104⅛	99	Kenya 3½% '48-58	102½	103	+¼
91⅞	81⅞	Natal, 5% '44-64	84½	85¼	..
76⅞	72½	Do., 3% '29-49	76½	77	..
88	83⅛	N.S.W. 3% '55	86½	87	..
77	69¼	Do., 3½% '30-50	72¼	72¾	..
94¾	90½	Do., 4% 1935	94½	95	..
99½	88¼	Do., 5% '45-85	93¼	93¾	..
102	92	Do., 5% '47-57	95	96	..
104	98¼	N.Zeal., 5% '40	102½	103	..
97⅞	91⅜	Do., 4½% '45	96	96½	..
89¼	82½	Do., 4% 43-63	84½	85	..
88¾	82⅝	Do., 3½% '40	90½	90	..
80¾	75	Do., 3% 1945	78¾	79¼	+¼
104½	98½	Nig., 5% '47-57	100	100½	..
100	89	Qld., 5% '40-60	91¼	91¾	..
84	73¾	Do., 4% '40-50	77	77½	+¼
104¼	98⅞	S.Aus., 5% '45-75	102	102½	..
90	81½	Do., 4% 43-63	85	85½	..
99⅜	89	S.Aust. 5% '45-75	91¼	91¾	..
102⅜	97⅜	S.Rd., 5% '34-49	100¼	100¾	+¼
85⅞	79½	Tas'a, 5% 1940	82	82½	..
99½	89	Vict., 5% '45-75	91¼	91¾	..
90	70	Do., 3% '29-49	75¼	75¾	+¼
99⅜	91	W.Aus.5% '45-75	91¼	91⅝	..
90½	86	Do., 3½% '30-38	88	88½	..
81⅜	72	Do., 4% '42-62	76¾	77¼	..

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT

Making-up Prices, Mar. 17	Name of Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
85	Arg., 4% Rescission ..	87⅜ 88¼	..
83	Do., 4% 1900 ..	85⅜ 86¼	..
90½	Do., Ext Cap. 5% ..	92¼ 93¼	−¼
102¾	Austrian, 6% ..	103½ 104½	..
110½	Belgian, 7% ..	110½ 111½	..
91¼	Berlin (City of), 6% ..	95¼ 96¼	−¼
54½	Brazil, 4% 1889 ..	55 56	..
57	Do., 4% Reaction ..	59½ 60⅜	+¼
67½	Do., 5% 1913 ..	68¾ 69¾	−¼
79¾	Do., 5% Fdg. 1914 ..	82 83	+½
88	Do., 6½% 1927 ..	91¼ 92¼	−¼
57¼	Buenos Aires, 3½% ..	59¼ 60¼	−¼
79½	Bulgaria, 7% ..	81 83	..
93½	Chile, 6% 1926 ..	96½ 97½	..
86½	Do., 5% 1911 ..	90 92	..
105	Do., 7½% 1922 ..	105 107	..
98¼	Chinese, 5% 1896 ..	99 100	+¼
82	Danish, 5% 1898 ..	81 82	−½
50¼	Do., 5% 1912 ..	47½ 48¼	−½
61½	Do., 5% 1913 ..	62½ 63¼	..
59	Do., Shanghai-N., 5%	59 61	..
24	Do., Tientsin-P., 5%	24 28	..
28	Do., Hukuang, 5% ..	27 30	..
112	Czechoslovakia, 8% ..	113½ 114½	..
76½	Egyptian Unified ..	77 79	..
20½	French, 5% ..	20⅝ 20⅞	..
20¼	Do., 4% ..	19⅞ 20⅛	..
103¼	Midi, 6% ..	103 104	..
103¼	Nord, 6% ..	103 104	..
103¼	Orleans, 6% ..	103 104	..
104¼	P.L.M., 6% ..	104 105	..
109¼	Seine (Dept. of), 7% ..	109½ 110½	−½
106	German, 7% ..	108 109	..
60	Greek Monopoly, 4% ..	60 63	+1
77¼	Do., 6% 1914 ..	76 78	..
102½	Do., 7% Refugee ..	102½ 103½	..
90	Do., 6% Stabilization ..	92 93	..
101¼	Hungarian, 7½% ..	103 104	..
107¼	Italian, 3½% ..	71¼ 71¾	..
101½	Do., Cit. Consort, "B"	102½ 103¼	..
74¼	Japan, 4% 1899 ..	74⅝ 75⅜	..
90	Do., 5% 1907 ..	89½ 90½	..
100	Do., 6% 1924 ..	101¼ 102¼	..
92¾	Tokyo (City of), 5½% ..	96¼ 96¾	−¼
19	Mexican, 5% ..	19 21	..
81	Peru, 6% 1928 ..	83 85	..
90	Polish, 7% ..	91½ 92½	..
43	Portugal, 3% 1st Ser.	43½ 44½	+½
46¼	Roumanian, 4% Cons.	48¼ 49¼	+¼
3	Russian, 4% 1889 ..	1 3	..
3¼	Do., 5% 1906 ..	1 3	..
103	Sianese, 6% 1924 ..	102½ 103½	..
12¾	Turkish, 4% Unified ..	12⅝ 13¼	+¼
64	Uruguay, 3½% ..	65 66	+½
10½	Peruvian Corp. ..	11¾ 12¼	..
51¼	Do., Pref. ..	54¼ 55¼	..
105¼	German Potash, 7% ..	107 108	..
88¼	San Paulo Coffee, 7½%	92 93	−½

BRITISH RAILWAYS

87¾		Great Western ..	88¼	89	−½
—		Do., 4% Deb. ..	84	85	..
—		Do., 5% Gtd. ..	100	101	..
—		Do., 5% Pref. ..	97	98	..
50¼		L. Mid. and Scottish	82	82¾	−¼
—		Do., 4% Deb. ..	82½	83½	..
—		Do., 4% Gtd. ..	79¼	80¼	+¼
—		Do., 4% Pref. ..	74	75	..
10⅛		L. and N. East., Def. ..	10	10⅜	−⅛
34¼		Do., Pref. ..	32	33¾	+¼
—		Do., 5% Deb. ..	60¼	61¼	..
—		Do., 4% 1st Gtd. ..	77	78	−¼
—		Do., 4% 1st Pref. ..	71	72*	..
—		Do., 4% 2nd Pref. ..	59½	60½	−¼
62½		Metropolitan ..	64	65	−¼
72½		Met. Dist. ..	76	77	..
30¼		Southern, Def. ..	31¾	31¾	..
71½		Do., Pref. ..	75	76	..
—		Do., 4% Deb. ..	82½	83½	..
—		Do., 5% Gtd. ..	98½	99½	..
—		Do., 5% Pref. ..	95¼	96¼	−¼
22/6		Underground, £1	23 1/2	23 7/2	+1/2d
106½		Do., Income ..	110	112	+½

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL RAILWAYS

79		Antofagasta, Cons. ..	82½	84½	+½
—		Argentine, Gt. Western	80	82	..
—		Argentine, N. Eastern	25	27	..
94		B.A. Gt. Southern ..	94½	96½*	+½
85		B.A. and Pacific ..	87½	89½	+½
71½		B.A. Western	74½	76½	+½
208½		Canadian Pacific ..	218¾	219½	..
75		Central Argentine ..	77½	79½*	+½
74		Central Uruguay ..	76½	78½*	+½
18		Cordoba Central ..	17½	19½	..
29		Do., 2nd Pref. ..	27½	29½	+½
23¾		Costa Rica	22½	24½	..
80⅛		Entre Rios	77	79	..
—		Int. Cent. America ..	29	31	..
50		Leopoldina	53	55	..
6½		Mexican, 1st Pref. ..	7½	8½	..
4¼		Nitrate (Bearer) ..	4¾	5	+⅛
181		San Paulo	189	195	+6
17½		United of Havana ..	18½	20½	..

BANKS AND DISCOUNT COMPANIES

Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall	Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
Ag. of Egypt	7 7/16	..	Lloyds, A ..	64/3	−6d
Alexanders ..	3½	..	Martins ..	7 5/16	−1/16
Anglo-S. Am.	6⅞	..	Merc. Ind., C.	13¼	..
Bk. of Aust.	11 5/16*	+1/16	Midland, £1	78/0	+3d
B.Ld. & S.A.	9	..	Do., £12	..	..
Bk. of Mtl.	64	..	(£2 10s. paid)	9½	..
Bk.of N.S.W.	38	+¼	National ..	2⅜	+⅛
Bk. of N.Z..	54/0	..	Nat. Dist. B.	9¼	..
Barclays, A.	8 9/16	+⅛	Nat. Egypt	3 1/4*	−¼
Do., B	58/0	..	Nat. India ..	46	+¼
Do. D.C.O.	27/0	..	Nat.Prov. £4	13 5/16	+⅛
B. Overseas	5⅝	..	Ryl. of Can.	63	..
Can. Com. ..	52½	−½	Stand. S.A.	15 5/16	+1/16
Char. India	19¼	+⅛	Un. of Aust.	10⅞	..
District ..	3¼	..	Un. Discount	9 5/16	+⅛
Eng., S. & A.	6 7/16	−1/16	Westminster	78/0	..
Hambros ..	9	..	Do., £1	51/0	..
Hongkong ..	118½	+½	Wms.Dens.A	45/0	+1/0

INSURANCE

Alliance, New	20	..	Nthn. Assur.	16⅞	..
Atlas Assur.	13¼	−⅛	Phoenix, f.p.	14⅞	−⅛
Britannic ..	15⅜	+⅛	Prudential ..	24⅜*	−⅛
Com. Union	26	..	Do., "B" ..	36/6*	+3d
Eagle Star ..	12	..	Royal ..	8 5/16	..
Empr'rs' Liab.	79/0	−1/0	R. Exchange	6 7/16	−1/16
Gen. Accdt. ..	15⅝	..	Scottish, "A"	17	..
Guardian ..	10½	..	Sea ..	74/0	..
Ldn. and L.	29½	−¼	Sun Insur. ..	38¼	..
Ldn. Assur.	10*	..	Sun Life ..	54	..
N. Brit. & M.	35¾	..	Y'ksh'e(50/-)	6⅞	..

TEXTILE AND CHEMICAL

Amal. Cotton	0/9	..	Engl. Cotton	1 31/32	..
Bleachers ..	22/6	..	Fine Spinners	25/0	..
Borax, Def.	14/6	..	Hoyle, J. ..	4/6	−3d
Brad. Dyers	28/0	+6d	Impl. Chem.	27/6	−9d
Brit. Celanese	14/3	..	Do., Def.	8/9	−9d
Do.,2ndPf.	10/9	..	Jute Ind., Pf.	2/6	..
B. Cot. Dyers	5/6	+1d	Linen Thread	1¾	..
Brit. Enka	6/3	+9d	Lister	15/0	..
Calico Print.	14/0	+6d	Patons & B.	20/6	..
Can.Celanese	3	..	Sylanda	20/6	..
Cn'tn Amer.	5	+⅛	Salt Union ..	1 31/32	..
Coats	55/6	+6d	Salts (S'R're)	2/6	..
Cook, Son ..	8/0	..	Sniia Viscosa	11/0	..
Courtaulds ..	2⅝*	+1/32	Wardle&Dav	1 13/16*	..

STOCK EXCHANGE DEALINGS—continued from page 23

E. Indian Ann. "C." 16½ 16 16 7
Do., "B." 17½
Do., 4½% Deb., 81 1
Gt. Indian Penin. Ann. "A." 10½ 9
Do., "B." 22¼
Do., 4% Deb., 68½
Do., 3½% Deb., 62 2
Madras and S. Mahratta, 3½%, 124½ 4 4
Scinde, Punj. and Delhi Ann. "B," 17

W. of India Portuguese, 5%, 100
Do., 6% Deb., 80¼

RAILWAYS—DOMINION & COLONIAL

Algoma Cent. and Hudson Bay, 5% Bds., Stamped, 84¼
Algoma Cent. Termin., 5% Bds., Stamped, 51
Canadian Natl. Deb., 70 14 60
Canadian Nthrn., 4% Perp. Cons. Deb., 76½
C.P.R., 219½†† 19½ 20 19 19 18½ 19 15½ 18½ 19¼ 18¾ 19½ 20 18 19¼ ¼ ½ 18¾ 19½ 18 17½ 19½ 19 17 18
Do., 4% Perp., 77 7½
Do., 4% Deb., 91½ 21 1½ ¾ 2 1¼ ¾
Duluth, Winnipeg & W. Deb., 88¼
Gd. Tk. Pacific, 5% Bds., 71½
Gt. Tk. of Canada, 4% 82 1½ 2¼ ¼
Do., Bord. Cap., 5% Deb., 100
Do., 4% Cons. Deb., 81½ ½ ½ ½ ¾
Gt. Nthrn., 4½% Pref., 40
Mashonaland, 5% Debs., 1-25000, 89
Ontario and Quebec, 5% Deb., 100 ½
Pacific Gt. East., 4½% Deb., 93¼
Rhodesia Rail., 4% Debs., 84 4
Rhodesia and Nyasaland, 6% Debs. (Bearer), 101¼ ½ ½ ¼ ¼
Tamiscouata, 5% Bds., 24

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

C.P.R., 4% Non-Cum. Pref. (New), 78¼ ¾
Do., 4% Cons. Deb. (New), 83 ¾ ¾ ¾

AMERICAN RAILROAD STOCKS AND SHARES

Atchison, Topeka, 246 6
Atlantic Coast, 76 ½
Chicago Gt. West., 13½
Do., 4% Pref., 39
Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific, 20
Do., 6% Pref., 104
Pennsylvania, 86½ 7

AMERICAN RAILROAD BONDS—GOLD

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Nat. Railys. of Mexico, 3-Yr. 6% Notes, "A," Assented, 5

FOREIGN RAILWAYS

Antofagasta and Bolivia, 82¾†† 4½ 4 ½ ⅞ ⅞
Arg. Gt. W., 5% Deb., 87
Arg. N.E., 25¾
Arg. Trans., 7% Pref., 89 ½ 9 83½
Do., 5% A "B" Deb., 70¾ ½
Bahia-Blanca and G. W., 1st Deb., 74½
Belgian Nat., Pig. Pref., "C" to "J" (Belgian Issue), 71/- 70/10½
Bengaluru, 5% Debs. (Reg.), "A," 72½
Do., "B," 72½
Do., "C," 72½
Do., "D," 72½
Bolivar, 5% Pref., 1/6
Do., 6% Deb., 26½
Brazil, 1st Mt. 60-yr. Bds., 26 ½ ½ 6
B.A. and Pacific, 8% Pref., 14 ¼ ¼
Do., 6% 2nd Pref., 80¼
Do., 6% Pref., 101 ½ 1
Do., 4% 1st Deb., 76½† ¼ ¼ 5
Do., 5% 2nd Deb., 81
Do., 4½% Cons. Deb., 80½† 79½
B.A. Centl., 6½%, 94½ ½
B.A. Gt. Southn., 95¾ ½ ½ ½ 4¾ 5¾ 5 4¾
Do., 5% Deb., 96½
Do., 6% Pref., 104¼
Do., 4% Deb., 77¼ 6 6½ 7½ 6¼ 7¼½
B.A. Western, 5% Pref., 97 ½ ½ ½ ½ ½
Do., 4% Deb., 75½ 5 5
Cent. Argentine, 79 8 9 8¼ 8 7½ 9 8
Do., 5% Pref., 78¾†† 8 7¼
Do., 6% Pref., 104
Do., 4% Deb., 75½†† 6¼ ¼ 5½
Do., 5% Deb., 92½
Cent. Uruguay North.-Extn., 7½
Cent. Uruguay of Monte Video, 78††
Do., 4% West. Extn. Debs., 75½
Cordoba Cent., 4% Deb., 1927††
Do., 5% 2nd Pref., 28½††
Do., 4% 1st Deb., 64¾ 5
Do., 5% 2nd Deb., 63½
Darwin, 6% Deb., 98¼ ¼
Egyptian Delta, 5% Debs., 74½ 5½
Entre Rios, 78½
Do., 6% 1st Pref., 94
Do., 5% Cons. Deb., 84½ 4 4
Gt. W. of Brazil, 60/- 60/-
Do., 6% Pref., 74½†
Guayaquil and Quito, Cncl. of Forgn. Bndhldrs. Crts. of Dep., 40½
Internl. of Centl. Amer., 29¾ ⅞ 30½ ⅛ ¼
Do., Pref., 75½
Leopoldina, 54†† ¼ 3½ ¾ ⅜
Do., 5½% Pref., 82 ½
Do., 4% Deb., 65¼
Do., 6% Deb., 98
Manila Rly., 4% "B" Deb. Bds., 54††
Mexican, 25/-
Do., 5% Pref., 8½
Do., 4% 1st Deb., 60
Mexican Sthn., 10/-
Midl. 6% Bds., 103½ ½ ½ ¼ ⅝ ½ ¼
Midld. Uruguay, Deb., 34½
Nitrate R. Rearef., 99/8, 9/6½
Do., Defd., 8/3
Nth. E. of Uruguay, 7% Pref., 107½ ⅝
Nth. of Montevideo, 6% Deb., 103½†† ¼ ¼ ½ ⅜ 3 ½ ½ ⅜ ½ ¾ ¾
Orleans, 6% Bds., 103½ ½ ⅝ ½ ⅝ ¾
Ottoman, 33½
Paraguay Cent., Deb. (61½%), 38
P.L. and M., 6% Bds., 104△††
Puerto Cabello, 5% Bds., 30½
San Paulo, 7% 91 4 ½
Ud. of the Havana and Regla, 193½†† 14 20 ¼ ½ 19¼
Do., 5% Pref., 36
Do., 5% Deb., 32 5
Do., 4½% Debs. (free of tax), 69 9 9 ½ ½ 71½

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Barranquilla, "B," 9/3
Beira, Bearer Certs. (B. S. Africa Co.), 22/6†† -/9 -/3
Do. (Cia. de Mocambique), 21/-
Bengaluru, 5% Debs., 30/3
B. A. and Pacific, 6% Pref., 91½ 92
B. A. Gt. Sthrn., 6% Pref., 106½ ¾
Do., 4% Deb. (Irredeem.), 77½
Centl. Argentine New 5% Debs., 1967-87, 92¼ ½ ¾
Do. (Isa. at 850 pd.), 63¼ ¼ 2½ ¾ ½
Mexican, Isa. "A," 78 5½

BANKS AND DISCOUNT COMPANIES

Agric. of Cyprus, 5% Bds., 95¼ ½ ½
Agric. Props. of Norway, 4% Bds., 81
Alexanders Disc., 70/- 70/- 69/4½ 70/- 1/10½ 69/4½ 72/6
Anglo-French, 15/7½ -/6 -/6 -/7½
Anglo-Internat., 12/3, -/3
Anglo-S. American, "A," 6½ ½ †† 2½ 1½ 7 7 6 13½ ½ ½ 13½ ½
Bank of Australasia, 11½ ½ † ½ ½ †† 12½ 12½ 12½ 12½ ½
Bank of Lond. and S. America, 9
Bank of Montreal, 64½†† ½ ¾ ¼
Bank of N.S. Wales, 38½ ½
Bank of N. Zealand, 54/6 3/3 -/3
Do., 4% 95¼ 4½
Barclays (D. C. and O.), "A," 26/9 7/12½ 7/- 6/6† 7/3 6/9
Do., 6% Pref., 30/10½ 1/3 -/3 30/9 -/9 -/9 -/3† 1/3
Barclays, "A," 8½ ½ ½ 7½ ½ 8½ ¼ ¼ ½ ½ 28 7/0 8½ ¼ ½ ½ 28 7/0
Do., "B," 58/- -/3 -/6 -/3 -/3 7/9 8/6 8/- -/6 7/9 -/9 8/-
Barrison and Smith, 4/-
Brit. Overseas, "A," 5½
Canadian of Commerce, 51½ ½ 3 1¼ ½ 3
Chartered India, 10¼†† ¼ 9 ¼ 9 ½ 10¼ 9 ½ 9½ 19 ½
Commercial Australian, 20/6 -/6
Do., Pref. (45%), 61
District, "A," 63/9½
Dpr., Scot. and Australn., 6½ ¼ ¼ 7½ ½
Hongkong and Shanghai, 118 19½ 17½ 19½ ½ ½ ½ 18 17½ 19½ 19 17½ 18
Hongkong Gen. Savings, 7½% Bds., 95
Hongkong Land

HOME COMMERCIAL MARKETS

GRAIN AND FARM PRODUCE

LONDON (THE BALTIC EXCHANGE), March 27.—WHEAT.—The cargo market adopted a steadier tone influenced by the better North and South American advices and sellers raised their ideas by 3d. to 6d. per quarter, but buyers made no response. For Rosafe, 4,050 tons, on passage, 37s. 9d. was required for the old crop, and 37s. 3d. for the new, while for Rosafe, 62½lb., April, 37s. 3d. was required and 38s. for Barusso, 63lb., April, South and West Australian, on the way, was obtainable at 36s. 9d. Parcels were in quiet request at 3d. to 6d. per quarter over recent levels. No. 1 Northern Manitoba (Vancouver), per Harthridge, afloat, sold at 40s. 9d. net, and South Australian, per Anglo-Canadian, at 38s. No. 3 Northern Manitoba (Vancouver) per East Lynne, afloat, was dealt in to Liverpool and Manchester at 39s. 7½d. and 39s. 9d.

The wheat futures market closed firm with old contract prices 3d. up and new contract 8d. over yesterday's values. Trading was confined to 38s. 9d. for March (old contract).

Per 480lb.	Opening values	1.15 value	3.15 call	Closing values	Prev. closing values
		OLD CONTRACT			
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
March ..	38 9	38 9	38 9	38 9	38 6
May ..		38 4	—	—	—
		NEW CONTRACT			
March ..	34 7	34 9	34 9	35 0	34 4
May ..	34 7	34 9	34 9	35 0	34 4

MAIZE ruled firmer on a better inquiry from Continent and quotations were 3d. per quarter higher. For La Plata 6,585 tons, per Brevnton, March 1, B.L., Rotterdam paid 29s. 9d. For this quality early April 29s. 9d. was required; 28s. 6d. for April; and 25s. 9d. for May and June. Parcels were in moderate request at 3d. per quarter advance. La Plata, per Pukkestan, shipping-shipped, sold at 28s. 3d. less 2½ per cent.; April, at 29s.; and May-June at 24s. 3d. less 2½ per cent. Hull paid 29s. 10½d. for March; while to Liverpool 29s. 6d. was paid, per La Place, made 28s. 11½d. and 28s. 3d. and April 26s.

BARLEY continued quiet at late rates.

OATS were dull. La Plata, March and April, 13s.; May, 13s. 3d.; June, 13s. 6d.; and July, 13s. 9d.

LIVERPOOL, March 27.—WHEAT.—Shipment parcels were in slow demand and generally 3d. per qr. dearer, the only sale reported was No. 3 N. Manitoba, Vancouver, afloat to Manchester, at 39s. 9d. Sellers offered No. 1 N. Manitoba, March-early April, at 41s. 7½d.; No. 2, ex Ind.; No. 3, 39s. 9d.; No. 5 Manitoba, March-April, ex Ind.; No. 4, 39s. 6d.; No. 6, 38s. 9d.; No. 1 N. Manitoba, Vancouver, March-early April, 40s. 10½d.; No. 2, 40s.; March-April, 40s. 7½d.; No. 3, 39s. 9d. Sellers offered No. 1 Northern Manitoba, March-early April, at 41s. 7½d.; No. 2, 40s. 7½d.; No. 3, 39s. 9d.; No. 5 Manitoba, March-April, ex Ind.; No. 4, 39s. 6d.; No. 6, 38s. 9d.; No. 1 N. Manitoba, Vancouver, March-early April, 40s. 10½d.; No. 2, 40s.; March-April, 40s. 7½d.; No. 3, 39s. 9d. Sellers offered No. 1 Northern Manitoba (Vancouver) per East Lynne, afloat, was dealt in to Liverpool and Manchester at 39s. 7½d. and 39s. 9d.

The wheat futures market closed firm with old contract prices 3d. up and new contract 8d. over yesterday's values. Trading was confined to 38s. 9d. for March (old contract).

Per 480lb.	Opening values	Business done Highest	Business done Lowest	Official settlement prices	Closing values	Prev. closing values
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
March ..	7 7¼	7 8	7 7	7 7	7 8	7 6½
May ..	7 8¼	7 9	7 8	7 8	7 9	7 7¾
July ..	7 11½	7 11½	7 11	7 11	7 11¾	7 10¼

* Net cash terms.

MAIZE:—Shipment parcels were firm with a fair demand at 3d. to 9d. per qr. advance. La Plata, afloat, was offered at 28s. 3d., just sailed, and Feb.-March, 27s.; March-April, 26s.; April-May, 25s. 9½d. May-June valued at 24s. 6d. Dan./Rou./Fiu., April-May 15, 24s. 3d., sellers. La Plata, nearly due, sold at 26s. 1½d. to 26s. 3d.; and just sailed, at 27s. Spot parcels firm with a moderate inquiry.

OATS:—Shipment parcels were dull; Chilean tawny, April, 14s. 9d., sellers.

PEAS was quiet but steadi.

BRISTOL, March 27.—English wheat was in small supply at 36s. to 37s. 6d. per qr. on rail Imported wheat was slow, but values were firm; No. 2 Manitoba, 44s. English barley was sparingly offered, with fairly good qualities practically unsaleable; English ranged from 28s. to 33s., with Danubian and Azoff quoted at 18s. 6d. Oats were dearer; English, 19s. to 24s.; and La Plata, 18s. 3d. Maize was in small supply and 2s. dearer; La Plata, 28s. 6d. Straight-run flour was quoted 34s. 6d. to 35s. per sack; sharps, 5s. 6d. to 5s. 9d.; and bran, 5s. 3d. to 5s. 6d. per cwt., sacks charged.

MAIDSTONE, March 27.—There was a better market for wheat at 38s. Barley, 28s. to 30s. Oats, 20s. Feeding-stuffs were in better demand at slightly higher prices.

MANCHESTER, March 27.—English wheat was in better demand at 37s. to 38s. per qr. English beans sold slowly at 30s. to 34s. per 496lbs. Maize was steadier at 2s. 10d. to 6s. 4d. per cwt., on rails. There was a better tone in malse; La Plata, 5s. 11d. per cental; No. 4 yellow African, 6s. 6d. per cental, ex elevator. Straight-run flour, 33s. 6d., per sack, ex mill. Wheatfeed experienced more inquiry, bran at 5s. 3d. to 6s. per cwt. and thirds at 5s. 3d. to 5s. 9d. per cwt., sacks included.

NEWBURY, March 27.—Wheat, 36s. to 37s. per quarter; barley, 26s. to 27s.; oats, 17s. to 18s.

LONDON, March 27.—POTATOES (The Borough).—Plentiful supplies met with a steady trade though Spanish were neglected. Per ton: Spanish Up-to-Date, 7s. to 7s. 5d.; Shland King Edward, £3 5s. to £3 15s.; second grade, Shetland, King Edward, Arran Chief, and Scotch King Edward, £2 10s. to £3; Scotch Majestic, £2 to £2 10s.; Shetland, £2 to £3 per ton; and Spanish, new, 18s. per cwt., in baskets, ex market.

COVENT GARDEN.—There was a steady demand for good supplies of fruit and vegetables. Quotations:—English Bramley seedling apples, 6d. to 12s. per bushel; Nova Scotian apples, 10s. to 22s. per barrel; Oregon Newtown apples, 13s. to 17s.; Winesap apples, 9s. 6d. to 12s. per box; New Zealand apples, 12s. to 15s. per box; English Colmar grapes, 3s. to 4s. 6d.; Belgian Colmar grapes, 2s. 3d. to 2s. 9d. per lb.; South African grapes, 4s. to 12s. 6d. per 16lb. box; Canary bananas, 12s. to 24s. per crate; Teneriffe tomatoes, 14s. to 20s. per 5kilogr. box; English tomatoes, 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. per lb.; St. Michaels pineapples, 2s. 6d. to 4s. each; Jaffa oranges, 10s. to 15s. per box; Spanish oranges, 12s. to 22s. 6d. per case; Italian Tangerines oranges, 2s. to 3s. 6d. per crate; Messina lemons, 8s. 6d. to 11s. 6d. per box of 300-360, 11s. to 16s. per case; Jamaica grape fruit, 10s. to 21s.; Porto Rico grape fruit, 14s. to 22s.; Florida grape fruit, 22s. to 30s. per case; South African grapes, 4s. to 8s.; peaches, 3s. to 7s. 6d. per box; Tun's dates, 3s. 6d. to 6s. 6d. per dozen cartons; forced rhubarb, 2s. to 3s.; outdoor rhubarb, 3s. to 5s. per dozen bundles; French asparagus, 2s. 3d. to 6s. 6d. per bundle; English asparagus, 2s. to 7s. per 12lb. box; English onions, 3s. to 3s. 6d. per half-bag; sprouting broccoli, 4s. to 5s.; turnip-tops, 4s. to 5s. per bag; savoys, 8s. to 11s. per tally; turnips, 5s. to 6s.; carrots, 3s. to 4s. 6d.; parsnips, 5s. to 6s. per cwt.; horseradish, 1s. 3d. to 2s. per bundle.

HAY and Straw (Whitechapel).—Demand was rather quiet, but with only light supplies on hand, prices were held at the previous level. Best meadow hay was quoted £7 to £7 10s.; mixture and sainfoin, £7 to £7 15s.; best clover, £7 5s. to £8; and best straw, £4 10s. to £4 15s. per ton.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN PRODUCE

LONDON, March 27.—SUGAR.—British refined was in fair demand at last prices. Tate's London and Lyle's No. 1 granulated, 21s. 9d.; T L granulated, 21s. 6d. Home-grown granulated, prompt, ex Ely, Ipswich, and Cantley, quoted 20s. 6d. (3d. less ex London); Anglo-Scottish, 20s. 9d. to 21s., ex factory; T L, ex refinery, quoted 20s. 6d.; ex wharf, 20s. 6d.; West Indian crystallized, not quoted 20s. 6d. to 22s. 6d.; white Mauritius, spot, not quoted 19s. 9d. to 20s.; 99 per cent., March-April, 11s. 6d., cif.; White Java, March-May, quoted 10s. 10½d., c.i.f. Europe; March-May, 10s. 11¾d.; July-Sept., 10s. 4½d. c.i.f. Dec.-Jan., 10s. 6d. c. and f., Manila. Czech, granulated, prompt, quoted 9s. 3d. April-Aug., 9s. 4½d., f.o.b., Hamburg. Dutch granulated, prompt, quoted 9s. 10½d., f.o.b., Rotterdam. Polish crystals, prompt, quoted 9s. 6½d., f.o.b., Danzig. Raws were steady; preferentials, 96 per cent., March-April, quoted 11s. 6d., value; San Domingo and/or Cuban, 96 per cent., April parcels, sold at 7s. 6d.; two cargoes, May, at 7s. 6d., c.i.f.

White sugar futures were inactive. Calls:—

Month	10.30 a.m. Sellers	10.30 a.m. Buyers	3.15 p.m. Sellers	3.15 p.m. Buyers	4.15 p.m. Sellers	4.15 p.m. Buyers
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
March ..	9 4½	9 1½	9 4½	9 1½	9 6	9 2¼
May ..	9 8¼	9 5¼	9 8¼	9 6	9 9¾	9 6¾
Aug. ..	10 3	10 0¾	10 3	10 0¾	10 3	10 1

Raw sugar futures were steady; May delivery sold at 9s. 10½d.; Aug. at 7s. 2½d.; Dec. at 7s. 6¾d. Calls (on cent. beet):—

Month	10.30 a.m. Sellers	10.30 a.m. Buyers	3.15 p.m. Sellers	3.15 p.m. Buyers	4.15 p.m. Sellers	4.15 p.m. Buyers
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
March ..	8 0	6 4½	7 6	6 2½	7 6	6 6
May ..	6 11¼	6 10½	6 11¼	6 10½	6 11¼	6 10½
July ..	7 2¼	7 1½	7 2¼	7 1½	7 2¼	7 1½
Oct. ..	7 5¾	7 5	7 5¾	7 5	7 5¾	7 5
Dec. ..	7 6¾	7 6	7 6¾	7 6	7 6¾	7 6

NEW CONTRACT basis, 96 per cent., c.i.f.

Jan. ..	8 2¼	8 1½	8 2¼	8 1½	8 2¼	8 1½
March ..	8 6¾	8 6	8 6¾	8 6	8 6¾	8 6

COFFEE.—At auction 5,276 packages were offered and met only a moderate demand, prices being generally easier. Costa Rica, bold colours; sold at 112s.; medium, 93s. to 96s. 6d.; peas, 119s. 6d. to 126s. 6d. Kenya, bold grey-greenish and greenish, 113s. to 114s. 6d.; medium, 90s. to 94s. 6d.; small, 56s. to 62s.; peas, 121s.; Naldoobians, bold, grey-greenish, 115s. to 130s.; medium, 85s. to 90s.; small, 74s.; East Indian, bold colours, 141s. 6d.; medium, 73s. to 100s. 6d.; small, 73s.; triage, 70s. Futures unsettled.

COCOA:—Accra was steady; fair fermented, April-June, quoted, 56s. 3d. per cwt., sellers; new crop, Oct.-Dec., 37s. 6d., sellers. London, f.o.b., Trinidad, nominal. Futures were steady; May delivery sold at 40s. 7½d.; July, at 41s. 3d.; Dec., at 42s. Sales, 170 tons. Calls (Accra cocoa):—

Month	11 a.m. Sellers	11 a.m. Buyers	4 p.m. Sellers	4 p.m. Buyers	4.50 p.m. Sellers	4.50 p.m. Buyers
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
April ..	41 9	40 0	41 3	40 6	41 3	40 3
May ..	40 7½	40 6	41 7½	40 4½	40 9	40 6
July ..	41 3	41 1½	41 4½	41 3	41 4½	41 3
Sept. ..	42 1½	41 7½	42 1½	41 7½	42	41 9
Dec. ..	42 0	41 7½	42 1½	41 7½	42 0	41 9

TEA.—At auction 11,563 packages of Java and Sumatra grades were on offer. The market was strong and marked and sustained slight advance. Dust and fannings: acid from 2½d. to 1s. 8½d.; broken tea from 5½d. to 1s.; leaf from 6d. to 1s. 5½d.; broken Pekoe from 6½d. to 1s. 7½d.; broken orange Pekoe from 7½d. to 2s. 3d. per lb.

RICE was steady. Burma No. 2, cleaned, spot, quoted 19s. 6d. per cwt.; March-April, in sinches to Continent and U.K., 18s. 7½d.; No. 3, doubles to Levant, March-April, 16s. 6d.; S.Q., March-April, doubles, Cuba (main ports), 11s. 3d., sellers, c.i.f. Siam Garden No. 1, April-May, doubles, quoted 14s. 4½d., sellers, c.i.f., U.K.-Continent.

RANGOON BEANS were quiet. Handpicked white, spot, quoted 11s. per cwt.; March-April, 12s., c.i.f., U.K.

SAGO FLOUR was steady. March-April quoted 11s. per cwt., sellers; April-May, 10s. 10½d., value, c.i.f., U.K.

TAPIOCA was steady. Fine Java, spot, quoted 27s. per cwt.; April, 25s. 6d., sellers, c.i.f. Fair flake Singapore, March-April, quoted 14s. 9d., sellers, c.i.f., Havre. Seed pearl, March-April, quoted 14s. 9d., value, c.i.f. Java seed, spot, quoted 25s.; March, 24s., value, c.i.f.

SPICES.—Pepper eased under freer offers and limited support. Black Singapore, spot, quoted 1s. 1d. per lb.; Lampon, 1s. 1d.; white Muntok, 1s. 4½d., sellers. To arrive, black Singapore, f.a.q., March-May, quoted 1s., value; Lampong, March-May, sold at 1s. 0½d.; May-July, from 11½d. to 11¾d.; Aug.-Oct. at 11d.; white Muntok, March-May, at 1s. 3½d.; May-July at 1s. 3¼d.; Aug.-Oct. at 1s. 2d.; Tellicherry, March-May, quoted 12½s. per cwt., sellers; Alleppy, 11½s., sellers, c.i.f., delivered seller's. Cloves were firm; Zanzibar, spot, quoted 11¼d.; March-May, 11¾d., sellers, c.i.f. Pimento steady; spot quoted 8¼d., sellers; March-April, 7¾s. per cwt., value, c.i.f.

RUBBER.—Plantation grades were quiet but steady. Smoked sheet, spot and April, sold from 7½d. to 7¾d. per lb., ex wharf, sellers; May from 7¾d. to 7¾d., and sellers; July-Sept. from 7½d. to 8d., and sellers; Oct.-Dec. from 8¼d. to 8¼d., and sellers; crepe, spot, from 7½d. to 7¾d., and sellers. In the shipment market smoked sheet, April-May, sold at 7½d., c.i.f., New York. Para grades unchanged; hard fine, spot, quoted 8¼d., sellers.

GAMBIER was quiet. Good marks, March-April, quoted 27s. 6d. per cwt., sellers, c.i.f.

SHELLAC.—The spot market was quiet; T N Orange, bone fair, quoted 127s. 6d. per cwt.; A C, 160s., sellers. Futures opened firm, closing quieter; T N, May delivery, sold at 121s. 6d., closing 123s., sellers; Aug. delivery at 126s. to 125s., closing 124s., sellers. Shipment market steady; T N, in bags, March-April, sold at 115s., c.f. Calcutta cable, dated March 27, gives:—Spot, Rs.55, value; April and May, Rs.55, buyers.

HEMP.—Manila grades were quiet and barely steady. Grade J., April-June, quoted £30 per ton, sellers; K., £29, value; L., No. 1, £28, value; No. 2, £25, sellers; M., No. 1, £25 10s., buyers; March-May sold at £26; No. 2, April-June, quoted £24, value, c.i.f. African sisal steady; Tanganyika and Kenya, No. 1, good marks, March-May, quoted £34 5s.; f.a.q., £33 15s., value, c.i.f. Mexican unaltered.

JUTE was strong and active on firm Calcutta advices, brisk demand and reserve of sellers. Prices closed 17s. 6d. to 22s. 6d. per ton higher on the day after a good business. First marks, March-April, sold at £24 12s. 6d. to £24 15s., and buyers; April-May from £24 5s. to £24 17s. 6d., and value; May-June from £24 10s. to £25, and value; new crop, Aug.-Sept., from £26 5s. to £26 10s., and buyers; Sept.-Oct. at £26 10s., and value; lightnings, March-April, and April-May, from £23 12s. 6d. to £23 15s., and buyers; hearts, March-April, quoted £22, sellers; Daisee, 2 and 3, March-April, £23, value; Tossa, 2 and 3, March-April, £25, value, c.i.f. Calcutta cable, dated March 27, gives:—Firsts, spot, quoted Rs.47; lightnings, Rs.44, sellers.

HESSIANS and TWILLS were steady; 10oz. spot, quoted 21s. 9d.; March-April, 21s. 6d., value; 8oz., spot, quoted 19s. 6d.; March-April, 18s. 6d., value, per 100 yds.; Liverpool twills, March-April, quoted 6¼d. 6d.; B, 5¼d. 6d., value, per 100 bags, c.i.f.

COPRA was barely steady. Singapore, f.m.s., March-April, sold at £21 3s. 9d., and value, net terms, c.i.f. Rotterdam, Ceylon, f.m.s., March-April, quoted £22 2s. 6d., value, net terms, c.i.f., one port. Dutch East Indies, f.m.s., March-April, quoted £21 2s. 6d., value, c.i.f., one port. Mixed (no Padang), March-April, sold at £20 3s. 9d. South Sea, kiln dried, quoted £20 2s. 6d., sellers, c.i.f., Marseilles.

LIVERPOOL, March 27.—SUGAR EXCHANGE.—Influenced by American overnight advices the tone of the opening was steady with prices mostly unchanged, but the market thereafter was featureless until the 3.5 p.m. call, when quotations advanced 1½d. per cwt. in sympathy with New York opening advices. Late trading included Aug. at 8s. 5d., March, 9s. 1d.; and May at 9s. 4d., the closing tone being steady with prices 1d. higher to unchanged on the day.

—	Opening	3.5 p.m.	Closing
May	7/11b.-8/0s.	7/11½b.-8/0½s.	7/11¾b.-8/0½s.
Aug.	8/3½b.-8/4½s.	8/4b.-8/4½s.	8/4½b.-8/5s.
Oct.	8/5½b.-8/6½s.	8/6b.-8/7s.	8/6½b.-8/7s.
Dec.	8/8½b.-8/9s.	8/9b.-8/9½s.	8/9b.-8/9½s.
Jan.	8/9½b.-8/10s.	8/10½b.-8/11s.	8/10½ paid
Mar.	9/0½ paid	9/1b.-9/1½s.	9/1b.-9/1½s.
May	9/3b.-9/4s.	9/4 paid	9/3½b.-9/4½s.
1931			

COTTON

LIVERPOOL, March 27.—Demand for spot cotton was well maintained, a fair business being done in American with quotations 2 points higher; middling, 8.45d. Brazilian and Peruvian was improved 2 points; Peruan fair, 8.40d.; g.f., smooth, 9.15d.; and g.f. Tanguis 9.25d. Egyptian were unchanged to 15 points dearer; f.g.f. Sakellaridis, 14.30d.; and f.g.f. Upper, 10.27d. African rose 2 points; middling West, 8.50d.; and g.f. East, 9.15d. East Indian were unchanged; fine m.g. Broach, 6.30d.; and fine No. 1 Oomra, 5.85d.

American futures opened quiet but steady at 1 point to 4 points advance. Continental buying was offset by local and Bombay selling. At midday values were unchanged to 2 points up. Some business developed in the afternoon owing to scattered liquidation and American straddle selling, but the market strengthened later and the close was steady at a rise of 1 point to 6 points. Liverpool closing prices:—May, 8.18; July, 8.18; Oct., 8.17; Jan., 8.21. New York, 11 a.m. prices:—May, 15.90; July, 15.84; Oct., 15.40; Jan., 15.58.

Egyptian futures:—Sakellaridis contracts opened 10 points higher on firmer Alexandria advices, foreign buying and shorts covering and closed steady at a rise of 12 points to 15 points. Closing prices:—March, 13.49; April, 13.46; May, 13.47; June to Sept., 13.42; Oct., 13.39; Nov. and Dec., 13.32; Jan., 13.42; Feb., 13.58; f.

NAVAL, MILITARY, AND AIR FORCE

TACTICAL DIVISION CHANGE

Captain C. D. Burke has been appointed Director of the Tactical Division, Naval Staff, in succession to Captain H. G. Thursfield, who will shortly complete two years' Admiralty service in charge of the Torpedo and Tactical Divisions. Captain Burke will this year complete 35 years' service. As a midshipman of the CENTURION he was wounded during the China War of 1900, and was specially promoted to lieutenant. Having specialized in torpedo duties, he served in the CÆSAR and other ships, and in February, 1913, joined the new battle cruiser PRINCESS ROYAL, in which he continued throughout the War, being reappointed after his promotion to commander in December, 1914. He was commended for service in action at Jutland. His promotion to captain was in December, 1919. In 1921-22, he was Deputy Director of the Operations Division, and afterwards commanded the cruisers CENTAUR and CLEOPATRA in the Mediterranean. Having qualified as interpreter in Italian, he was Naval Attaché at Rome from February, 1926, to April, 1928, and in 1928-29 commanded the battleship MARLBOROUGH.

H.M.S. TITANIA

H.M.S. TITANIA, hitherto parent ship of the Fourth Submarine Flotilla, China Station, is to reduce to reserve to-day at Chatham, but will remain under the orders of the Rear-Admiral (S). The TITANIA is to relieve the VULCAN in the Sixth Submarine Flotilla, Portland. Commander H. I. M. L. Scott, who is appointed to the TITANIA from to-day, recently completed two years as Local Fishery Naval Officer for Scotland in H.M.S. SPEY. Paymaster Commander A. C. Colles, late of the hospital ship MAINE, is also appointed from to-day to the TITANIA.

POINTS FROM FLEET ORDERS

The illustration of the shoulder-strap of a paymaster rear-admiral in plate 10 of the Uniform Regulations for Officers is incorrect, the piping of white distinction cloth being omitted. The plate will be corrected in the next amendment.

The free issue of kit to native ratings on first entry is always to be made in kind. The payment of a money allowance in lieu is irregular and should not be made.

Leading Telegraphist J. R. Salmon, of the CENTAUR, has been elected Atlantic Fleet representative at headquarters of Navy, Army, and Air Force Institutes for 12 months from May 1, 1930.

Leading Signalman S. C. Johnson, of the LONDON, has been elected as Mediterranean Fleet representative at Malta headquarters of Navy, Army, and Air Force Institutes for 12 months from April 1.

MOVEMENTS OF SHIPS

ABU DHABI, March 23.—Cyclamen arrived and left.
AJACCIO, March 26.—Chrysanthemum arrived.
BERMUDA, March 25.—Champion arrived.
DEVONPORT, March 26.—Seawolf arrived.
FALMOUTH, March 26.—Carstairs arrived.
GIBRALTAR, March 25.—Anthony arrived; and Second Battle Squadron, Repulse, Tiger, Second Cruiser Squadron, Tetrarch, Centaur, Fifth Destroyer Flotilla, Sixth Destroyer Flotilla, Lucia, Second Submarine Flotilla, and Submarine X 1 left for Home ports.
HAIFA, March 26.—Cyclamen arrived.
NEWLYN, March 26.—Carstairs left for Falmouth.
PORT ELIZABETH, March 25.—Calcutta and Carlisle arrived.
PORTLAND, March 25.—Medway arrived.
PORTSMOUTH, March 26.—Ark Royal arrived.
PORT SUDAN, March 25.—Clematis left.
SHARJA, March 25.—Cyclamen left.

NAVAL APPOINTMENTS

The following appointments were made by the Admiralty yesterday:—

CHOICE.—H. A. C. LANE, to Centaur (April 12); W. P. STOCKER, D.S.O., to Whitehead (April 21); and J. G. L. DUNDAS, to Warspite (May 1).

LIEUT.-COMMS.—A. M. SHEFFIELD, to Whitehall (April 12); W. St. M. MALESON, V.C., to Berwick, on recommn. (April 15); R. F. D. BENSON, to Centaur, and S. BOUCHER, to Effingham (April 22); and J. H. JAUNCEY and H. E. HEATON, to Malcolm (April 1).

LIEUTS.—G. H. NOWELL, to Dauntless (March 26); S. H. PINCHIN and J. H. UNWIN, to Queen Elizabeth (April 1 and 12 respectively); G. H. BIRLEY (F/O., R.A.F.), to President (April 8); W. H. B. WALLACE, to Vivid (April 15); and W. D. A. DONALDSON, T. A. K. MAUNSELL, C. R. J. CARSTAIRS, and W. O. BRADBURY, to Vernon (May 1).

LIEUT.-COMMR. (E.).—F. J. A. COLBY, to President.

LIEUTS. (E.).—C. W. USHERWOOD, to Dorsetshire (April 17); and M. R. MARSHALL, to President (April 17).

SURG.-COMMRS.—F. G. H. BLACK, M.D., Ch.B., to Victory; and W. G. THWAYTES, M.D., Ch.B., to Victory; A. J. TOZER, M.S.S.A., to Repulse; and F. J. D. TWIGG, M.B., B.Ch., D.O.M.S., to Victory (April 22).

CH.-BOSNS.—A. T. NICHOLSON, to Fisgard (April 10); J. McK. KIRKCALDY, D.S.M., to Flinders (April 11); T. G. BROGWAY, to Nelson (April 23); and C. E. GORDON, to St. Vincent (April 24).

CD.-GUNNER (T.).—J. W. THARRATT, to Marlborough (April 8).

MATES.—G. S. RUSSELL, to Courageous (April 1).

CD.-SHIPT.—S. C. CHISWELL, to Queen Elizabeth (April 1).

WT.-ENGINS.—L. A. CREED, to Dauntless (March 25); and C. A. MAXWELL, to Danae.

PROMOTIONS

CD. GUNNERS.—C. W. BEZZE and A. J. SCHLOSSELL (T.), to rank of Lieut. (seny. Feb. 8 and 16 respectively); and J. GARSIDE (T.), to rank of Lieut. (seny. Feb. 28).

ROYAL AUSTRALIAN NAVY

LIEUT. (E.).—A. M. CLIFT, to Victory (March 31).

ROYAL NAVAL RESERVE

LIEUT.-COMMRS.—W. L. POPE, RD., to Vivid; and A. C. K. DOWDING, to Restless, for training (March 29).

SUB-LIEUTS.—A. WILKINSON, to Tempest, for training (March 29); A. RENWICK and I. McM. HAY, promoted to Lieuts. (seny. Nov. 20, 1929, and Dec. 7, 1929, respectively); and C. F. MORRIS, promoted to Lieut. (seny. Feb. 22).

ACTG. SUB-LIEUT.—R. R. L. ROSOMAN, promoted to Sub-Lieut. (seny. April 1, 1929).

MIDSHIPMEN.—H. M. RUSSELL, J. K. WRIGHT, and J. W. TONE, promoted to Actg. Sub-Lieuts. (seny. March 29); and K. R. COLLINS, promoted to Actg. Sub-Lieut. (seny. March 10).

PAYMR. LIEUT.-COMMR.—A. F. WOOTTON, RD., to Constance, for training (April 19).

PAYMR. LIEUT.—R. M. FINLASON, to Iron Duke, for training (March 29).

PAYMR. SUB-LIEUT.—A. R. TAPNER, to Champion, for training (April 14).

ROYAL NAVAL VOLUNTEER RESERVE

SUBLIS. SUB-LIEUTS.—R. H. WHEELER, to Malaya, for training (March 31); and W. E. THOMAS (Liverpool), to Concord, for training (April 1).

PAYMR. SUB-LIEUT. (C.).—H. GARRETT, to Constance, for training (March 31).

COMPANY MEETING NOTICES

CHARLEROI RAILWAY to the FRONTIER of FRANCE (Société Anonyme) Registre du Commerce, Charleroi 1324.

The Board of Directors of the Charleroi to the Frontier of France Railway Company beg to give notice to the Shareholders of the said company that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will take place on MONDAY, 5th May next, at 12.15 p.m., at CHARLEROI, at the offices of the Nord Belge Railway, Headquarters of the Company.

To be admitted to the General Meeting it is necessary to be the holder of at least five Shares, and to have deposited them at least fifteen days in advance at the Offices of the Nord Belge Railway at Charleroi, or at Monsieur H. Lambert, Banker, 2 rue d'Egmont, Brussels, or with Messrs. M. M. Rothschild and Sons, London, or at the Head Office of the Nord Railway of France, 18 rue de Dunkerque, Paris.

By Order,
LOUIS RIETER, London Correspondent.

Northern Railway of France, Victoria Station, London, S.W.1.

THE THARSIS SULPHUR and COPPER COMPANY, Limited.

Notice is hereby given, that the ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of The Tharsis Sulphur and Copper Company, Limited, will be held within the Office of the Company, No. 136, West George-street, Glasgow, on Wednesday, the 16th day of April, 1930, at Twelve o'clock, for the purposes following:—

viz., To receive and consider the Statement of Accounts and Balance Sheet, and the Reports of the Directors and Auditors thereon, for the year ended 31st December last; to sanction the declaration of a Dividend, and to elect Directors and Auditors in the place of those retiring.

Holders of Share Warrants to Bearer will receive Certificates admitting them to the Meeting on depositing their Warrants, in accordance with the Articles of Association, three days prior to the Meeting, at the Registered Office of the Company in Glasgow.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 7th to the 16th April, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
WILLIAM KNOX, Secretary.

Registered Office, 136, West George-street, Glasgow, C.2. 28th March, 1930.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

Notice is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of The Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China will be held at 38, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2, on Wednesday, the 16th day of April, 1930, at 2.30 o'clock in the afternoon for the purpose of confirming, pursuant to Clause 53 of the Company's Deed of Settlement, the resolutions for the adoption of a new Deed of Settlement in substitution for all clauses and provisions of the Company's existing Deed and Supplemental Deeds of Settlement, and authorizing the Court of Directors to execute a further Supplemental Deed of Settlement for that purpose, and to apply for and accept a Supplemental and Consolidating Charter, which were passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 26th day of March, 1930.

Dated the 27th day of March, 1930.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
H. C. PRESTON, Chief Manager.

38, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2.

NOTE.—Copies of the resolutions passed at the meeting on the 26th March, 1930, and of the proposed new Bye-laws and Rules, Supplemental Deed of Settlement and Charter therein referred to, may be inspected by any Member of the Company at 38, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2, on any day previous to the day of meeting during usual business hours.

TRANSFER BOOKS

GEORGE SPENCER, MOULTON and COMPANY, Limited.

Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 4th to the 16th April, 1930, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
E. B. THORP, Secretary.

2, Central Buildings, Westminster, S.W.1.
28th March 1930.

M. B. FOSTER and SONS, Limited.

Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 2nd to 15th April, 1930, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
F. V. HEMANS, Secretary.

ROLLS-ROYCE, Limited.

The REGISTER of Members and TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from April 9th, 1930, to April 30th, 1930, both dates inclusive.

By order of the Board,
JOHN DE LOOZE, Secretary.

TRANSFER BOOKS (continued)

QUILT MANUFACTURERS, Limited.

Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER REGISTERS of Ordinary and Preference Shares will be CLOSED from the 3rd to 9th April, 1930, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
FRANK CARTER, A.S.A.A., Secretary.

107, Portland-street, Manchester.
27th March, 1930.

DRAWING OF BONDS

4 lines 16s. (minimum)

NORWEGIAN SIX per CENT. LOAN of 1921.

Hambros Bank Limited hereby give notice that the following BONDS have been DRAWN for REPAYMENT on the 1st July, 1930, and may be presented in due course at their office, 41, Bishopsgate, E.C.2, or at Barclays Bank Limited, George-yard, E.C.2 :—

Letter A.—Nos. :—

84	90	104	485	698	832
1169	1282	1396	1696		

10 at £500 .. .. .. £5,000

Letter B.—Nos. :—

2080	2083	2140	2726	2815	3363
3370	3435	3609	3724	3803	3908
3964	4211	4364	4434	4799	5030
5041	5097	5541	5555	6332	7044
7051	7136	7444	7503	7667	7688
7763	7878	8015	8045	8079	8170
8680	8978	9279	9307	9578	9905
10006	10028	10362	11463	11486	11620
11680	12147	12198	12512	12539	12721
13122	13189	13210	13246	13259	13358
13488	13604	13844	13918	14239	14391
15216	15535	15933	16045	16232	16671
16761	16804	16869	17018	17087	17263
17396	17758	18114	18378	18398	18514
18637	18868	19425	19461	19618	19832
19855	19940	19980	20117	20166	20167
20235	20312	20640	20767	20925	21089
21110	21159	21630	21783	22058	22223
22982	23307	23681	23708	24107	24232
24429	24558	24784	24822	24862	24884
24979	25202	25315	25402	25701	25755
26074	26178	26272	26686	26755	26810
26840					

133 at £100 .. .. .. £13,300

Letter C.—Nos. :—

27357	27754	27760	27894	27900	28164
28433	28461	28514	28540	28853	29048
29095	29384	29481	29490	29714	29887
30034	30410	30590	31633	31961	32156
32567	32774	32775	32805	32953	33139
33305	33329	33505	33561	33726	34013
34179	34196	34226	34261	34434	34541
34543	34951	35012	35161	35333	35576
35684	35780	36124	36278	36330	36337
36560	36785	36998	37149	37236	37495
37638	37754	38060	38088	38153	38294
38503	38629	38688	38935	39192	39292
39313	39340	39715	40241	40469	40900
41511	41917	42115	42155	42204	43101
43116	43365	43426	43671	43882	44203
44285	44332	44627	45160	45394	45411
45581	45635	45665	45777	45910	45920
45941	45960	46106	46441	46653	47118
47885	48003	48099	48232	48332	48356
49051	49053	49101	49525	49795	50145
50319	50382	50417	50464	50752	50871
50937	51276	51321	51503	51841	

131 at £20 .. .. .. £2,620

£20,920

41, Bishopsgate, E.C.2, 28th March, 1930.

THE SKODA WORKS.
(Limited Company, formerly The Skoda Works, Pilsen.)

ISSUE of £2,500,000 7½ per CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE STERLING DEBENTURES.
4TH ANNUAL REDEMPTION.

Notice is hereby given that in accordance with Clause 11 of the Conditions endorsed upon the Debentures providing for an Annual Cumulative Sinking Fund, the undermentioned NUMBERS of DEBENTURES representing an amount of £42,900 have been DRAWN for repayment on the 1st June, 1930, in the presence of a Public Notary :—

52 DEBENTURES of £50 EACH.

8	68	70	193	202	234	237
296	373	438	573	585	883	995
1114	1151	1152	1205	1257	1472	1553
1588	1637	1724	1736	1753	1760	1805
1817	1848	1849	1872	1875	1905	1968
1977	1986	2078	2088	2179	2185	2223
2232	2307	2309	2343	2508	2536	2621
2727	2785	2947				

298 DEBENTURES of £100 EACH.

6287	6291	6405	6425	6556	7255	7283
7383	7384	7393	7474	7508	7562	7572
7577	7787	7793	7833	7838	7851	7876
7905	7927	7933	7978	8080	8123	8130
8247	8340	8343	8529	8560	8563	8596
8598	8703	8708	8736	8766	8767	8782
8793	8839	8840	8869	8892	8901	8907
8940	9036	9152	9210	9570	9614	9686
9708	9737	9803	9870	9872	9888	9911
9942	9986	10056	10131	10316	10344	10351
10355	10373	10374	10392	10505	10556	10562
10581	10640	10649	10865	10894	10908	10929
10933	11026	11201	11308	11334	11337	11350
11380	11387	11393	11429	11468	11480	11539
11546	11558	11562	11602	11611	11712	11714
11762	11763	11826	11827	11828	11892	11932
11991	12031	12049	12142	12147	12156	12183
12272	12287	12311	12328	12385	12413	12443
12456	12471	12484	12495	12621	12640	12707
12718	12800	12883	12892	12933	12954	12968
12969	13037	13057	13065	13066	13093	13279
13311	13335	13476	13480	13646	13673	13718
13753	13954	13967	13969	14032	14121	14139
14239	14317	14357	14361	14378	14388	14460
14486	14503	14509	14511	14592	14681	14684
14689	14770	14778	14794	14874	14954	14959
14961	14963	14974	15047	15079	15081	15091
15142	15171	15187	15202	15222	15351	15391
15455	15471	15534	15568	15669	15694	15747
15754	15806	15808	15833	15919	15971	16090
16129	16136	16228	16246	16309	16352	16377
16440	16446	16536	16557	16589	16650	16717
16720	16772	16784	16815	16913	16970	16973
17108	17109	17165	17170	17208	17246	17260
17279	17388	17450	17479	17589	17707	17782
17809	17864	17921	17975	17999	18024	18045
18046	18098	18099	18165	18177	18185	18198
18236	18399	18553	18711	18790	18842	18853
18911	18952	18991	19008	19131	19355	19435
19476	19588	19641	19722	19744	19777	19793
19861	19865	19936	20045	20061	20082	20098
20211	20214	20221	20229	20276	20300	20343
20347	20405	20486	20492			

21 DEBENTURES of £500 EACH.

20557	20583	20597	20637	20781	20790	20808
20836	20842	20865	20871	20914	20942	20962
21216	21273	21491	21498	21533	21560	21617

For BRITISH and ALLIED INVESTMENTS CORPORATION, Ltd.,
Registrars for the Debenture holders.
L. C. PATTERSON, Secretary.

Friars House, 39-41, New Broad-street, London, E.C.2. 27th March, 1930.

DECLARATION OF DIVIDENDS

4 lines 20s. (minimum)

COMPANIA DE ELECTRICIDAD DE LA PROVINCIA DE BUENOS AIRES, Limited.
NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF 5 PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS TO BEARER.

Notice is hereby given to the holders of 5 per Cent. First Mortgage Gold Bonds to Bearer, of £16 (or Frs.402.20) each, of the above-named Company that the company intends, in accordance with the conditions endorsed thereon, to pay off on the 1st day of October, 1930, with the prescribed premium of 3 per cent., all such Bonds outstanding, and that the Bonds will accordingly cease to carry interest as from that date.

Bonds, to which must be attached Coupon No. 39 (payable 1st April, 1930) and all subsequent Coupons, should be presented for payment at the Registered Office of the Company, River Plate House, 12/13, South-place, London, E.C.2, or to any of the following :—

In BRUSSELS: Société Financière des Transports et d'Entreprises Industrielles (Sofina), 38, rue de Naples; and Société Générale de Belgique, 3, Montagne du Parc.
In ANTWERP: Banque d'Anvers, 48, Place de Meir.
In PARIS: Crédit Mobilier Français, 30-32, Rue Taitbout.

Bonds must be left seven clear days for examination.
Dated March 28th, 1930.

By Order of the Board.

CITY of RIO de JANEIRO FOUR and a HALF Per CENT. CONSOLIDATION LOAN of 1912.

Seligman Brothers, Ltd., hereby give notice that the COUPONS due 1st April, 1930, of the above Loan will be PAID by them on and after that date. Coupons must be left three clear days for examination.

18, Austin Friars, E.C.2, 27th March, 1930.

FEDERAL DISTRICT of RIO de JANEIRO (FIVE Per CENT. LOAN of 1904).

Seligman Brothers, Ltd., having received the necessary funds to meet the usual amount of interest paid each half-year at their offices, COUPONS due 1st April, 1930, can now be lodged for PAYMENT on and after that date. Coupons must be left three clear days for verification.

18, Austin Friars, E.C.2, 27th March, 1930.

HENRY BOOT and SONS, Ltd.

PREFERENCE DIVIDEND 7½ per cent. per annum, PAYABLE 31st March, 1930.

IMPERIAL CHINESE GOVERNMENT GOLD LOAN of 1908 for £5,000,000.

Notice is hereby given that the COUPONS of this Loan due April 5, 1930, including those attached to bonds drawn for redemption on October 5, 1929, will be PAID on and after April 5 (subsequent Saturdays excepted) at the office of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, 9, Gracechurch-street, London, E.C.3, between the hours of 11 and 3.

Coupons must be left at least three clear days (excluding Saturdays) for examination previous to payment, and be entered in numerical order upon lists which may be obtained on application.

THE COUPONS RELATING TO THE DRAWN BONDS SHOULD BE LISTED SEPARATELY.

Provincial holders should forward Coupons through their Bankers for collection, as they will not be paid through the post.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
J. STABB,
H. D. C. JONES, } Managers.

9, Gracechurch-street, London, E.C.3.
March 27, 1930.

THE ROBERT SIMPSON COMPANY, Limited.

PREFERENCE SHARE DIVIDEND NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that a DIVIDEND has been declared upon that portion of the Capital Stock of the Company consisting of the Preference Shares, being a half-yearly dividend at the rate of Six per Cent. (6%) per annum upon the said Preference Shares, and that the same will be PAYABLE at the Midland Bank, Limited, Poultry, and Princes-street, London, E.C.2, England, or at the option of the holder, at the Office of the Union Trust Company, Limited, Toronto, Canada, on and after the 1st day of May, 1930, to shareholders who appear on the register at the close of business on the 15th day of April, 1930.

The Transfer Books will be Closed from April 16th to 30th, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
FRANK HAY, Secretary.

Toronto, February 14th, 1930.

THE FREEHOLD ASSETS COMPANY, Limited.

It is proposed to PAY on the 16th April, 1930, a FINAL DIVIDEND for the year ending 31st December, 1929, at the rate of 12½ per cent. per annum.

W. W. ROGER, London Secretary.

THE EGYPTIAN DELTA LIGHT RAILWAYS, Limited.

COUPON No. 65 falling due 1st April, 1930, on the 5 per Cent. Debentures of the Egyptian Delta Light Railways, Limited, should now be lodged at the Bank of England, London, E.C., for PAYMENT.

DECLARATION OF DIVIDENDS (continued)

TEMISCOUATA RAILWAY.

The Temiscouata Railway Bondholders' Committee, Limited, hereby give notice that, out of the revenue for the years 1928 and 1929, INTEREST at the rate of ONE and a HALF per CENT., less tax, on the Provisional Certificates issued by the Committee, will be PAID on or after 2nd June, 1930, at the Bank of Montreal, 47, Threadneedle-street, E.C.2, on presentation of Coupon No. 18 attached to the Certificates. The Coupons must be left three clear days for examination.

For and on behalf of
THE TEMISCOUATA RAILWAY BONDHOLDERS' COMMITTEE, Limited.
GILBERT TAYLOR, Secretary.

Winchester House, London, E.C.2, 27th March, 1930.

CHARITY COMMISSION NOTICES

CHARITY COMMISSION.

In the Matter of the Charity of JOHN CAME, under the management of the CORDWAINERS' COMPANY of the CITY of LONDON.

The Charity Commissioners for England and Wales hereby give notice that they PROPOSE, after the expiration of one calendar month, to ESTABLISH a SCHEME for the REGULATION of the CHARITY.

The Scheme can be seen between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m., and copies can be purchased at the Office of the Commissioners at the price of 2d. each.

Objections or suggestions may, within 21 days, be sent to the Secretary, Charity Commission, Eyder-street, St. James's, London, S.W.1.

26th March, 1930.

PUBLIC NOTICES

CHARING CROSS HOSPITAL, London, W.C.2.

I hereby give Notice that the ANNUAL GENERAL COURT of GOVERNORS will be held in the Board Room on FRIDAY, April 4th, 1930, at 5 p.m.

PHILIP INMAN, House Governor.

Charing Cross Hospital, W.C.2.

LONDON BUILDING ACT, 1894. HEIGHT OF BUILDINGS. Re NEW BUILDING at Nos. 8, 9, and 10, HAYMARKET, S.W.1.

Pursuant to the 48th Section of the above Act Notice is hereby given that the London County Council DID on the 24th day of March, 1930, CONSENT to the ERECTION of a BUILDING at Nos. 8, 9, and 10, HAYMARKET, S.W.1, of a GREATER HEIGHT than that prescribed by the above Act.

Plans and particulars of the proposed building and a copy of the consent of the Council may be inspected between the hours of 10 a.m. and 5 p.m. (10 a.m. and 12.30 p.m. Saturdays) at the office of the Superintending Architect, The County Hall, Westminster Bridge, S.E.1.

Dated the 26th day of March, 1930.

DURWARD BROWN, Architect.

14, Waterloo-place, S.W.1.

THE INSTITUTE of CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS in ENGLAND and WALES.

The NEXT EXAMINATIONS will be held as follows :—

The PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION on June 3rd, 4th, and 5th, 1930.

The INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION on May 20th and 21st, 1930.

The FINAL EXAMINATION on May 27th, 28th, 29th, and 30th, 1930.

The Preliminary Examination is held in London, Birmingham, Manchester, and Newcastle-on-Tyne.

The Intermediate and Final Examinations are held in London and Manchester only.

Candidates must give at least 30 days' notice of their intention to present themselves for examination. Late entries will not be accepted.

Full particulars and forms may be obtained at the office of the Institute, Moorgate-place, London, E.C.2.

THE MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL and THE MIDDLESEX CANCER HOSPITAL, W.1.

Notice is hereby given that a COURT of GOVERNORS of the Middlesex Hospital will be held on THURSDAY, 10th April, 1930, at 12 noon precisely, in the Board Room :—

(1) To receive the reports and accounts for 1929.
(2) To consider the amalgamation of the Middlesex Hospital and the Middlesex Cancer Hospital.
(3) To consider an amendment to the Laws regarding leave of absence of the Honorary Staff.
(4) To transact the ordinary business of the Court.

By Order of the Board.
S. R. C. PLIMSOLL, Secretary-Superintendent.

27th March, 1930.

SALE OF WINES, SPIRITS, &c.

THE PORT of LONDON AUTHORITY hereby give notice that under their statutory powers they will cause to be offered for SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the London Commercial Sale Rooms, Mincing-lane, E.C.3, on Thursday, 10th April, 1930, for recovery of rates, rent and charges due thereon, SUNDRY PARCELS of WINES, SPIRITS, &c., which came into their possession between the 1st June, 1915, and the 1st October, 1928, and have been stored at the London and West India Docks.

Catalogues may be obtained upon application at the offices of the Port of London Authority, London, E.C.3, or at the Superintendent's Office at the dock where the goods are stored.

Owners who may be desirous of preventing the sale of their goods may do so up to two days before the sale by payment of all charges due. Catalogues may be obtained in due course from Messrs. W. and T. Restell, Brokers, 25, Mark-lane, E.C.3.

By Order,
J. D. RITCHIE, Secretary.

London, E.C.3, 25th March, 1930.

THE following is the HOUSE LIST of GOVERNORS and DIRECTORS of the BANK OF ENGLAND for the year ensuing :—

FOR GOVERNORS.

The RT. HON. MONTAGU COLLET NORMAN, D.S.O., Governor.
SIR ERNEST MUSGRAVE HARVEY, K.B.E., Deputy Governor.

FOR DIRECTORS.

Sir Charles Stewart Addis, K.C.M.G.
Sir Alan Garrett Anderson, K.B.E.
Sir Frank Baillie Baillie, K.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.
George Macaulay Booth, Esq.
Lord Cullen of Ashbourne, K.B.E.
Sir Andrew Rae Duncan.
Albert Charles Gladstone, Esq.
Kenneth Goschen, Esq.
Edward Charles Grenfell, Esq., M.P.
Charles Jocelyn Hambro, Esq.
Col. Lionel Henry Hanbury, C.M.G.
Sir Robert Molesworth Kindersley, G.B.E.
The Hon. Richard Lindley Kitson, D.S.O., M.C.
Cecil Lubbock, Esq.
Sir John Gordon Nairne, Bart.
Robert Lyddon Newman, Esq.
Edward Robert Peacock, Esq.
The Hon. Alexander Shaw.
Sir Josiah Charles Stamp, G.B.E.
Frank Tillard, Esq.
Henry Alexander Trotter, Esq.
Robert Wallace, Esq.
Walter Whigham, Esq.
Arthur Whitworth, Esq.

The Election for the Governor and Deputy Governor will be held at the Bank on Tuesday, the 29th April, and for Directors on Wednesday, the 9th April, from 11 a.m. to 4 p.m.

RONALD DALE, Secretary.

Bank of England, 27th March, 1930.

THE MAGDALEN HOSPITAL, STREATHAM, S.W.16.

The ANNUAL COURT of GOVERNORS will be held in the Board Room of the Hospital, on TUESDAY, April 1st, 1930, at 3 p.m. (Tea, 4 p.m.)

The Chair will be taken by the LORD BISHOP of KINGSTON, Chairman of the Committee of the Hospital.

AGENDA :—

1. Presentation of Annual Report and Accounts for the year 1929.
2. The following Resolution (already approved by the General Committee) will be moved from the Chair—

That Bye Law No. 12 be altered by the substitution of "one guinea" for "two guineas" as the qualifying subscription of a Governor for the current year."

3. Election of Vice-Presidents, Treasurer, Committee and Officers, being annual.
4. Report upon the work of the Special Appeal Committee since its inception last year.

All Governors, Subscribers and other friends of the Hospital are cordially invited.

JAMES A. STIFF, Warden.

28th March, 1930.

UNIVERSAL BENEFICENT SOCIETY, Limited, 18, Soho-square, London, W.1.

Patron : HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.
President : HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF PORTLAND, K.G., G.C.V.O.

An Election of 11 Annuitants at £15 a year each was held at the offices of the Society on Wednesday, the 26th March, 1930, when the following, having obtained the highest number of votes, were declared duly ELECTED :—

		Votes.
1.	Borlase, Miss Grace Elizabeth	1,213
2.	Gumbrell, Mrs. Ellen	1,123
3.	Jacomb, Miss Kate Cleveland	1,000
4.	Hitchens, Mrs. Elizabeth	945
5.	Armstrong, Mrs. Florence	872
6.	Rivers, Miss Alice Mary	840
7.	Whiffen, Miss Bertha Kate	829
8.	Young, Mrs. Laura Alberta Augusta	788
9.	Barrow, Miss Annie Clara	773

ADDITIONAL.

10.	Nightingale, Miss Morrin Elizabeth	770
11.	Winchester, Miss Alice	689

By Order,
A. D. TAIT, Secretary.

EDUCATIONAL

SCHOOLS AND TUTORS.

ADVICE and RELIABLE INFORMATION concerning
SCHOOLS, TUTORS, and EDUCATIONAL HOMES for Boys and Girls at Home and Abroad will be given gratis to parents stating requirements, kind of school, age of pupil, locality preferred, range of fees, &c.
Messrs. TRUMAN and KNIGHTLEY,
Educational Agents,
61, CONDUIT-STREET, LONDON, W.1.
Telephone, Gerrard 3272 (two lines).

Publishers of "Schools," the most complete guide to schools in existence; price 2s. 6d., post free, and of the "Journal of Careers," 1s. monthly.

A COURSE of DRESSMAKING LESSONS given privately by Court Dressmaker, either for profession or hobby.—Renée Soars, 130, New Bond-street.

A GUARANTEED POSITION.—Kensington College gives a written guarantee to provide a good salaried position on completion of Secretarial and Business training. Languages and foreign shorthand a speciality. Postal courses available.—Prospectus from Mr. M. D. MUNFORD, KENSINGTON COLLEGE, Bishop's-road, London, W.2. Telephone, Paddington 6046.

ABOUT TUTORS for BACKWARD or DELICATE BOYS. ARMY TUTORS, GIRLS' and BOYS' SCHOOLS and GOVERNESSES.
Advice free of charge, and given by
GABBITAS, THRING & Co.,
36, Sackville-street, London, W.1. Tele.: Regent 5878.
Established over half a century.

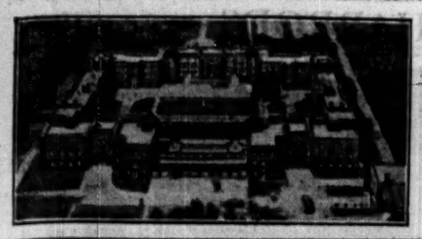
Messrs. Gabbitas, Thring and Co. are personally acquainted with nearly all the school principals and private tutors. The locality preferred, age of pupil, and approximate fees should be stated.
NO CHARGE WHATEVER IS MADE TO PARENTS.

A BOYS' FIRST-CLASS PREPARATORY SCHOOL, KINGWELL HALL, TIMSBURY, NEAR BATH. 240 acres in ideal country surroundings, 600ft. above sea. Special attention to diet, fresh fruit daily. Boys rest after midday meal. Smaller boys sleep 12 hours, others 11. Daily physical training in open air, good games field, two tennis courts, open-air swimming bath, and cadet corps. Entries limited, reduced individual attention; six Public School Scholarships recently.
Headmaster, SYDNEY L. ALLAN, M.A. (Oxon.).

ABLE ADVICE ABOUT SCHOOLS FOR BOYS and GIRLS and
Tutors preparing for any Exams. or receiving BOYS for the Holidays.
Messrs. J. and J. Paton, having an up-to-date knowledge of the BEST SCHOOLS and TUTORS in this country and on the Continent, will be PLEASED to AID PARENTS by sending free of charge Prospectuses and TRUSTWORTHY INFORMATION.
The age of the pupil, district preferred, and rough idea of fees should be given. Phone, write or call.
J. and J. Paton, Educational Agents, 143, Cannon-street, London, E.C.4. Telephone, Mansion House 5053.

ADD TO INCOME by Article or Story Writing.—Genuine professional training and assistance by correspondence. A student reports earnings during tuition amounting to £172. Another writes :—

EQUIPPED WITH THE MOST MODERN FACILITIES.
THE FINEST RESIDENTIAL FLATS NEAR TOWN. SURBITON COURT.



Grouped round beautiful court-yard. Old-world gardens, hard and grass tennis courts; five minutes' walk Surbiton Station (Waterloo 15 minutes). Golf, boating, sailing. Kempton, Sandown and Hurst Parks short distance. Five types of Flats (Unfurnished), from £130 to £280 per annum (inclusive of rates, &c.). Also furnished flats. Details from

OSBORNS
(SURBITON) ESTATES, LTD.,
ST. ANDREW'S-SQUARE,
SURBITON, SURREY.
'Phone: Kingston 2589.
Or Nightingale, Page and Bennett,
Surbiton and Kingston.

PRICKETT & ELLIS,
Tel: Mountview 1490 0294 Holborn 4830

4, HIGH STREET, HIGHGATE, N.6.
HIGHGATE STATION, L.N.E.R., N.6. 57, CHANCERY LANE, W.C.2.

HIGHGATE.
HIGHEST PART.

Close to Ken Wood, Hampstead Heath; Golf; 15 minutes by car of City and West End.

Very charming well-built RESIDENCE, perfectly planned on two floors; lounge hall, drawing room 21ft. by 16ft., dining room 21ft. by 16ft., library 17ft. by 13ft., lavatory, complete offices, eight bed rooms, dressing room, two bath rooms; tastefully laid out gardens, full-size tennis court; garage for two, washing space. Practically Freehold.

CHURCH END, FINCHLEY.—DETACHED FREEHOLD; four bed rooms; garage; £1,800.
TEMPLE FORTUNE.—DETACHED FREEHOLD; six bed rooms; garage; one acre; £5,000.
HADLEY, near BARNET.—FREEHOLD DETACHED; seven bed rooms; three acres; £7,500.
OLD SOUTHGATE.—DETACHED CORNER; 10 bed rooms; 1½ acres; garage; £8,000.
LETCHWORTH GARDEN SUBURB.—Detached; four bed rooms; one acre; £1,200.

Further particulars and cards to view of PRICKETT and ELLIS, as above.

FLATS AND CHAMBERS
(Continued from Page 26)

HAMPTON & SONS,
20, ST. JAMES'-SQUARE, S.W.1.
TELEPHONE 7300 REGENT.
Branches Hampstead and Wimbledon.

A FINE PRE-WAR FLAT, W.1.
In a quiet position on the second floor of a well-known block, and containing
SIX DOUBLE BED ROOMS,
TWO VERY LARGE RECEPTION,
Bath, and offices.
Roomier than most new buildings.
Recently the subject of large expenditure.
Parquet floors. Nine fireplaces.
17 YEARS. £615 PER ANNUM.
Curtains, fixtures by premium.
AN IDEAL FAMILY FLAT. RECOMMENDED by HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

GLORIOUS VIEWS OVER PARK.
ALBERT HALL MANSIONS.
LEASE for DISPOSAL of very fine and beautifully appointed
SPACIOUS FLAT.
Six bed rooms, well-fitted bath room, three reception rooms, exceptionally good kitchen &c. *The rooms are spacious and bright, and such modern conveniences as parquet floors, independent hot water, electric power, &c., are installed.*
Rent £310 per annum. Premium required for substantial lease.
INSPECTED and RECOMMENDED by Sole Agents,
HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

A VERITABLE "GEM,"
LANCASTER-GATE.
For DISPOSAL, the long LEASE of a beautiful Fourth-Floor
MANSION FLAT,
away from the noise of main-road traffic, but *conveniently situate and now being entirely redecorated; two bed, two* reception, bath, kitchen.
55, Baker-street, W.1. Welbeck 8191.

A LEANY, W.1.—A charmingly decorated light and airy SET of APARTMENTS to be LET FURNISHED, middle of April, for four to six months or longer at 12 guineas a week; panelled hall and reception room, two principal bed rooms, tiled bath room, maid's room, kitchen, &c. *Cook-housekeeper could be left.*—Apply the Secretary, L. I. Albany. Regent 1578

A TTRACTIVE FURNISHED FLAT, PORTLAND-PLACE; first floor, self-contained; large reception, large bed room, large bath-dressing; kitchen; hot water; phone; £4 7s. 6d. per week.—Box 84, Dorsmith-street, W.1.

A TTRACTIVE newly FURNISHED redecorated SERVICE FLATS; 2 rooms, kitchen, bath. Frame, 14, Linden-gardens, Bayswater, W. (Park 2377.)

CHARMING SERVICE SUITES, of PARK-LANE.
Every modern convenience.—Apply Butler, 41, HERTFORD-STREET, MAYFAIR, W.1.

CHAMBERS, GROSVENOR-ROAD, WESTMINSTER, on Embankment, facing river, one minute from Parliament; constant supply hot water; attendance.—Write Box A.559, The Times, E.C.4.

CHILTERN COURT,
CLARENCE-GATE, REGENT'S PARK, N.W.1.
Particulars of these high-class Residential Flats may be obtained from the
CHILTERN COURT ESTATE OFFICE,
BAKER-STREET STATION, N.W.1.
'Phone, Welbeck 1234.
FRED. DAWSON, Estate Agent,
Metropolitan Railway, Baker-street Station, N.W.1.

CONDUIT-STREET (six years' lease). No premium —Second-floor FLAT; four good rooms, bath £275 or near offer.—Write G., 116, St. Paul's-road, N.1 Phone before 11 o'clock a.m. Clissold 4677.

E NNISMORE-GARDENS, S.W.—£200 per annum.—Excellent FLAT; two bed, reception, kitchen, bath, &c.; no premium.—THOLE and NEWMAN, 5, Egerton-terrace, S.W.3.

AT THE UNFURNISHED RENTAL.
ETON COURT, HAMPSTEAD.
EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY. FURNISHED FLAT.
Four bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms. CENTRAL HEATING. Passenger lift. Owner going abroad will LET at once at 10 guineas per week.—MATCH and Co., Ltd., 14 and 15, College-crescent, Swiss Cottage, N.W.3. (Primrose 0011-2-3.)

ST. JOHN'S WOOD.
EXCELLENT MANSION FLAT, newly erected; constant hot water; lounge hall, two reception, four bed, tiled baths, tiled bath; beautifully fitted throughout; rent £350 per annum; terms 10 years; premium to include new carpet, Frigidaire, and valuable fittings, £350.—Agents, PEMBERTON and CLARK, 44a, Wellington-road, N.W.8. Primrose 2235.

EXCEPTIONALLY LOVELY UNFURNISHED SERVICE SUITES; large, lofty, sunny; five rooms, from £130. Also two-roomed Suite. Housekeeper cooks own food. Real bargain.—23, Trebovir-road, S.W.5. Frob. 2366.

FLAT, MAIDA VALE; sitting, dining, bed room, bath, hot and cold, wireless, electric light and power throughout, lift, unfr. Rent £58.—122, Elgin-avenue, Aberdorn 1040.

GLOUCESTER-ROAD (close to).—A very well FURNISHED SERVICE FLAT to be LET from now for three or four months; one reception room, two bed rooms, bath room; constant hot water. Rent 5 to 6 guineas per week.—Recommended by Messrs. KING and KING, 4, Brompton-road, Knightsbridge, S.W.3. Tele. Nos., Sloane 2294 (3 lines).

FLATS AND CHAMBERS (continued)

GLOUCESTER-ROAD (close to).—A particularly attractive FLAT, with two bed rooms, bath room, reception room, kitchen, &c., to be LET UNFURNISHED, low rent.—Apply CLAUDE M. LEIGH, F.A.I., 16, Hanover-square, W.1. Mayfair 5454.

IDEAL FLATS for BUSINESS and PROFESSIONAL WOMEN.—The new flats on the Holly Lodge Estate, West Hill, Highgate, have constant hot water, cheap electricity, restaurant, lounges reading room, and hard tennis courts. Inclusive rents £4 15s. to £6 10s. per month. Lock-up garages also available.—Apply The Lady Workers' Homes, Ltd., Estate Office, T.T., 1a, Baker-street, W.1. (Welbeck 4236.)

KENSINGTON.—A comfortably and well FURNISHED ENTRANCE-FLOOR MANSION FLAT to be LET for six or twelve months; four bed, bath, two reception rooms, kitchen; rent 7 guineas per week. Apply Estate Office, Kensington Mansions, Trebovir-road, Earl's Court, S.W.

ONLY £260 PER ANNUM INCLUSIVE.
NO PREMIUM.
KENSINGTON, in a favourite Mansion block.—Delightful newly decorated MANSION FLAT, comprising four bed rooms, bath room, very large drawing and dining rooms, spacious entrance hall, and usual domestic offices; all modern conveniences and improvements.—Sole Agents, KNIGHT and Co., 14, Cromwell-place, South Kensington, S.W.7. Western 3424.

IN ONE OF THE FINEST MODERN BUILDINGS.
With delightful outlook.
KENSINGTON.—This most beautifully-appointed FLAT with every modern convenience, including central heating and constant hot water; six bed rooms, two exquisite bath rooms, two reception rooms, and lounge hall. Rent £310 per annum. Premium required for substantial lease.
INSPECTED and RECOMMENDED by Sole Agents,
HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

KENSINGTON.—This spacious FIRST-FLOOR FLAT is to be LET; long non-resident lease at only £375 per annum. Moderate premium required.—Apply CLAUDE M. LEIGH, F.A.I., 16, Hanover-square, W.1. Mayfair 5454.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE.—ONE of the best MANSION FLATS in this fine position to be LET FURNISHED from now for three or six months; three reception rooms, five bed rooms, bath room, and kitchen; passenger lift, porters, &c.; constant hot water. Rent 15 to 20 guineas per week, according to period.—Recommended by Messrs. KING and KING, 15, Brompton-road, Knightsbridge, S.W.3. Tele. Nos., Sloane 2294 (3 lines).

KNIGHTSBRIDGE.—MANSION FLAT, Second Floor; passenger lift; four bed, bath, two reception, kitchen, &c., redecorated; rent £400 inclusive; new lease.—PALSER and SON, 60, South Audley-street, W.1.

KINGSTON HILL (top of).—Unique MAISONNETTE (Unfurnished); large rooms, two receptions, four bed; garage; £250 inclusive.—Randall, The Close, Kingston Hill

MAYFAIR COURT,
STRATTON-STREET, PICCADILLY, W.1.
(Devonshire House Site.)
TO BE LET UNFURNISHED,
SERVICE FLATS.
Unrivalled situation.
Complete Service.
INCLUSIVE RENTALS
From £385 per annum without extras.
Illustrated brochure to be obtained at
THE ESTATE OFFICE
on the premises.
Telephone, Mayfair 8081.

MANSION FLAT, KENSINGTON.—Light, sunny; lifts, porters; hot water; £280, no premium; seven years' wear-and-tear lease; decorations to choice; three bed, two sitting, &c.—Govey, Harrow Golf Club.

CARLTON COURT,
PALL MALL-PLACE, PALL MALL.
MODERNLY FURNISHED and Decorated SERVICE SUITES; central heating and every comfort and convenience. Self-contained suites from 7 to 10 gns. a week. No extras.
Managing Director, Vincent Davico.
Regent 4255 (4 lines).

NEAR SLOANE-SQUARE.
NOW AVAILABLE.—Tastefully FURNISHED MAISONNETTE to be LET for six months or longer; two rooms, kitchen, food and linen, bath room, servants' hall, kitchen, &c. £8 8s. per week, including plate and linen and cook-housekeeper's services. View by appointment.—Apply Owner, 20, Norfolk-street, Strand, W.C.2. Telephone, Temple Bar 8832.

CLOSE TO LORDS.
ONLY £300 per annum.—Modern MANSION FLAT; three bed, reception, lounge hall, &c.; constant hot water; reasonable sum required for long lease and fittings. —Recommended by the Sole Agents,
S. & S. FREEMAN, LTD.,
1, Baker-street, W.1. (Welbeck 2975-6.)

OLD HAMPSTEAD.—SELF-CONTAINED FURNISHED FLAT; sitting room, good view, double bed room, kitchen, bath; 'phone; £58, weekly on term, including electric light.—91, Fitzjohn's-avenue (minute Tube, Hampstead).

OVERLOOKING HYDE PARK.—Bed-sitting rooms from £75 per annum unfurnished, and £2 2s. furnished; service suites from £200 per annum and £7 7s. per week.—5, Hyde Park-place, W.2. Padd. 4129.

WITHIN TWO MINUTES OF THE BEAUTIFUL GARDENS.
PALACE-GATE, KENSINGTON.—A luxurious FLAT to be LET on lease; fitted with central heating, constant hot water; there are three best bed rooms (all quiet), two maids' bed rooms, three bath rooms, beautifully panelled dining room opening on to large balcony, two other spacious reception rooms, kitchen, &c.; parquet floors, passenger and tradesmen's lifts. Strongly recommended. Rent £800 per annum. No premium.—Agents, MARLER and MARLER, 25, Sloane-street, S.W.1. Sloane 5234.

PARK-LANE.—Luxuriously appointed SERVICE FLAT, furnished, consisting of lounge hall, three reception rooms, five bed rooms, three bath rooms, cloak room and kitchenette.—Write Box 07647, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

PRIVATE FLAT; two large bed, one large sitting room, also dining room and kitchen. Rent £300 per annum, no premium. Owner retiring country; available now; lease may be cancelled December, 1933, or continued.—Apply 2, Dorset-court, Dorset-street, Baker-street.

PICCADILLY.—Large well FURNISHED SITTING room (bed in alcove) in self-contained Suite of Chambers; three front windows; lift; every convenience. 3½ guineas per week.—Write Box T.1841, The Times, E.C.4.

ONLY £155 PER ANNUM INCLUSIVE.
NO PREMIUM.
QUEEN'S-GATE (adjoining).—Delightful FIRST-FLOOR FLAT, recently redecorated and replete with modern conveniences, comprising bed room, bath-room, reception room and kitchen.—To view apply Housekeeper, 11, Manson-place, South Kensington, S.W.7.

QUEEN'S-GATE. 125.—Unfurnished SERVICE FLATS; newly decorated; constant hot water; service; catering. Western 4871.

A LUXURIOUS SERVICE FLAT
Close to
PORTLAND-PLACE
TO BE LET
FURNISHED.
Three bed rooms, two bath, three reception rooms, kitchenette, and hall. Beautifully furnished. Central heating, &c. Available till 1st May. Rental only 20 guineas per week.—Agents, GODDARD and SMITH, 22, King-street, St. James's, S.W.1.

SERVICE FLATS DE LUXE.
At an aristocratic house, 191, QUEEN'S-GATE (Park end); beautifully furnished; every convenience; excellent cuisine; garage; 8-10gns.—Kens. 9231.

SERVICE FLATS
(facing the Park).
Furnished or Unfurnished for any period.
High-class Restaurant. Children specially catered for.
Apply KENSINGTON PALACE MANSIONS,
De Vere-gardens, London, W.8.
Telephone: Kensington 3675 (six lines).

SERVICE FLAT, WEST LONDON, approximately £260 inclusive; four rooms and usual; constant hot water; essential, six basement or ground floor. No premium. No agents. Please give full particulars.—Write Box A.591, The Times, E.C.4.

BEDFORD-ROW (just off).
SELF-CONTAINED FIRST-FLOOR FLAT of four rooms and bath, to be LET in fine early Georgian Residence containing panelling and carved oak staircase. Rent £160 per annum inclusive.—NICHOLAS, 4, Albany Court-yard, W.1. Regent 3377.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.—Unfurnished MANSION FLAT; three bed, two reception, &c. £130 p.a. inclusive.—GOODWIN and SON, 152, New Bond-street, W.

FLATS AND CHAMBERS (continued)

SHOOT UP-HILL.—Exceptionally well FURNISHED GROUND-FLOOR FLAT; two bed rooms, maids' room, two large reception rooms, kitchen, and bath room; central heating; garden. Rent 6 guineas per week.—Recommended by NORMAN, BRETT and Co., 2, Princes-street, Cavendish-square, W.1. Mayfair 6483.

CRANLEY MANSIONS, SOUTH KENSINGTON.
SUNNY FLAT to be LET, fifth floor; lift; four bed, bath, two excellent reception, and offices; new lease; no premium. Rent £375 per annum.—Sole Agents, COLE-BRAN, SWAAB and Co., 21, Sloane-street, S.W.1. Sloane 4747.

SUNNY TOP FLAT, £200 per annum; two bed rooms, two sitting rooms, bath room, kitchenette. Lease 7, 14 years. £300 premium to include pile carpets throughout, curtains, &c. No offers.—Apply Porter, 30, Princes-gate.

S.W. 7, overlooking ornamental gardens.—FLAT of RENT two bed rooms, bath, two reception rooms. £165 P.A. Recommended.
Sole Agent,
EVERED, 4, Gloucester-terrace, S.W.7. Kens. 0936.

THORNEY COURT.—UNFURNISHED FLAT to be LET, containing three reception rooms, seven bed rooms, two bath rooms, &c. Rent £1,000. Can be viewed at any time.—Apply to Hall Porter, Thorney Court, Palace-gate, W. Further particulars apply DARKIN and TALBOT-PONSONBY, 17, Victoria-street, S.W.1.

LARKHALL ESTATE, CLAPHAM.—NEW FLATS. THE LAST THREE BLOCKS are now AVAILABLE for LETTING; three-five rooms; constant hot water; Frigidaire fitments; lock-up garages; large, well-planned rooms; pleasant garden surroundings. Rents, together with rates, from £2 2s. to £2 16s. per week.—Apply for illustrated booklet, Secretary, Dept. D./T., Estate Office, Albion-road, S.W.8. Telephone, Brixton 4681.

TO be LET, FURNISHED SERVICE FLAT, adjoining "Portland-place, W.1; three bed rooms, two bath, three reception, and kitchenette; central heating; restaurant, and every conceivable convenience.—Owner's Agents, GODDARD and SMITH, 22, King-street, St. James's, S.W.1.

TO be LET, near Regent's Park, self-contained excellent MAISONNETTE; garage; garden.—Apply M., 132, Harley-street.

UNFURNISHED FLATS; one bed room, one sitting-room, kitchen, and bath; ground floor; £160 a year.—27, Eccleston-square (near Victoria Station). 'Phone, 6734 Victoria.

UNFURNISHED SERVICE FLATS AVAILABLE.—At Harewood Court, Hanover-square, Stanmore Court, 28, James's-street, Park Mans Court, 45a, Parklane, Pall Mall Court, 49a, Pall Mall, St. James's Palace Chambers, 22, Ryder-street.
Apply respective Managenesses.

CONSTANT HOT WATER.
VERY ATTRACTIVE MAISONNETTE on first and second floors in favourite position in SOUTH KENSINGTON; large and airy rooms; three bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms, kitchen, &c. Rent £325 per annum. No premium.—Apply KNIGHT and Co., 14, Cromwell-place, South Kensington, S.W.7. Western 3424.

UNFURNISHED SERVICE FLAT.
WHITEHALL COURT.—Six rooms and bath room, seventh floor, facing River and Embankment gardens. Beautiful view. Modernized.—Apply ESTATE OFFICE, Whitehall Court, S.W.1. Telephone, Victoria 3160.

SELF-CONTAINED FLATS.
WIMBLEDON COMMON.
High ground. Gravel soil. South aspect.
To be LET, three excellent Flats, just completed, *All modern improvements.*
Four rooms each, bath, usual offices. Rents from £155 inclusive. Garage accommodation if required.
Apply
HAMPTON and SONS, High-street, Wimbledon Common, S.W.19.

RENT £250 PER ANNUM. NEW LEASE.
WESTMINSTER.—Small FLAT, with four bed, bath, two reception rooms, and kitchen. No premium.—BOND and Co., 40, Buckingham-gate, S.W.1. Victoria 7860.

WESTMINSTER.—Small South FLAT. Furnished antiques; light, airy, first floor; bed, bath, sitting room, kitchenette; 3½ guineas. 'Phone Vic. 7964.—Apply 28, Westminster-mansions, Great Smith-street, S.W.1.

WELL FURNISHED, LIGHT AND AIRY.
WESTMINSTER. high up; three bed, bath, two reception rooms, and kitchen; rent 7gns. per week.—BOND and Co., 40, Buckingham-gate, S.W.1. Victoria, 7860.

50 FURNISHED MANSION FLAT; five rooms; electric light; geyser; plate and linen. South aspect; no children.—19, The Mansions, Mill-lane, N.W.6. (Brondesbury Station, Omnibuses 16, 28, &c.)

Four bed rooms, two reception rooms, bath, &c.
£180. FLOOR MAISONNETTE, just off Cromwell-road; fittings £80. Agents,
HERBERT E. and W. BUCK,
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OVERLOOKING REGENT'S PARK.
£200 PER ANNUM.—Charming Unfurnished MAISONNETTE to be LET; four bed, two reception, &c. No premium. Seven years wear and tear.—Sole Agents, S. and S. FREEMAN, Ltd., 1, Baker-street, W.1. (Welbeck 2975-6.)

CHELSEA. NO PREMIUM.
£235 PER ANNUM.—UNFURNISHED FLAT; four bed, bath, two reception rooms, kitchen, &c.; new lease.—BOND and Co., 40, Buckingham-gate, S.W.1. Victoria 7860.

£258 PER ANNUM INCLUSIVE.—Just off SLOANE-SQUARE.—Well-appointed MANSION FLAT in quiet position; four bed rooms, bath, two reception; £40 or offer for lease and tenant's fixtures. Immediate inspection recommended.—Agents, ANDREWS and HITCH, 69a, King's-road, Chelsea, S.W.3.

£325 PER ANNUM.—Unfurnished FLAT to be LET on lease; first floor, corner flat, facing South; two sitting, three bed, kitchen, bath room, &c.; self-contained; in the Manor House, Marylebone-road; convenient open position; hot water, lifts, day and night porters; restaurant in building. Can be viewed on application to Porter.—Phone Paddington 8796.

SEASIDE AND COUNTRY

BRIGHTON, on sea front.—SELF-CONTAINED GARDEN FLAT; two bed, one reception, bath, kitchen; nice garden; select and secluded position, sea views; redecorated; near new Aquarium. Rent £106 exclusive of rates.—Write Box 1949, The Times Bureau, Brighton.

EASTBOURNE.—TWO excellently arranged MANSION FLATS within half-minute of the sea front, containing five bed rooms, two reception rooms, kitchen, and bath, and every modern convenience. Lease or purchase.—Apply HILLIER, PARKER, MAY and ROWDEN, 27, Maddox-street, W.1.

HOVE.—First FLOOR Well FURNISHED FLAT; five bed, two reception (large lounge with verandah looking on to sea); any period; 5-6gns. weekly, including plate, linen. Also Unfurnished labour-saving Maisonnette, first floor, three reception, &c. £175 per annum.—Write Box 07772, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

HOVE.—Well FURNISHED FIRST-FLOOR BALCONY FLAT, just left, sea front. Lounge hall, large reception, small dining, two double bed rooms (running hot water), kitchen, bath, &c.; first-class appointments throughout; central heating. To be LET one year to careful tenant; no children.—Write Box 3980, Frost-Smith Advertising, 64, Finsbury-pavement, E.C.2.

OXFORD.—FLAT, self-contained, Unfurnished; good position; three rooms (one very large); kitchen, bath; electric light, gas, main drainage and water; £130 inclusive.—Write Box P.1300, The Times, E.C.4.

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SUBURBAN HOUSES
3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

CHANCELLOR'S,
RICHMOND DISTRICT AGENTS.

AN exceptional FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, double fronted and detached, with carriage drive entrance; standing on high ground, facing South; reception rooms, all on two floors, the principal rooms over 20ft. with artistic decorations; large garden with space for tennis; garage for three cars. Low tenure for immediate SALE.

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RICHMOND, close to railway station.—Compact NON-BASEMENT FREEHOLD PROPERTY, with three bed rooms, large bath room, two reception rooms, kitchen, in good order, many years in occupation of owner. PRICE £1,250. VACANT POSSESSION.
CHANCELLORS, Adjoining Richmond Stations.

FREEHOLD, WITH GARAGE AND LARGE GARDEN.
CLOSE TO PUTNEY HEATH AND WIMBLEDON COMMON.
AN Architect's Model Period Non-Basement RESIDENCE situate in this much-sought-after position to be LET or SOLD at a BARGAIN PRICE. Accommodation, seven-eight bed rooms, two bath rooms, three reception rooms; every modern labour-saving device and convenience; central heating and hot water; excellent domestic offices. Inspected and strongly recommended by the Sole Agents, KNIGHT and Co., 14, Cromwell-place, South Kensington. Western 3424.

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CROHAM HURST, CROYDON.—Delightfully planned, detached FREEHOLD PROPERTY, containing, on two floors only, five bed and bath rooms, three large reception rooms (two 22ft. and 20ft. long), reception hall, gent.'s cloak room, modern offices; matured grounds; room and garage. Particulars from EDWARDS and FORRESTER, Chartered Surveyors, West Croydon. 'Phone 0337.

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The boyhood's home of one of our greatest dramatists, so fully described in one of his novels.

AN IDEAL RURAL HOME.
CHARMING 60-YEARS-OLD COUNTRY RESIDENCE, in its own well-timbered grounds, covering nearly two acres, with picturesque gardens, tennis court, &c.; every modern convenience; town drainage and water, electric light and bells, telephone, &c.; three sitting rooms, six bed rooms, bath room (hot and cold), housemaid's pantry, and usual servants' accommodation; greenhouse and garage. Completely redecorated and in first-class order. Freehold.
Half a mile from sea and a mile from main line railway station, 90 minutes from London. Two golf links adjacent.

RENT £200 ON LEASE, OR FOR SALE £5,000.
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STREATHAM HILL.—FREEHOLD RESIDENCE; five bed, three reception, offices; splendid order; £2,500.—DOUGLAS YOUNG and Co., 213, Clapham-road, S.W.9.

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WELL-APPOINTED modern RESIDENCE; seven bed rooms, bath room, three reception rooms, hall; main services; large garage; exceedingly pretty gardens. Lease 92 years from 1902. Ground-rent £20 per annum.
To be SOLD by AUCTION
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£300 PER ANNUM.—No Premium. Detached RESIDENCE in ONE ACRE grounds; eight bed, two bath, three reception; no basement; three-car garage; stabling and rooms; all conveniences.—Sole Agents, WM. WHITLEY, Ltd., Sloane-square, S.W.1. Sloane 8141, and South Lodge, Putney Heath, Roehampton.

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WIMBLEDON COMMON (just off).—Exclusively situated.—A very charming modern detached FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, "GABLE HOUSE," PARKSIDE-GARDENS; six bed rooms, large box room, bath, lounge hall, two reception rooms, ground-floor offices; delightful secluded garden, full-size tennis lawn; motor garage. For SALE by AUCTION, by order of executors, at the London Auction Mart, May 8th.—Apply to the Auctioneers, Messrs. CROSS and PRIOR, 54, High-street, and 64, Hill-road, Wimbledon.

WIMBLEDON COMMON (just off).—Attractive well FURNISHED RESIDENCE to be LET until Autumn (possibly longer); eight beds, bath, three reception; garage; secluded grounds; moderate rental to careful tenant; freehold also for sale.—Recommended by HAMPTON and SONS, High-street, Wimbledon Common, S.W.19.

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3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

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Within easy reach of stubbing and 18-hole golf course and hiring levely views of Box Hill.

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High position. Open, country views.
A Distinctive and beautifully equipped modern RESIDENCE; five bed rooms, sun balcony, bath room, hall, two reception rooms; all main services; attractive old-established gardens, about ¾-Acre, with tennis court, &c. Lease expires 2907; ground-rent £15 per annum.—Apply HANKINSON and SON, Sole Agents, Camberley. ('Phone 41.)

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EASTBOURNE.—Central and best residential district. Modern detached oak-timbered FREEHOLD HOUSES of XVth-Century design and of first-class workmanship and appointments; unique and attractive surroundings; two reception rooms, four-five bed rooms, tiled bath room, tiled kitchen, larder, &c.; minimum maintenance and upkeep; roads, paths, and gardens completed; separate garages. VACANT POSSESSION.—Apply Messrs. KILLICK and DAVIES, 95, Terminus-road, Eastbourne, or any Principal Eastbourne Agents, or Messrs. Harrods, Ltd., Brompton-road, London, S.W.

EASTBOURNE HOUSES.
KILLICK and DAVIES, THE LOCAL AGENTS.

COUNTRY AND SEASIDE (continued)

OXON, high ground.—AUCTION, May 8th.—A BEAUTIFULLY SECLUDED SMALL RESIDENCE, close to golf and within one mile of Station and River; charming grounds and prolific orchard of THREE ACRES; pre-War residence, having three reception rooms and four bed rooms, bath, &c.; garage; gas lighting, but electric light available; low rates; good social surroundings.
The above brief features are to be found in "DRAWBACK HOUSE," HARPSDEN HEIGHTS, above HENLEY, to be submitted to AUCTION on May 8th by OLDACRES and SIMMS, F.A.I., Auctioneers, Henley-on-Thames, from whom full particulars and permits to view may be obtained.

"SUMMERS," SHIPLAKE.—A well-built MODERN RESIDENCE; fine open and quiet situation, eight minutes' walk from Station and River; four bed rooms, three reception rooms, bath; *electric light*; small garden; good outbuildings. FREEHOLD; VACANT POSSESSION; for SALE by AUCTION on May 8th by OLDACRES and SIMMS, F.A.I., Henley, in conjunction with Messrs. OLDMAN and SONS, Thetford, Norfolk. Solicitors, Messrs. Cooper and Caldecott, Henley-on-Thames.

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BERKS (on well-known Estate).—To be LET UNFURNISHED, an attractive old-fashioned RESIDENCE; hall, four reception rooms, nine or 10 bed rooms, bath room, &c.; estate water supply; electric light; garage and stabling; good gardens, paddocks. RENT £175 per annum.
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BERKS (40 minutes Paddington).—Detached FARMHOUSE for SALE. VACANT. Garage; garden and orchard; £1,350 Freehold. More land and buildings if required.—SIMMONS and SONS, 39, Blagrave-street, Reading.

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Good residential part, overlooking private gardens, close to the Stray and a mile from station.
An expensively appointed MODERN DETACHED RESIDENCE; fine hall and cloakroom, three reception and billiard room, 10 bed and dressing (four with basins), two baths; all main services.
Garage for two cars, man's room, glazed wash.
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The Home of one family since the days of Elizabeth).

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FOR SIX OR 12 MONTHS OR PROBABLY A TERM OF YEARS, THIS

NOTABLE COUNTY SEAT IN GLORIOUS PARK OF 800 ACRES.

THE MANSION CONTAINS A SERIES OF HANDSOME AND BEAUTIFULLY APPOINTED RECEPTION ROOMS, 22 BED AND DRESSING ROOMS, SIX BATH ROOMS, AND ALL NECESSARY OFFICES. STABLING, GARAGES, AND OUTSIDE ACCOMMODATION ESSENTIAL FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT ARE AVAILABLE.

ELECTRIC LIGHT. CENTRAL HEATING.

SUPERB GARDENS AND GROUNDS OF QUITE UNEXAMPLED VARIETY AND CHARM, COVERING IN ALL

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AND INCLUDING FOUR TENNIS COURTS (HARD AND GRASS).

SOLE AGENTS,

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A REALLY BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY PLACE WITH FINE ROOMS AND LOVELY GARDENS.

IDEAL FOR A CITY MAN.

In a delightful position about 250ft. up, almost surrounded by and commanding most delightful views over

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ONLY 10 MILES FROM THE CITY.

For SALE. Gentleman's substantially built RESIDENCE, in well-timbered grounds of

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Long drive with lodge, fine hall 30ft. by 16ft., noble staircase, suite of excellent reception rooms, oak floors.

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Electric light. Company's water and gas. Main drainage.

Modern stabling. Spacious garage. Man's house.

LOVELY OLD GROUNDS

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Almost adjoining Royal Blackheath Golf Course.

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Excellent train service to the City.

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PRICE ONLY £2,200.

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In a charming situation on high ground, half-mile from Wimbledon Station.

For SALE FREEHOLD, or might be Let Unfurnished, a well-planned MODERN RESIDENCE, in a sunny position.

Three reception, Billiard room. | Eight bed and dressing rooms. | Bath room, Servants' hall.

Central heating; parquetry flooring; two staircases; two garages and room over; shady grounds of about 1¼ Acre, tennis lawn, rose garden, rockery.

Apply HAMPTON and SONS, High street, Wimbledon Common, S.W.19.

PRICE £6,250 FREEHOLD.

OR WOULD BE LET UNFURNISHED.

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NEAR MIDHURST

4mitt, up on sandy soil, enjoying SUPERB VIEWS TO THE SOUTH. GOLF, SHOOTING, FISHING, and HUNTING IN THE DISTRICT.

UNUSUALLY CHARMING RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY

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Lounge hall, billiard room, 10 bed and dressing rooms, three bath rooms, servants' hall, &c.

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Most fascinating grounds, with spacious lawn, flower and kitchen gardens, natural heather-clad land, shady walks, &c.

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BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS. PRICE GREATLY REDUCED.

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Unique position. Wonderful uninterrupted views.

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On two floors only. Electric light. Gas. Central heating. Main drainage. Constant hot water.

Excellent garage for four or five cars, two smaller garages; washing space, workshop; man's rooms; outbuildings.

UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE GROUNDS *quite a feature.*

Tennis lawn, fruit and kitchen gardens, rose and rock gardens, range of glass, paddock. In all

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Comprising well-appointed RESIDENCE, with lounge hall, three reception, two bath, and ten bed rooms. Beautiful XVIth Century Farm House and second farm, both with buildings, seven cottages and land extending in all to about

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NOTE.—The residence would be sold with about 20 acres.

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PERFECTLY APPOINTED ELIZABETHAN-STYLE RESIDENCE CONTAINING suite of beautifully panelled reception rooms, billiards room, 11 principal bed rooms, nurseries, eight secondary bed rooms, 12 bath rooms, and capital labour-saving offices. Every modern convenience.

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CELEBRATED THOROUGHBRED STUD FARM, IN ALL 1,200 ACRES.

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FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN FIGURE.

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19 miles of Shrewsbury, 2½ miles Craven Arms Junction.

AFFCOT HALL, NEAR MARSHBROOK.

Nice old red brick Georgian house in excellent order.

Hall, cloakroom, two reception rooms (another easily added), six bed rooms, two bath rooms.

GARAGE two cars. STABLE MAN'S ROOMS.

CHARMING OLD GARDEN, with two paddocks, in all

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Close to market town in an excellent Sporting District.

CHARMING OLD TUDOR HOUSE.

Four reception, 12-14 bed rooms, three baths, and every modern convenience. *Fine oak beams. Stone mullioned windows.*

LOVELY OLD-WORLD GARDENS.

Bailiff's house, two cottages, garages, and first-class stabling and farm buildings. In all about 300 ACRES (will be Sold with only 140.

AT LESS THAN HALF COST PRICE.

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In a healthy position, a few miles from the sea.

An attractive small modern RESIDENCE, adjoining a common, and facing South. Excellent order. It contains two reception, five bed rooms, bath room, usual offices. Garage, pretty garden with orchard. In all about an ACRE. Price £1,300 freehold.—Full particulars and photo from the Owner's Agents, CONSTABLE and MAUDE, 2, Mount-street, W.1.

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SOUTHWOOD, HARPSDEN.

High up, facing South. Hall, three reception rooms, 11 bed rooms, three bath rooms, capital offices.

Central heating. Electric lighting. Company's water. Modern drainage. Telephone. Two garages. Gardener's cottage. Delightful matured Gardens.

ABOUT 5 ACRES.

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14 MILES FROM HYDE PARK CORNER.

EIGHT MINUTES' WALK FROM ESHER STATION AND 25 MINUTES FROM WATERLOO.

"THE TILE HOUSE," ESHER.

OVERLOOKING COMMON.

Lounge hall, two reception rooms, eight bed and dressing rooms, bath room, usual offices, with servants' hall.

Electric light and power, company's gas and water. Main drainage. Telephone.

Excellent garage for two cars. Useful outbuildings.

Charming gardens, including full-sized tennis court, paddock with small lake, about

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For SALE by AUCTION, at the London Auction Mart, on Wednesday, 30th April, 1930. Solicitors, Messrs. Cressmans, Block and Co., 16, Theobald's-road, W.C.1. Auctioneers, CONSTABLE and MAUDE, 2, Mount-street, W.1.

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NEAR BOURNEMOUTH.

Interesting Old-fashioned Residence.

KINSON HOUSE, KINSON.

Lounge hall, three reception rooms, 12 good bed and dressing rooms, bath room, capital domestic offices.

ALL MODERN CONVENIENCES.

Excellent Cottage, Two Garages, and Useful Outbuildings.

CHARMING GARDENS, ABOUT 2½ ACRES.

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EXCEPTIONALLY LOW RESERVE.

DEVONSHIRE HOUSE. PREES, SALOP.

IMPORTANT FRONTAGE TO MAIN ROAD FROM SHREWSBURY TO CHESTER. SUITABLE FOR PRIVATE HOUSE, CAFE, APARTMENT HOUSE OR RETAIL BUSINESS.

HALL, TWO SITTING ROOMS, SMALL SHOP, SEVEN BED ROOMS, BATH ROOM; LARGE GARDEN with ORCHARD.

For SALE by AUCTION (unless sold previously privately and subject to conditions) at The George Hotel, Shrewsbury, on May 7th next.

Particulars from the Solicitor, T. G. Johnson, Esq., Hearts of Oak Buildings, Euston-road, London, N.W.1, or from the Auctioneers, Messrs. CONSTABLE and MAUDE, 42, CASTLE-STREET, SHREWSBURY. Phone 2891.

Kens. 1400. Telegrams: "Estate, Harrods, London."

HARRODS

Surrey Office: West Byfleet.

READY TO WALK INTO. *Minimum cost of upkeep. Small staff only required.*

COST ABOUT £35,000. PRICE ONLY £12,000 FREEHOLD.

Offered at this sacrificial price as owner is going abroad and therefore a definite seller.

CHARACTER RESIDENCE handy for station.

8 MILES FROM BATH.

Subject of very lavish expenditure during recent years. Tudor fireplaces. Tudor and Queen Anne staircases, panelled walls and imposing ceilings.

Entrance hall, basecasting hall (see illustration), music room or refectory with minstrel gallery and handsome raftered ceiling; four reception, 12 bed and dressing rooms, three bath rooms, complete offices.

Central heating, electric light, main drainage, town and own water supply. Telephone.

Garage (two cars), rooms over, two cottages, ancient tithe barn or chapel.

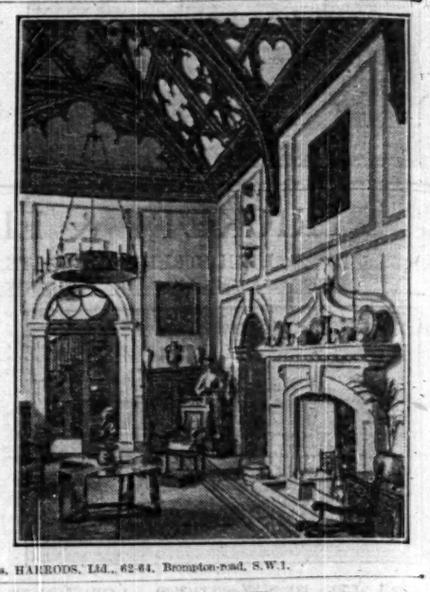
Profusely timbered artistically displayed grounds, rock gardens, tennis and other lawns, specimen trees, sunk water garden.

MINIATURE GOLF COURSE AND MEADOW. MAGNIFICENT VIEWS AND WALKS IN ALL ABOUT

14½ ACRES.

ONLY AN INSPECTION WILL AFFORD APPRECIATION.

Inspected and strongly recommended by the



Sole Agents, HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

DELIGHTFUL PART OF KENT.

Amidst absolutely unspoilt surroundings, between Tonbridge and Maidstone.

Charming Georgian RESIDENCE, with modern additions, approached by drive, with entrance lodge.

Four reception, 13 bed and dressing rooms, bath room, complete offices, electric light and modern conveniences; garage, various useful outbuildings, gardener's cottage.

Old-world pleasure gardens, tennis and other lawns, productive kitchen garden, fruit trees, &c., also parkland with valuable frontage, total area about

77 ACRES.

VERY MODERATE PRICE. Would sell with about 10 or 33 acres.

Full particulars of the Sole Agents, HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

WEST SUSSEX. HORSHAM AND PULBOROUGH (BETWEEN).

Southern aspect. Excellent views.

Soundly constructed brick built pre-war house in rural situation away from motor traffic, within easy reach of main line station. Good entrance hall with cloak room (hot and cold) and w.c., four reception, 10 bed and dressing rooms, bath room and offices.

Telephone. Acetylene gas.

Nicely timbered grounds with tennis and other lawns, rose garden, kitchen garden, orchard, woodland and pasture-land, in all about

36 ACRES.

Secondary Residence (at present let). Gardener's cottage. Garage, stabling.

FREEHOLD £7,000.

HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

OVERLOOKING LYME BAY AND HARBOUR.

"CLIFF HOUSE," LYME REGIS.

SPLENDID POSITION on DORSET COAST.

WELL APPOINTED FREEHOLD RESIDENCE in grounds of natural beauty; outer and inner halls, cloak room, three-four reception rooms, 10 bed rooms, bath room, up-to-date domestic offices; electric light and all conveniences; garage for two cars; tennis lawn, delightful rose garden, fine kitchen garden, semi-tropical plants, flowering shrubs, and fine old trees; woodland walks of great beauty. In all about

4½ ACRES.

For SALE, privately, at a very low price, or auction, April 8th.—Sole Agents, HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

Telephones: REGENT 6773 AND 6774.

ALL THE PROPERTIES ADVERTISED BELOW HAVE BEEN PERSONALLY INSPECTED BY THE PRINCIPALS OF F. L. MERCER AND CO., AND ARE CONFIDENTLY RECOMMENDED, ACCORDING TO THEIR RESPECTIVE MERITS. POTENTIAL PURCHASERS PLEASE NOTE THAT IN EACH CASE PARTICULARS ARE AVAILABLE IN THE FORM OF AN ILLUSTRATED DESCRIPTIVE BROCHURE.

F. L. MERCER & CO.,

Specialists in the Disposal of Country Properties,

7, SACKVILLE STREET, PICCADILLY, W.1.

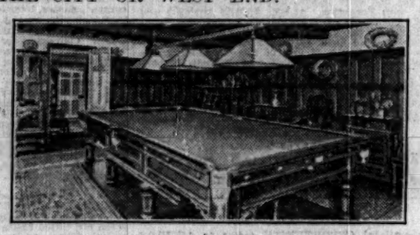
F. L. MERCER AND CO. SPECIALIZE IN THE SALE OF COUNTRY RESIDENCES THROUGH THE ENTIRE SOUTHERN HALF OF ENGLAND, RANGING IN VALUE FROM ABOUT £3,000 TO £20,000. OWNERS DESIROUS OF SELLING PROPERTIES OF THIS CHARACTER SHOULD SEEK THEIR EXPERT ADVICE AS TO HOW AN EARLY AND ADVANTAGEOUS SALE CAN BE ASSURED.

TELEGRAMS: "MERCERAL LONDON."

SURREY AND SUSSEX BORDERS. 300 FEET UP. GRAVEL SOIL.

A MILE FROM A FAVOURITE SMALL COUNTRY TOWN. THOROUGHLY RURAL.

WITHIN 45 MINUTES' RAIL OF THE CITY OR WEST END.



A SIMPLE OLD-FASHIONED RESIDENCE WITH A VERY ATTRACTIVE INTERIOR.

Approached by a pretty drive, and enjoying pleasant views of the surrounding unspoiled country. Accommodation on two floors only: Hall, three excellent reception rooms, polished oak parquet floors, fine billiards or music room (25ft. by 18ft.), with beamed ceiling, panelled walls, and open fireplace; maids' small sitting room, six bed rooms, bath room, &c.; adequate water supply; electric lighting and telephone; good outbuildings, including double garage; together with delightful old-fashioned gardens (very inexpensive of upkeep), tennis lawn, rockery, and ornamental water; kitchen garden and large paddock.

5½ ACRES. FREEHOLD ONLY £3,500 FOR PROMPT SALE.

OR £3,250 WITH 2½ ACRES.

RIDICULOUSLY LOW RATES AND TAXES AND A MOST ECONOMICAL PLACE TO MAINTAIN.

ILLUSTRATED PARTICULARS FROM F. L. MERCER & CO., 7, SACKVILLE-STREET, W.1. Tel., Regent 6773.

COBHAM, SURREY.

CLOSE TO FAIRMILE COMMON AND OXSHOTT WOODS.

17 MILES FROM TOWN.

PRICE SUBSTANTIALLY REDUCED.

An extremely well-equipped MODERN RESIDENCE, with a bright and cheerful interior, containing lounge hall, three large reception rooms, seven bed rooms, two bath rooms, maids' sitting room, &c; fitted wash basins in the principal bed rooms; Co.'s electric light, gas and water, main drainage, telephone; gravel soil; garage. The house faces due South, with a very pleasant outlook; handy for station and golf courses and surrounded by exquisitely pretty gardens, a most delightful feature.

1¾ ACRES. FREEHOLD 4,000GNS.

Illustrated particulars from F. L. MERCER and Co., 7, Sackville-street, W.1. Tel., Regent 6773.

A BARGAIN IN BUCKS.

BETWEEN CHESHAM AND THE CHALFONTS. ON THE HEALTHY CHILTERN HILLS.

WITH TROUT FISHING AVAILABLE.

A well-built MODERN RESIDENCE of unusually attractive architecture, overlooking a pretty valley and only seven minutes' walk from station. With few but large rooms and a very pleasant, tastefully decorated interior. On the south slope of a hill with beautiful views. Three reception rooms, five bed rooms, bath room, &c.; on two floors only; Co.'s electric light, gas, and water, main drainage, telephone; garage, greenhouse. Together with a charming garden and small beech wood. (The lease of about half-a-mile of trout fishing, at a nominal rental, can be acquired by arrangement.)

1⅔ ACRES. FREEHOLD £2,950.

OR £2,450 WITH ABOUT HALF-AN-ACRE.

Illustrated particulars from F. L. MERCER and Co., 7, Sackville-street, W.1. Tel., Regent 6773.

RURAL HERTFORDSHIRE.

45 MINUTES FROM LONDON.

Attractively situated, with ample protection from building encroachment; 350ft. up on gravel soil. A modern RESIDENCE of picturesque elevation, affording three large reception rooms, billiard or music room; excellent offices; nine bed rooms, two bath rooms; comfortably appointed with central heating, main electric light, gas and water; stabling; garage with chauffeur's flat over; cottage, &c. Well wooded gardens, thoroughly matured and laid out with charming effect. In all about

THREE ACRES.

FREEHOLD £4,250.

(Further land up to another 10 acres adjacent may be purchased if required.)

Illustrated particulars from

F. L. MERCER and Co., 7, SACKVILLE-STREET, W.1. Tel., Regent 6773.

A FASCINATING XVIIth CENTURY HOUSE.

DELIGHTFULLY SITUATED AWAY FROM MAIN ROAD TRAFFIC.

In one of the prettiest and favourite localities in

SURREY.

BETWEEN LEATHERHEAD AND GUILDFORD.

40 MINUTES FROM TOWN.

The residence, facing south and enjoying the maximum of sunshine, has a most picturesque elevation in brick with tiled roof and leaded light windows. Internally is a wealth of interesting features, such as old oak beams, open fireplaces, &c. Accommodation on two floors: Lounge hall, dining room, drawing room, study; eight bed rooms, three bath rooms, maids' sitting room. In first-rate order. Companies' electric light and water; central heating with radiators in every room. Exquisitely pretty gardens, inexpensive of maintenance. Tennis lawn, orchard, paddock, &c.

3½ ACRES.

FREEHOLD £4,250.

Illustrated particulars from the Sole Agents,

F. L. MERCER and Co., 7, SACKVILLE-STREET, W.1. Tel., Regent 6773.

AN ARTIST'S HOUSE IN BUCKS.

45 MINUTES FROM LONDON.

With most beautiful woodland views to the South; not a house in sight. An ideal week-end retreat. Within easy access of the River, and close to a charming old-world village. The residence contains studio or dance lounge (28ft. by 24ft.) with Georgian music gallery; two reception rooms, seven or eight bed rooms, bath room, &c. Main water and gas. Gravel soil. Fine collection of tiles and old carving in many rooms. Delightful old-fashioned gardens, loggia, orchard, and paddocks.

4½ ACRES.

FREEHOLD £3,000.

Particulars and photographs from the Agents,

F. L. MERCER and Co., 7, SACKVILLE-STREET, W.1. Tel., Regent 6773.

A 300 YEARS OLD HOUSE.

RURAL ESSEX.

In a delightful unspoilt situation on gravel soil, convenient for Witham and away from main roads and traffic.

A fascinating old house of character with many appealing features, modernized and in excellent repair; three reception rooms, seven bed rooms (fitted lavatory basins), bath room, &c.; electric light, central heating, main water, modern drainage. South aspect; garage.

Most charming gardens, which are a special feature, shaded by fine old specimen trees.

2 ACRES.

FREEHOLD 2,800 GUINEAS.

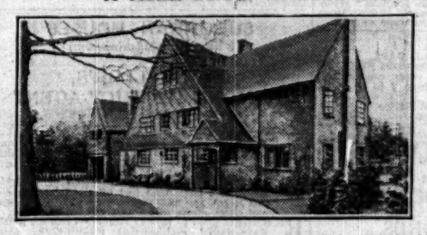
Photographs and further details from:—

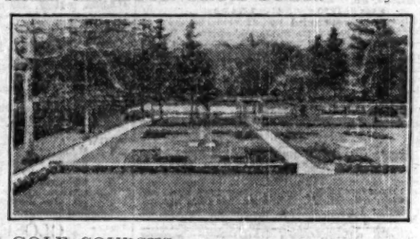
F. L. MERCER and Co., 7, SACKVILLE-STREET, W.1. Tele.: Regent 6773.

AMIDST DELIGHTFUL SURREY WOODS.

600 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL. WELL SHELTERED AND ON GRAVEL SOIL. ¼ MILE FROM STATION.

A MILE FROM WALTON HEATH AND HALF AN HOUR FROM TOWN.





CLOSE TO TWO FAMOUS GOLF COURSES.

A MOST ARTISTIC, LUXURIOUSLY APPOINTED, MODERN RESIDENCE.

Three very attractive reception rooms, eight bed rooms in all, three bath rooms; excellent domestic premises; fitted wash-basins in the principal bed rooms; company's electric light and gas; main water; radiators; telephone; fine garage for two or three cars.

LOVELY WOODLAND GARDENS AN APPEALING FEATURE.

Very inexpensive of maintenance; tennis and other lawns, crazy paving, herbaceous borders. Studded with choice variety of trees and thoroughly matured.

1½ ACRE. FOR SALE FREEHOLD AT A REASONABLE FIGURE.

ILLUSTRATED PARTICULARS FROM F. L. MERCER & CO., 7, SACKVILLE-STREET, W.1. Tel., Regent 6773.

NEWBURY, BERKS.

400 FEET UP. SOUTH ASPECT. GRAVEL SOIL.

VERY PRETTY COUNTRY.

ONLY AN HOUR BY EXPRESS FROM LONDON.

HUNTING, SHOOTING, TROUT FISHING, GOLF, AND GOOD SOCIAL AMENITIES.

CHARMING SMALL COUNTRY RESIDENCE.

Excellently appointed and entirely up to date; three reception rooms, six bed and dressing rooms, three bath rooms, &c.; electric light, radiators, telephone; adequate water supply, modern drainage, &c. Stabling, garage, and a pretty old-fashioned cottage (with six rooms, electric light and water laid on); delightful matured and well-wooded gardens; tennis lawn; walled kitchen garden and paddocks.

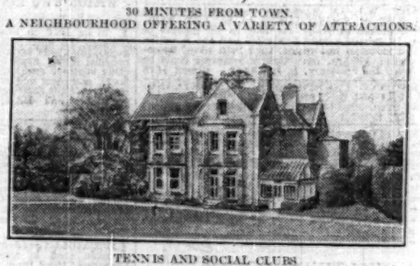
14 ACRES. FREEHOLD £4,000.

Illustrated particulars from F. L. MERCER and Co., 7, Sackville-street, W.1. Tel., Regent 6773.

SEVENOAKS, KENT.

30 MINUTES FROM TOWN.

A NEIGHBOURHOOD OFFERING A VARIETY OF ATTRACTIONS.



TENNIS AND SOCIAL CLUBS AND TWO OR THREE FIRST-CLASS GOLF COURSES WITHIN A SHORT DISTANCE.

IDEAL FOR A CITY MAN.

A fine old stone-built RESIDENCE, with a beautifully decorated and perfectly appointed interior. Three large and lofty reception, eight or nine bed rooms, two bath rooms. Exceptionally good domestic offices. Central heating. Co.'s electric light, gas, and water. Telephone. Main drainage. Garage; first-rate cottage. Generously timbered gardens, a most appealing feature.

THREE ACRES. FREEHOLD £5,250.

Illustrated particulars from F. L. MERCER and Co., 7, Sackville-street, W.1. Tele., Regent 6773.

SURREY HILLS. AN ENTRANCING POSITION.

ENTIRELY RURAL YET ONLY 16 MILES FROM THE WEST END.

A PICTURESQUE SMALL OLD-WORLD MANOR HOUSE, WITH A SELF-SUPPORTING HOME FARM OF 42 ACRES.

600 FEET UP. EXTENSIVE VIEWS.

EASY REACH OF FIRST-CLASS GOLF LINKS.

A comfortably appointed residence with few but spacious rooms. Dating from the XVIth Century. Overlooking commonland, and permanently protected from building. Oak-beamed lounge, drawing room, panelled dining room, five bed rooms, bath room. Main lighting and water. Delightfully pretty gardens with magnificent old trees. The situation of this property can be truly called unique, and it merits description as a real country home almost at London's door. There is a farmery attached with splendid buildings, cottage, garage, and stabling; orchards, and meadowland.

42 ACRES. POSSESSING A CONSIDERABLE AND VALUABLE ROAD FRONTAGE.

FREEHOLD FOR SALE AT A TEMPTING PRICE.

Illustrated particulars from the Joint Sole Agents, H. W. FULLER, MOON and FULLER, 83, High-street, Croydon, Surrey; and F. L. MERCER and Co., 7, Sackville-street, Piccadilly, W.1. Tel., Regent 6773

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

IN THE COTSWOLDS,

FOUR MILES FROM STROUD and two miles from MINCHINHAMPTON GOLF LINKS.

An attractive old stone-built house facing South, with fine views; three good reception rooms (one takes 8-billiards table), seven bed rooms, five facing South, bath room.

Excellent domestic quarters. Main lighting and water.

Modern drainage. Double garage. Pretty terraced gardens, vinery, kitchen garden, &c., about

ONE ACRE.

FREEHOLD.

ONLY £1,750.

A good modern cottage and stabling can be purchased if required for £600.

Inspected and recommended by

F. L. MERCER and Co., 7, SACKVILLE-STREET, W.1. Tele.: Regent 6773.

FAVOURITE CENTRE NEAR EXETER.

400FT. ABOVE SEA LEVEL WITH PANORAMIC VIEWS OF DELIGHTFUL MOORLAND SCENERY.

Only 3 hours from Paddington and in really beautiful country facing due South, enjoying the maximum sunshine.

CHARMING STONE-BUILT RESIDENCE.

Easily run, with few but spacious rooms. Three reception (two 22ft. by 17ft. and 22ft. by 14ft.), seven bed rooms, bath, &c.

Six-roomed cottage.

Main water and drainage. Telephone. Gas. (Electric light available.) Sandstone soil. Capital garage and stabling. Attractive grounds, walled-in garden, full-size tennis court.

3¼ ACRES. SACRIFICIAL PRICE FREEHOLD £3,500.

Illustrated particulars from F. L. MERCER and Co., 7, Sackville-street, W.1. Tele., Regent 6773.

Printed and Published by THE TIMES PUBLISHING COMPANY, Limited, at the offices in Printing House-square and Playhouse-yard, in the Parish of St. Ann, Blackfriars, in the City of London, E.C.4, Friday, March 28, 1930.